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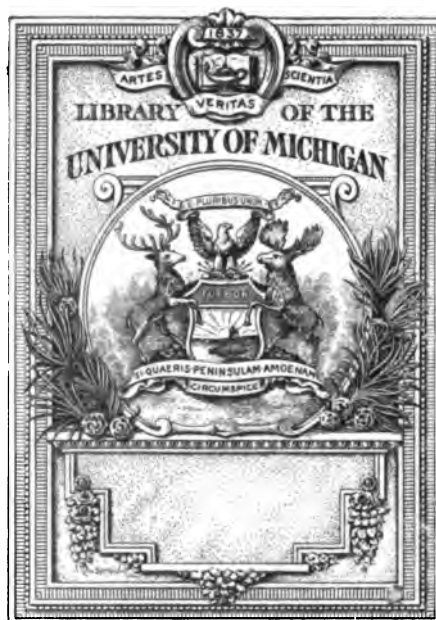
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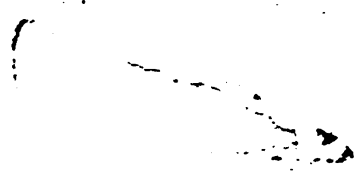
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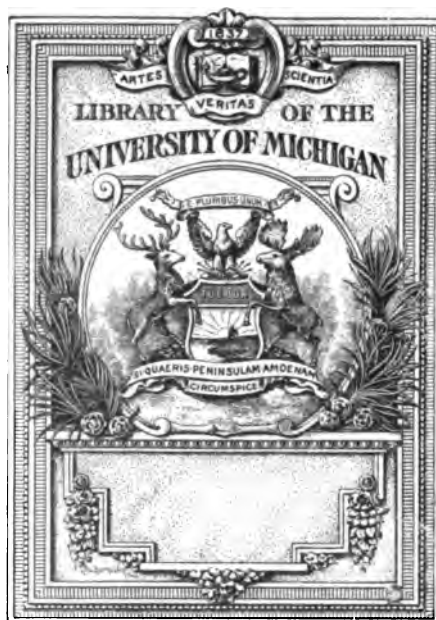
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REPORTS
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
FORTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

— (33.) —

POLICE (METROPOLIS);
POLICE (DUBLIN); ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY;
POLICE (SCOTLAND).

Session
16 *January* 1902 — 18 *December* 1902.

VOL. XLII.

1902.

R E P O R T S
FROM
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,
AND OTHERS:
1902.

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REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS
FOR THE YEAR
1900.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS

For the Year 1900.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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INDEX.

REPORTS.

	PAGE
Report of Commissioner—General	5-7
" " Criminal Investigation Department	7-8
" " Public Carriages—Licensing Department	9-11
" " " " Drivers and Conductors	11-15
" " " " Lost Property Office	15-16
Chief Surgeon—Sick, total number of, during the year	17
" " " " average daily number of	17
" " " Number of Police injured	17
" " " Exposure, chief diseases of	18
" " " Separate individuals, number of, on Sick List	18
" " " Hospitals, admission of Police into	19-20
" " " Deaths in the Force, number of, and cause	21
" " " " nominal return of	22-24
" " " Removals from the Force from all causes	25
" " " Police invalided and granted pensions	26
" " " " " gratuities	27
" " " Statement of sickness in each Division	27

APPENDIX.

No. of Return.	Table.	PAGE
1	Area and authorised strength of each Division	28
2	New houses built and new streets and squares formed	29
3	Removals from the Force	30
4	Resignations from the Force	30
5	Years in which officers and men now serving joined the Force	31
6	Length of service of men now in the Force	32
7	Police injured in execution of duty	33
8	" accidentally injured on duty	33
9	Commendations by Commissioner, Judges, Magistrates, &c.... ..	34
10	Fires attended by Police	35
11	Persons taken to Hospital by Police	35
12	Police specially employed whose services are paid for to the Receiver	36-37

No. of Return.	Table.	PAGE
13	Persons accidentally killed in the streets	38
14	" " injured " 	39
15	Comparative Return of number of persons accidentally killed or injured in the streets	40-41
16	Pensions and Gratuities granted to members of the Metropolitan Police Staff...	42
17	General Return of Police action during the year	42-45
18	No. of Summonses issued on application of Police	46
19	Nature of Summonses issued on application of Police	46-49
20	"Drink houses," summonses against	50
21	Nature of Summonses issued on application of Police against Public House and Beer House Keepers, &c.	51
22	Apprehensions, number of, and offences for which effected. (Met. Pol. Dist.)	52-60
23	" how disposed of... ..	61
24	Principal offences committed, apprehensions effected, and convictions recorded during the years 1899 and 1900	62
25	Offences against the person, and proportion of to the population	63
26	Committals for trial, result of	64-67
27	Age and sex of persons tried and convicted at sessions, &c.	68-69
28	Cases dealt with summarily, disposal of	70-72
29	Age and sex of persons taken into custody	73
30	Felonies committed, property stolen, recovered, &c.	74
31	Burglaries, analysis of hours at which committed and value of property stolen	75
32	Housebreakings, " " " " "	76
33	Drunkenness and disorderly conduct, apprehensions for, and the proportion to the population	77
34	Public-houses, &c., number of, and number of persons apprehended for drunkenness, &c.	78
35	Prostitutes taken into custody	79
36	Vagrant and Poor Law Acts, &c., apprehensions effected	80
37	Apprehensions, number of, and offences for which effected (Dockyard Divisions)	81-82

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Police of the Metropolis for the year 1900.

1. The authorised strength on 31st December 1900 was 32 Superintendents, 570 Inspectors, 1,977 Sergeants, and 13,268 Constables; total 15,847, being an increase of 28 Sergeants and 55 Constables, and a decrease of 1 Inspector since 31st December 1899.

2. Of these, 5 Superintendents, 51 Inspectors, 216 Sergeants, and 1,672 Constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments, including special protection posts at public offices and buildings, dockyards and military stations, and by public companies and private individuals. The services of men thus employed were paid for to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District by the Departments or persons concerned. The details are given in Return No. 12.

3. The number of Police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of those specially employed and whose services were paid for, was 27 Superintendents, 519 Inspectors, 1,761 Sergeants, and 11,596 Constables; total 13,903.

4. An average of one-fourteenth of the force (885), excluding those employed on special duties, and those who are on the sick list, &c., is daily on leave in accordance with the regulation granting one day's leave of absence to each man every fortnight. The withdrawals from duty caused by men sick and on detached sick leave averaged 513 daily.

5. Under the existing system about 60 per cent. of the number available for duty in the streets is required for night duty—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The remaining 40 per cent. is detailed for duty in four reliefs in town districts and two reliefs in country districts from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

6. The Metropolitan Police District as established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47. extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and embraces an area of 688·31 square miles extending from Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, on the north, to Mogadore, Todworth Heath, in the south, and from Lark Hall, Essex, in the east, to Staines Moor, Middlesex, in the west.

7. The mean rateable value of the Metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1900–1901 was £43,906,086, but of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the Police it is impossible to form any estimate.

8. The Police rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67. at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act, 1888.

9. The total amount of Police rate levied on the parishes for the year ended 31st March 1901 was £910,305 10s. 9d., and the Local Taxation Account (including £4,389 14s. 8d. under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) contributed £724,964 19s. 8d. to the Police Fund during the year.

10. The pay of the force alone, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables, was £1,293,952 13s.

During the year 1900, the following works, which were in progress at the end of 1899, were completed :—

New Stations at—

Tottenham Court Road,
Great Marlborough Street,
Wimbledon, and
Claybury.

New temporary Station in

Hyde Park, and the
New Floating Station at Waterloo Pier.

Also important alterations and additions to existing quarters at
Tottenham Court Road.

The foundations for the extension of the Chief Offices, and for the New Station in lieu of King Street at

Cannon Row, were completed,
and the superstructure of the New Station commenced.

The erection of a New Section House at

Kensington, in lieu of the Married Quarters Block removed.

Alterations to Court premises at

Great Marlborough Street,

which were in progress at the end of 1899, are not yet completed.

New Stations were commenced at

Hyde Park,
Shepherdess Walk,
Rochester Row, and
Highgate.

The following important alterations and improvements were also carried out, and, with the exception of those in italics, all were completed at the end of the year :—

Re-drainage at

Hampton,
Teddington,
Sunbury,
Kennington Road,
Chiswick, and
Staines.

Additional drainage at

Paddington.

Improvement in ventilation and drainage at

Charing Cross Road, and
Leman Street.

Cell heating at

Kennington Road,
Chiswick,
Kennington Lane, and
Teddington.

A new Chief Inspector's Office at

Kennington Lane.

The enlargement of the Inspector's Office and the formation of a Waiting Room and Lobby at

Paddington.

The formation of a Sick Room at

Marlborough Mews.

A new Lobby and alterations to the Waiting Room at

Hammersmith, and

A new Telegraph Office and Entrance Lobby at

Brixton.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The number of persons apprehended was 7,283 less than in the preceding year, this decrease occurring principally in offences of a minor nature, such as drunkenness, drunken and disorderly conduct, (5,399); assaults on the police, (1,066); common assaults, (909), &c., and may perhaps to some extent be attributed to the removal from the Metropolis of a large number of wage-earning Army Reserve and Militiamen, whose absence afforded opportunities to the unemployed frequenting the streets to obtain work and keep out of mischief, and also to the reduction in the number of the constables available for street duty, the Army Reserve men in the Force having been called to the Colours.

Felonies relating to property increased from 16,149 in 1899 to 16,665 in 1900, with a proportionate increase in the number of apprehensions. 1899 was an exceptional year as regards the incidence of crime, the ratio of felonies per 1,000 of population being 2.439, the lowest figure for many years; in 1900 this ratio was 2.534.

The rise in the value of property stolen is marked, the figures being £212,340, against £111,857 in the preceding year. The increase occurred in a few cases; about one-half of it in three cases, and it may be noted that the figures for 1899 are abnormal, being below the average of the previous ten years.

The return of "Principal Offences" shows 18,088 offences committed in 1900, against 17,701 in 1899, with a corresponding increase of persons apprehended.

Table 24 exhibits an increase under arson, breaking into shops, larceny, embezzlement, and a decrease under uttering and possessing counterfeit coin, and assaults with intent to commit robbery; the fluctuations, however, are not marked.

Burglaries diminished from 447 to 367, while housebreakings increased from 1,321 to 1,416, with an increase in the number of persons apprehended. Of the 1,416 housebreakings, 828 were committed in unoccupied houses, and there were but two cases in which violence to the person was used. In 665 cases the value of the property stolen did not exceed £5.

Sixteen cases of murder were reported during the year; in seven of these the accused persons were arrested and brought before the Court. In five cases the murderers committed suicide, and in the remaining four cases were not traced. These undetected cases were the following:—

A woman, separated from her husband and leading an immoral life, was found stabbed with a scissors. A woman photographer was knocked down by some men who had quarrelled with her regarding payment, and died next day from the effects of the injuries she received. A man was found lying in the road bleeding from a wound inflicted with a pocket knife. A man admitted to the Bethnal Green Infirmary complained that he had been assaulted at night by some roughs. He died a couple of days after admission. In these cases the protracted inquiries made to trace the assailants proved ineffective.

Seven persons were sentenced to capital punishment; one accused was on arraignment found to be insane, and one was acquitted.

There is little variation noticeable in penal servitude sentences, the figures being 267 in the year under report, and 251 in the preceding year; in 123 of these cases the sentence was for five years or longer. Flogging was awarded in addition to imprisonment or penal servitude in eight cases only. The number of persons sentenced to police supervision rose from 60 to 68.

Magistrates made use of the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1899, which confers increased powers in respect of the summary disposal of charges of fraud, and offences committed by persons of between 12 and 16 years of age. Until this Act was passed, obtaining goods by false pretences, except in the case of children under 12, could be dealt with only on indictment. During the year, 146 persons charged with this offence were summarily tried.

614 penal servitude convicts, 20 supervisees, and 678 prisoners against whom a previous conviction for crime had been proved under the Prevention of Crimes Act, were discharged into the Metropolitan Police District during the year, making a total of 1,312, as against 1,561 in 1899. The decrease occurs in the figures of the third category only, 678 persons with a previous conviction having been so discharged during 1900, the figures for the preceding year being 859. The total number in the same categories liberated into all other districts was 2,145, as compared with 2,351.

The aggregate number of cases thus registered in the Convict Supervision Office amounted at the close of 1900 to 68,068.

There were in addition 17,520 convicted persons registered whose convictions do not bring them within the scope of the Prevention of Crimes Act, but who are well known and dangerous criminals.

1,089 licence holders and supervisees reported themselves during the year, as compared with 1,169 in 1899. Of the 183 who made default in reporting, 57 were apprehended and charged with that offence.

Of the persons apprehended by the police during the year, 1,424, as compared with 1,293 in the preceding year, proved to be licence holders, supervisees, or habitual criminals.

The number of "identifications" made from all sources in the Convict Supervision Office was 4,352, of which 462, or 219 in excess of the previous year's figures, were made from anthropometric data. Certain inherent defects of the anthropometric or Bertillon system having been brought to notice, the Secretary of State appointed a Committee to inquire into the best system of effecting the recognition of old offenders. The Committee's inquiries had not been completed at the close of the year.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.—LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

Carriages.

During 1900, licences were issued in respect of public carriages, as below :—

7,531	two-wheeled hackney carriages.	
3,721	four-wheeled	" "
3,685	omnibuses	}
1,483	tramway cars	
		stage carriages.

Total ... 16,420

This, in comparison with the number licensed in 1899, shows an increase of 220 made up as follows :—

An increase of 87 four-wheeled hackney carriages, 59 omnibuses, and 102 tramway cars ; whilst there is a decrease of 28 two-wheeled hackney carriages.

Of the total number of omnibuses licensed during 1900, four were entirely propelled by mechanical power, as were also ten tramway cars ; but the cars of the cable tramway system at Brixton Hill, though requiring a specially licensed driver, are not, for the purpose of this report, classed as mechanically propelled vehicles, as they are adapted for, and drawn part of the journey, by animal power.

Return of proprietors' licences issued during the last five years :—

Year.	Hackney Carriages.		Stage Carriages.		Totals.	Remarks.
	Two Wheel.	Four Wheel.	Omnibuses.	Tram-cars.		
1900 ...	7,531	3,721	a3,685	b1,483	16,420	a Indicates 4 propelled mechanically.
1899 ...	7,559	3,634	c3,626	d1,381	16,200	b " 10 "
1898 ...	7,899	e3,648	3,423	1,295	16,265	c " 5 "
1897 ...	7,925	3,583	3,190	1,378	16,076	d " 10 "
1896 ...	7,585	3,449	3,001	1,169	15,204	e " 28 "

Amongst the vehicles licensed during 1900 there were 970 new carriages, viz : —

450 hansoms,
249 clarences (four-wheeled),
203 omnibuses, and
68 tramway cars.

Total ... 970

The number of new vehicles licensed in 1899 was 1,228.

The number of vehicles rejected when presented for licensing was :—

	322 hansoms,
	225 clarences,
	66 omnibuses, and
	18 tramway cars.
<hr/>	
Total	... 631
<hr/>	

Of the above number, 318 hansoms, 212 clarences, 66 omnibuses, and 17 tramway cars were afterwards licensed, the necessary alterations having been made ; but 18 were absolutely rejected from structural defects, or from not being up to the required standard of fitness.

The number finally rejected in 1899 was 30, in 1898 it was 57, and in 1897 was 99 This goes to prove that carriages which have seen a deal of service are being rapidly replaced by more sound and modern vehicles. Proprietors are also informed before-hand when vehicles are considered past repair, and thus they are not presented for inspection.

Inspections.

On various days (in addition to the daily general inspection) special morning and night inspections have been made of horses, carriages, &c., and the result, together with those of the daily supervision, are shown below, and compared with the previous years :—

Year.	Carriages Licensed.		Early Morning and Night Inspections by Public Carriage Staff.				Usual Daily Inspections by Public Carriage Staff, and by Police on duty at Standings.								By the Public.			
							Carriages.		Horse.	Harness.	Carriages.		Horse.	Harness.	Carriages.		Horse.	Harness.
	Hackney.	Stage.	Hackney.	Stage.	Hackney.	Stage.	Hackney.	Stage.										
											Hackney.	Stage.			Hackney.	Stage.		
1900	11,252	5,168	138	19	86	35	5,513	1,737	2,338	803	4	13	14	—				
1899	11,193	5,007	114	14	98	25	4,750	1,256	2,257	675	—	16	23	—				
1898	11,547	4,718	106	18	89	22	4,688	1,125	2,231	891	—	2	9	—				
1897	11,508	4,568	134	6	60	17	5,645	1,714	1,836	879	—	8	—	—				

In the above mentioned cases either a notice not to use until fit, or (in cases of slight defects) a notice for necessary repairs to be done, was served on the proprietor, and visits were made to the premises to see that the notices were complied with.

The number of carriages reported for serious constructural defects is comparatively small ; the majority of the cases shown in the return are for slight defects, such as broken window, dirty linings and cushions, body requiring varnish, &c., &c., and are usually met by issuing a notice to the proprietor to have the defect remedied, without it being necessary to forbid the use of the vehicle.

In addition to the above mentioned, there were reported as unfit for public use 177 horses, 693 carriages, and 7 cases of defective harness ; but notices were not served, as the horses had recovered or died, and the carriages or harness had been repaired by the proprietors before any action could be taken by police.



33 proprietors were convicted of cruelty—principally for working horses in an unfit state—during the past year. In every instance, steps were taken to see that the horse, unless destroyed, was not again used until it had recovered.

During the past year, 29 proprietors' licences were revoked and 16 suspended, for non-compliance with the law.

The premises of proprietors have been regularly visited by the inspecting staff during the year, and the results, together with those of the previous years, are given below :—

Year.	Number of Visits made by Staff.	Result of Visits.		Condition of Stables, &c.
		Carriages found unfit.	Horses found unfit.	
1900	12,265	249	209	Generally good, but in 11 cases the stables were found insanitary.
1899	12,380	213	217	
1898	12,832	168	198	There were four cases in 1899 and eight in 1898.

Hackney carriage standings provide for the accommodation of 7,050 carriages. This is irrespective of the accommodation provided in the City, and at the various railway stations.

As will be observed by the foregoing returns, very few mechanically-propelled vehicles have been licensed during the year.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.

During 1900, licences were issued to :—

- (a) 13,201 hackney drivers,
- (a) 3,185 stage drivers, and
- 9,080 conductors.

Total	...	<u>30,466</u>
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(a.) Of the above-mentioned numbers 2 hackney drivers and 115 stage drivers were licensed drive vehicles propelled by mechanical power.

In 1899, the total number of men licensed was 30,102, and compared with the issue of that year the figures for 1900 show a decrease of 131 hackney drivers, an increase of 289 stage drivers and 206 conductors.

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences issued during the past five years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.	Stage Drivers.	Conductors.	Totals.
1900	13,201	8,185	9,080	30,466
1899	13,332	7,896	8,874	30,102
1898	13,473	7,498	8,753	29,726
1897	13,673	6,897	7,935	28,505
1896	13,623	6,643	7,598	27,864

First applications for hackney drivers' licences during the year numbered 918. The applicants were in every case examined as to their knowledge of London ; 638 passed the examination and 280 failed. Many of those who passed were examined more than once, their answers to the questions being unsatisfactory at the previous examination.

The table below shows the number of applicants for hackney drivers' licences who satisfactorily passed the required examination as to their knowledge of London during the past five years :—

Year.	Number examined.	Examined and Passed.	Remarks.
1900	918	638	Applicants are examined as to their knowledge of the principal public buildings, places of amusement, railway stations, squares, &c., and the most expeditious routes to and from them.
1899	1,033	634	
1898	972	776	
1897	*1,952	*971	
1896	*1,645	*1,058	

* The increase in 1896 and 1897 was owing to the "cab strike."

519 of the applicants who satisfactorily passed the examination as to knowledge of London were further examined as to their ability to drive ; 60 failed to pass the trial, the others were satisfactory.

115 of the men who passed the examination as to knowledge of London, did not continue their applications, or present themselves to undergo the driving test.

2,059 applicants for (original) stage drivers' licences were also tested as to their proficiency in driving a carriage drawn by a pair of horses ; 1,603 were satisfactory, 456 failed.

In addition to the above, 10 applicants for stage drivers' licences were tested as to their ability to manage carriages propelled by mechanical means ; one failed to satisfy the examiner, the other nine were found proficient.

The proportion of hackney drivers to hackney carriages during 1900 and the four previous years is shown below :—

1900	for each 10 carriages	11·73	drivers.
1899	„ 10 „	11·91	„
1898	„ 10 „	11·66	„
1897	„ 10 „	11·88	„
1896	„ 10 „	12·34	„

During the last five years the convictions for drunkenness were as below stated :—

Hackney Drivers.

Year.	Hackney Drivers Licensed.	Hackney Drivers convicted for Drunkenness.					Total Number of Hackney Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	
1900	13,201	1,389	127	29	4	—	1,549
1899	13,332	1,178	161	35	3	2	1,379
1898	13,475	1,418	153	23	3	—	1,597
1897	13,673	1,301	144	34	12	—	1,491
1896	13,623	977	124	24	—	1	1,126

Stage Drivers and Conductors.

Year.	Stage Drivers Licensed.	Stage Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.	Conductors Licensed.	Conductors convicted of Drunkenness.	Remarks.*
1900	8,185	94	9,080	53	*Once in each case except one stage driver, and one conductor convicted twice in 1899.
1899	7,896	88	8,874	69	
1898	7,498	93	8,753	53	
1897	6,897	81	7,935	44	
1896	6,643	56	7,598	53	

A return of other serious offences against drivers and conductors during 1900, and the previous four years is shown below :—

Class.	Year.	Number Licensed each Year.	Furious, wanton, or careless driving.	Cruelty.	Abuse, obscene or insulting language.	Assault.	Over-loading Stage Carriages.	Over-charge, Exaction, &c.	Man-slaughter.	Deceiving as to route.
Hackney Drivers	1900	13,201	171	52	50	45	—	2	2	—
	1899	13,332	232	100	77	65	—	—	—	—
	1898	13,475	265	79	71	66	—	3	—	—
	1897	13,673	275	72	87	78	—	5	1	—
	1896	13,623	251	93	88	70	—	3	—	—
Stage Drivers	1900	8,185	122	32	19	14	2	—	—	1
	1899	7,896	141	52	15	12	—	—	—	—
	1898	7,498	209	35	13	20	11	—	—	—
	1897	6,897	112	51	17	21	2	—	—	—
	1896	6,643	150	42	12	18	9	—	—	—

Return of other serious offences against drivers and conductors during 1900, and the previous four years—*continued*.

Class.	Year.	Number Licensed each Year.	Furious, wanton, or careless driving.	Cruelty.	Abuse, obscene or insulting language.	Assault.	Over-loading Stage Carriages.	Over-charge, Exaction, &c.	Man-slaughter.	Deceiving as to route.
Conductors	1900	9,080	—	1	17	16	90	—	—	2
	1899	8,874	—	6	28	18	118	—	—	2
	1898	8,753	—	7	17	21	153	—	—	—
	1897	7,935	—	3	15	16	149	—	—	—
	1896	7,598	—	3	16	17	161	—	—	1

2,191 convictions for offences of a less serious nature, such as delaying on journey, plying for hire off a standing, causing obstruction, stopping on wrong side of road, leaving carriage unattended, not wearing badge, &c., &c., were also obtained against drivers and conductors during the past year.

In 740 cases of a like nature, and where it was the first offence, cautionary notices were sent to the drivers and conductors complained of.

Return showing the number of convictions obtained against drivers and conductors for minor offences; also the number of cautionary notices for first offences sent during the last five years:—

Year.	Number Licensed.	Number of Convictions for Minor Offences.	Number of Cautionary Notices.	Remarks.
1900 ...	30,466	2,191	740	
1899 ...	30,102	2,590	694	
1898 ...	29,726	3,034	939	
1897 ...	28,505	2,513	714	
1896 ...	27,864	2,043	834	

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences suspended or revoked by Magistrates during the past five years.

Year.	Hackney Drivers.		Stage Drivers.		Conductors.	
	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.
1900 ...	—	40	—	3	—	5
1899 ...	6	54	—	—	2	4
1898 ..	8	42	—	—	—	3
1897 ..	16	39	—	3	1	3
1896 ...	7	23	—	7	—	10

The following return shows the number of applications for renewal of drivers' and conductors' licences during the past five years, which were specially submitted for consideration, and the result :—

Year of Issue of Licence.	Number of Licences.	Renewed with a Caution.	Issue of Licence deferred for various periods.	Refused.
1899 ... } 1900 ... }	30,102	1,726	725	236
1898 ... } 1899 ... }	29,726	1,925	827	220
1897 ... } 1898 ... }	28,505	2,092	744	299
1896 ... } 1897 ... }	27,864	1,767	609	298
1895 ... } 1896 ... }	27,541	1,663	493	373

128 licences not included in the above return were refused a renewal, as the licensees, after a previous warning, had not regularly used their licences as a means of livelihood.

In 158 cases "Original" or first applications for licences were refused, the result of the inquiries as to character of the applicants being unsatisfactory.

In 832 cases of "Original" applications specially submitted the licences were granted.

The following table shows the number of men licensed as drivers and conductors whose age at last renewal of licence exceeded 60 years ; also the number at a similar age licensed the preceding four years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.			Stage Drivers.			Conductors.		
	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.
1900	1,007	192	3	117	22	1	14	2	1
1899	970	187	4	117	21	1	12	2	1
1898	941	167	2	104	15	1	13	2	—
1897	1,000	167	3	99	14	1	13	2	—
1896	941	150	3	98	9	1	16	2	—

LOST PROPERTY BRANCH.

During 1900 there were received in the Lost Property Office 41,010 articles found in public carriages, which, compared with the figures for 1899, shows an increase in the number of articles deposited of 1,459.

During the last five years the deposits were :—

In 1900	...	...	...	41,010
„ 1899	...	...	...	39,551
„ 1898	...	...	...	38,201
„ 1897	...	...	...	39,161
„ 1896	...	...	...	38,025

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1900 may be classified as under :—

Bags	2,813
Clothing (men's)	2,201
„ (women's)	2,059
Jewellery (various)	926
Watches	180
Purses	3,239
Miscellaneous articles	8,657
Opera and field glasses	742
Rugs	267
Sticks	849
Umbrellas	19,077
Total	<u>41,010</u>

Amongst the property were several purses containing over 10/., many bank notes, cases of jewellery, valuable dressing bags, several live birds, dogs, and cats.

20,550 articles were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police.

The awards paid to drivers and conductors during 1900 amounted to 2,965/., and included the following sums :—Six of 5/., one of 7/., one of 8/., one of 10/., two of 13/., and one of 15/.

24,975 written enquiries were received in respect of property thought to have been lost in public carriages ; there were also as usual many thousands of personal applications at the Lost Property Office during the year.

The number of letters sent in cases where the property or journey afforded some clue to the owner was 26,926, an increase of 1,198 communications as compared with 1899.

42,439 letters were sent to drivers and conductors during the year.

E. R. C. BRADFORD,

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SURGEON ON THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE DURING THE YEAR 1900.

The following table shows the totals of the half-yearly returns furnished by the Divisional Surgeons :—

Total Number of Sick in 1900.

Half-year ended	Fresh Cases.	From previous Half-year.	Total.	Resumed Duty.	Reported Unfit.	Died.	Continued to next Half-year.	Number of Officers on Sick List granted	
								(1) Sick Leave.	(2) Detached Sick Leave.
June 30th	5,582	1,043	6,625	6,170	114	33	308	352	274
December 31st	4,061	308	4,369	3,821	93	24	431	240	191
Totals	9,643	1,351	10,994	9,991	207	57*	739	592	465

* This does not include Seven officers not on the Sick List who died suddenly, and 22 Army Reservists.

Average daily Number of Sick.

The total number of men for whom payment was made to the Divisional Surgeons, was on 30th June 1900, 14,474, and on 31st December 1900, 14,538, giving as the mean 14,506. To this must be added 900, the average number of men in the outlying dockyard divisions and men employed beyond the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District, making a total of 15,406.

The addition of the "morning states" for each day divided by 365 shows the following results :—

Average daily number of men on the sick list	...	...	433.47
" " " " sick leave	...	...	27.41
" " " " detached leave	...	...	52.17
Total	...	...	513.05

This gives as the daily average loss on the whole Force by sickness a percentage of 3.33, as against 3.50 in 1899.

Table of the total number of Police placed on the sick list on account of injury, both on and off duty, and also of the men who were placed on the sick list in consequence of sore feet :—

Total Number of Injuries in 1900.

Half-year ended				On duty.	Not on duty.	Sore feet.
June 30th ... ..	...	...	...	427	245	127
December 31st ... ..	...	...	...	463	228	108
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	890	473	235
GROSS TOTAL ...				1,598		

Table of the chief diseases of exposure in 1900 :—

Disease.						Half-year ending June.	Half-year ending December.
Rheumatism, "Chronic and Muscular" ...						521	451
Catarrh						1,490	626
Bronchitis						184	62
Tonsillitis						250	221
Totals						2,445	1,360

Eighteen men were suspended on account of venereal disease during the year, and eight of these were sent to the Lock Hospital.

— The total number of *separate individuals* who were on the sick list during the year 1900, and percentage of Officers sick to Effective Strength of Divisions, is shown in the following table :—

Division.	No. of separate individuals on Sick List.	Effective Strength.	Percentage of Officers Sick.
C.O.	113	332	31·0
A	321	749	42·8
B	246	588	41·8
C	256	475	53·8
D	219	526	41·6
E	271	554	48·9
F	299	443	67·4
G	250	530	47·1
H	319	545	58·5
J	401	675	59·4
K	581	908	63·9
L	293	457	64·1
M	253	486	52·0
N	402	726	55·3
P	315	682	46·1
R	380	681	55·8
S	474	765	61·9
T	406	841	48·2
V	359	804	44·6
W	423	792	53·4
X	347	658	52·7
Y	423	783	54·0
Thames.	124	213	58·2
Woolwich.	80	245	32·6
Portsmouth.	72	271	26·5
Devonport.	61	219	27·8
Chatham.	75	236	31·7
Pembroke.	8	39	20·5
Totals ...	7,771	15,223*	51·0

*428 Army Reservists not included.

Admission of Police into Hospitals.

The number of Police known to have been admitted into the general hospitals of the Metropolis on the recommendation of the chief or divisional surgeons, and with the consent of the Commissioner, was 202, viz. :—

St. Thomas's	...	...	...	38	...	2 died in hospital.
London	...	...	...	28	...	1 died in hospital.
Westminster	...	...	...	17	...	1 died in hospital.
St. George's	...	...	...	14	...	2 died in hospital.
St. Mary's	...	...	...	14	...	1 died in hospital.
Middlesex	...	...	...	11	...	1 died in hospital.
Great Northern (Central)	...	...	...	10	...	1 died in hospital.
King's College	...	...	...	9	...	1 died in hospital.
Royal Free	...	...	...	8		
Guy's	...	...	...	7		
University College	...	...	...	7	...	1 died in hospital.
Seamen's, Greenwich	...	...	...	5		
West London	...	...	...	4		
St. Bartholomew's	...	...	...	4		
Temperance	...	...	...	4	...	1 died in hospital.
Bolingbroke	...	...	...	3		
Charing Cross	...	...	...	3		
Miller Memorial...	...	...	...	3		
Croydon...	...	...	...	2		
West Ham	...	...	...	2		
Lewisham Infirmary	...	...	...	2		
Stepney Infirmary	...	...	...	1		
Hampstead Infirmary	...	...	...	1		
Metropolitan	...	...	...	1		
Poplar	...	...	...	1		
German	...	...	...	1		
St. John's, Lewisham	...	...	...	1		
Hampstead Home	...	...	...	1		
Total	...	...	...	202	...	12 died in hospital.

The following were admitted into Cottage Hospitals, viz. :—

Woolwich and Plumstead	...	...	2
Buckhurst Hill	...	...	1
Bromley	...	...	1
Eltham	...	...	1
Barnet	...	...	1
Brentford	...	...	1
Wood Green	...	...	1
St. Paul's Cray	...	...	1
Total	...	...	9

The following were admitted into special hospitals, viz. :—

South-Western, Fever ...	...	...	21		
North-Western, Fever ...	...	...	10	...	1 died in hospital
South-Eastern, Fever ...	...	...	9	...	2 died in hospital.
London, Fever ...	...	...	9		
Lock ...	...	...	8		
Eastern, Fever ...	...	...	6	...	3 died in hospital.
Western, Fever ...	...	...	6		
Grove Fever, Tooting ...	...	...	6		
Fountain, Fever...	...	...	5		
Brook, Fever ...	...	...	4		
North-Eastern, Fever ...	...	...	2		
Northern, Fever...	...	...	2		
St. Mark's ...	...	...	2		
St. Peter's ...	...	...	2		
Royal London Ophthalmic	...	...	2		
Brompton ...	...	...	1		
Royal Chest ...	...	...	1		
Croydon, Fever ...	...	...	1		
Willesden, Isolation	...	...	1		
Ealing, Isolation	...	...	1		
Victoria Park ...	...	...	1		
Total			100	...	6 died in hospital.

Making a total of 311.

In addition to the above, one man of the K Division was admitted to the Military Hospital, Purfleet, where he died, and 42 men of the Dockyard Divisions were sent to the Naval Hospitals, one of whom died.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1900.

The number of deaths in the Town and Woolwich Divisions during the year was 86.

The causes of death may be thus stated :—

Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Internal hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rupture of blood vessel in intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute gastritis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disease of colon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disease of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cystitis, suppuration of kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis of arm and leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stab in neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Killed in action in South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Died of wounds in South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Found drowned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide, cut throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								86

The above Return includes Army Reservists..

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1900.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
E	P.C.	Lawrence, Job* ...	1.1.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
J	„	Funnell, George ...	2.1.00	Acute pneumonia	12
F	„	Nunn, William ...	4.1.00	Bronchitis, syncope	62
A	„	Lamb, William ...	7.1.00	Pneumonia	8
C	„	Chittock, Mark ...	10.1.00	Bronchitis, syncope	5
B	P.S.	Reeves, Henry ...	13.1.00	Acute pneumonia	9
L	P.C.	Chandler, Walter ...	15.1.00	Pneumonia	9
A	„	Beckwith, Ernest ...	21.1.00	Meningitis	12
W	„	Cakebread, Allen ...	28.1.00	Influenza, secondary sequelæ	1
G	„	Fox, George	9.2.00	Influenza and pneumonia ...	4
W	„	Peverell, James ...	9.2.00	Ulcer of stomach and general peritonitis.	1
C	„	Lang, Francis* ...	22.2.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
Y	„	Donaldson, Alfred* ...	26.2.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
E	„	McKenzie, John ...	5.3.00	Acute tuberculosis	103
S	„	Pickering, William ...	5.3.00	Acute tuberculosis	19
W	„	Bennett, Henry ...	8.3.00	Acute tubercular disease ...	25
L	„	Coombes, Walter ...	13.3.00	Broncho-pneumonia	5
H	„	Randall, James ...	14.3.00	Cellulitis of arm and leg, septicæmia.	8
M	„	Bellamy, Albert* ...	15.3.00	Enteric fever	—
E	„	Arnold, Lewis ...	21.3.00	Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	14
J	„	Matthews, Edward ...	21.3.00	Apoplexy and right hemiplegia, cardiac failure ...	17
S	„	Stevens, Edward ...	21.3.00	Pneumonia	4
H	„	Greenslade, Charlie ...	26.3.00	Scarlet fever	4
V	„	Goulder, William ...	1.4.00	Found drowned	—
T	„	Bennett, William* ...	4.4.00	Pneumonia	—
T	Inspr.	Jenkins, George ...	10.4.00	Influenza and acute pulmonary phthisis.	60
Y	P.C.	Brown, Harry ...	12.4.00	Cystitis and suppuration of kidney.	41
M	„	Lee, Walter	14.4.00	Acute tuberculosis	27
2nd	P.S.	Luker, John	17.4.00	Blood poisoning	16

* Army Reserve men.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1900—continued.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
K	P.C.	Chalk, Alexander ...	22.4.00	Inflammation of the brain ...	21
R	"	Marshall, Alfred* ...	23.4.00	Enteric fever	—
J	"	Hunt, Ernest* ...	24.4.00	Enteric fever	—
H	"	Jackson, Charles ...	25.4.00	Phthisis	10
Y	"	Arney, Thomas ...	25.4.00	Phthisis	40
1st	"	Hazell, William* ...	26.4.00	Pneumonia	—
H	"	Nash, Arthur... ..	27.4.00	Scarlet fever, nephritis, pneumonia.	35
S	"	Allen, Victor... ..	29.4.00	Pneumonia (influenza) ...	28
D	Inspr.	Hales, Samuel ...	9.5.00	Heart disease and embolism...	6
W	P.C.	McClintock, James*... ..	10.5.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
R	"	Barnes, Charles ...	11.5.00	Typhoid fever	36
C	"	Willson, Albert* ...	11.5.00	Wounds received in action, South Africa.	—
T	"	Marsh, James* ...	11.5.00	Peritonitis	—
Y	"	Guymmer, Henry ...	12.5.00	Pneumonia	6
V	"	Spence, George* ...	14.5.00	Enteric fever	—
H	"	Arnold, Albert* ...	22.5.00	Enteric fever	—
N,	"	Gould, James* ...	28.5.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
"	"	White, George* ...	4.6.00	Wounds received in action, South Africa.	—
C.O. (B.X.)	"	Beard, David... ..	10.6.00	Acute phthisis	15
D	P.S.	Brooks, Robert ...	13.6.00	Acute gastritis... ..	20
W	P.C.	Peddle, Charles* ...	18.6.00	Enteric fever	—
H	"	Cooke, George ...	26.6.00	Hæmoptysis	—
D	"	Treeby, Samuel ...	28.6.00	Scarlet fever	8
P	"	Eke, Thomas... ..	11.7.00	Pneumonia and cardiac failure	10
R	"	Johnston, Alexander	12.7.00	Suicide, cut throat	—
3rd	"	Smith, Edward ...	12.7.00	Acute pneumonia	6
H	"	Duke, Benjamin ...	14.7.00	Scarlet fever, lobular pneumonia	21
N	"	Hagger, James ...	14.7.00	Rupture of a blood vessel in intestines.	2
T	"	Jiggins, Henry ...	14.7.00	Thoracic aneurism	101
S	"	Doyle, William ...	18.7.00	Acute phthisis	115

* Army Reserve men.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1900—continued.

Division.	Rank	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
A	Ch. Insp.	Winkler, Alfred ...	20.7.00	Primary, cystitis and albuminuria ; secondary, acute diabetes and collapse.	9
Y	P.C.	Waters, Ernest* ...	21.7.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
H	„	Eady, Amos ...	1.8.00	Syncope ...	—
F	„	Collins, Thomas ...	6.8.00	Pneumonia lobar, heart failure	7
S	„	Hunter, George ...	7.8.00	Gangrene of lungs, exhaustion	89
K	„	Steel, Harry ...	8.8.00	Pneumonia ...	9
Y	„	Leader, Ephraim* ...	26.8.00	Enteric fever ...	—
C.O. (C.I.D.)	P.S.	Graham, William ...	3.9.00	Right empyema, pericarditis	13
S	P.C.	Claringbold, Edward ...	18.9.00	Syncope, heart failure ...	—
R	„	Chitty, John* ...	18.9.00	Pneumonia ...	—
E	P.S.	Lazelle, Herbert ...	6.10.00	Syncope after gastritis and colic.	4
X	P.C.	Partridge, Henry ...	7.10.00	Acute pneumonia ...	6
S	„	Hodgson, Henry ...	25.10.00	Pneumonia and cardiac failure	62
T	P.S.	Graves, John ...	28.10.00	Typhoid fever ...	17
D	P.C.	Hibberd, William ...	12.11.00	Influenza and pneumonia ...	6
F	„	Caines, Sidney* ...	13.11.00	Internal hæmorrhage... ..	—
L	Inspr.	Stephens, William ...	15.11.00	Aneurism of aorta, cyanosis...	11
D	P.S. (C.I.D.)	Mott, Edwin ...	25.11.00	Pneumonia ...	2
L	P.C.	George, John... ..	27.11.00	Disease of liver and exhaustion.	113
H	„	Lewis, Charles ...	30.11.00	Typhoid fever... ..	24
„	„	Thompson, Ernest ...	1.12.00	Stab in neck ...	—
W	„	Scott, John ...	2.12.00	Pulmonary phthisis ...	12
S	„	Williams, Walter* ...	4.12.00	Enteric fever ...	—
F	„	Hathaway, Thomas* ...	16.12.00	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
S	„	Bebee, Arthur ...	17.12.00	Hæmorrhage of lung... ..	71
K	„	Cotton, Hamilton ...	20.12.00	Enteric fever ...	19
G	„	Moya, Edward ...	21.12.00	Pneumonia and heart failure	5
H	„	Kidd, Frederick ...	26.12.00	Drowning, supposed accidental	—
A	Ch. Insp.	Horsley, William ...	30.12.00	Malignant disease of colon, intestinal obstruction and peritonitis.	3

This Return includes two deaths in outlying Dockyards, making the total number of deaths in the Force 88.

* Army Reserve men.

Return of the Number of Men who have been removed from the Force from all Causes during the Year 1900.

Cause.	No.
(a) Resigned with pension	399
„ „ gratuity... ..	86
„ through ill-health, and not entitled to pension or gratuity ...	34
Total	519
Resigned voluntarily	353
Resignation permitted	47
Dismissed	70
Died	88
Total	1,077

(a) Includes 312 men who resigned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890, and 87 who were found "medically unfit."

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.

The number of men granted pensions was 87, and granted gratuities for less than 15 years' service 86, being a total of 173 men invalided. The following table shows the various periods of service of the men pensioned and the causes of unfitness arranged in the order of frequency:—

Cause of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.														Total.	
	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		Over 30
Rheumatism (chronic), rheumatic gout, and sciatica ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	10
Cardiac disease ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	7
Disease of lungs ...	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Injuries (direct result of) ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6
Mental aberration ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Defective vision ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Cardiac, general and nervous debility ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Renal disease ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Disease of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Locomotor ataxy ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Neurasthenia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Deafness ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Flat foot ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Dupuytren's contraction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Melancholia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cirrhosis of liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer of rectum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Disease of stomach ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stricture of urethra ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Attempted suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sarcoma of parotid ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinoma of tongue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enlarged liver, ascitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Disease of eye... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals...	1	1	1	8	17	15	4	2	6	8	9	9	4	1	1	87

This table gives a percentage of .57 on the strength of men (exclusive of Army Reservists) serving on 31st December, 1900.

NOTE.—In addition to the men who were invalided, 312 officers who were not on the sick list were pensioned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890.

The following are the causes of unfitness of Police invalided and granted gratuities (in order of frequency) :—

Causes of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.													Total.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Disease of lungs } Phthisis }	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	15	
Rheumatism (chronic), rheu- matic gout, sciatica.	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	12	
Neurasthenia	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	8	
Cardiac disease	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	8	
Varicose veins	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	7	
Flat foot, corns	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	
Chronic gastritis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
Mental aberration	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
General, nervous, and cardiac debility.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	
Defective vision	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Chronic dyspepsia... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Synovitis of knee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Deafness	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	
Syphilis	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Disease of great toe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Disease of wrist	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Mastoid disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Epileptiform seizures	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Disease of bladder... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Lymphadenoma of neck	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Locomotor ataxy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Totals	9	7	6	7	12	8	10	4	4	4	7	8	86	

This table gives a percentage of .56 on the strength of men (exclusive of Army Reservists) serving on 31st December 1900.

Tabular Statement of the Number of fresh cases of Sickness in the various Divisions for the Year 1900.

—	No. of fresh cases of sick- ness.	O.O.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	P.	R.	S.	T.	V.	W.	X.	Y.	Thames.	Wool- wich.
June	5,582	54	225	127	202	238	235	208	200	285	272	395	212	206	276	281	259	271	282	279	284	265	311	93	64
December	4,061	37	147	139	164	179	157	201	138	174	180	307	132	149	227	178	181	220	251	178	202	179	242	74	25
Total cases.. ..	9,643	91	372	266	366	415	392	409	338	459	452	702	344	355	503	459	440	491	533	457	486	444	553	167	89
AuthorisedStrength of Divisions, 31st December 1900*	—	346	767	595	496	533	585	451	538	554	685	917	483	491	731	687	695	772	850	809	800	658	737	218	240
Percentage of fresh cases of sickness during the year	—	26	48	44	75	77	66	103	62	82	65	76	74	72	68	66	63	63	62	56	60	67	70	72	37

* Does not include Army Reservists.
The percentage over the Force of 14,638 is 65.

A. O. MACKELLAR,
Chief Surgeon.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS on 31st December 1900.

Division.	Area (Miles).	Strength.				Total.
		Superin- tendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	
Commissioner's Office ...	—	5	48	120	176	349
A or Whitehall ...	1·82	2	30	65	676	773
B or Chelsea ...	2·36	1	18	59	519	597
C or St. James's ...	0·70	1	19	48	422	490
D or Marylebone ...	1·26	1	22	55	461	539
E or Holborn ...	0·91	1	19	66	495	581
F or Paddington...	2·49	1	14	53	394	462
G or Finsbury ...	1·64	1	21	50	487	559
H or Whitechapel ...	2·08	1	25	57	488	571
J or Bethnal Green ...	40·01	1	19	89	602	711
K or Bow ...	35·71	1	25	124	795	945
L or Lambeth ...	2·59	1	22	56	403	482
M or Southwark...	4·16	1	21	52	434	508
N or Islington ...	58·51	1	21	101	636	759
P or Camberwell ...	51·10	1	18	95	604	718
R or Greenwich ...	60·42	1	18	109	582	710
S or Hampstead ...	79·31	1	17	111	673	802
T or Hammersmith ...	73·42	1	18	124	726	869
V or Wandsworth ...	64·09	1	21	103	714	839
W or Clapham ...	76·76	1	21	110	707	839
X or Kilburn ...	73·60	1	17	89	568	675
Y or Highgate ...	46·12	1	20	112	684	817
Thames... ..	9·25	1	59	—	158	218
Not apportioned to Divi- sions	—	—	5	2	14	21
Totals	688·31	28	538	1,850	12,418	14,834

And the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of the METROPOLITAN POLICE (DOCKYARD DIVISIONS included) on the 31st of December in each of the years named.

Year.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
1891	31	787	1,637	12,583	15,038
1892	31	721	1,707	12,541	15,000
1893	31	647	1,784	12,664	15,126
1894	31	597	1,834	12,754	15,216
1895	32	592	1,870	12,777	15,271
1896	32	588	1,895	12,811	15,326
1897	32	578	1,908	12,934	15,452
1898	31	578	1,930	13,155	15,694
1899	32	571	1,949	13,213	15,765
1900	32	570	1,977	13,268	15,847

The strength of each Dockyard Division on 31st December 1900 is shown in Table No. 12.

No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of NEW HOUSES BUILT and NEW STREETS and SQUARES FORMED with their LENGTH in MILES and YARDS, during the under-mentioned PERIODS.

Period.	No. of New Houses built.	No. of New Streets and Squares formed.		Length of New Streets and Squares.		No. of New Houses being built Dec. 31, 1900.
		Streets.	Squares.	Miles.	Yards.	
From 1849 to 1854	40,743	1,288	9	237	1,239	
„ 1854 to 1862	52,949	1,513	25	239	953	
„ 1862 to 1864	35,163	825	10	164	1,321	
„ 1864 to 1867	48,565	787	12	127	1,037	
„ 1867 to 1868	15,963	491	4	88	1,490	
„ 1868 to 1870 (February)	31,939	927	7	171	1,569	
„ February to December 1870	9,682	220	1	42	1,059	
Year 1871	8,693	226	2	38	722	
„ 1872	11,179	147	—	20	1,232	
„ 1873	7,687	154	1	26	890	
„ 1874	7,764	145	2	22	862	
„ 1875	10,023	169	4	29	1,475	
„ 1876	12,938	226	3	36	1,074	
„ 1877	14,410	270	2	39	1,623	
„ 1878	17,127	352	3	55	153	
„ 1879	21,589	401	2	71	468	
„ 1880	24,945	445	2	69	1,483	
„ 1881	26,170	556	4	86	384	
„ 1882	23,301	508	1	75	862	
„ 1883	21,110	361	1	56	84	
„ 1884	18,428	324	2	46	1,027	
„ 1885	15,754	195	1	33	773	
„ 1886	12,252	168	—	29	58	
„ 1887	12,478	166	—	23	1,071	
„ 1888	12,426	138	1	19	1,201	
„ 1889	11,829	200	3	34	1,227	
„ 1890	10,935	167	—	25	1,649	
„ 1891	12,105	142	1	22	1,591	
„ 1892	11,200	173	—	31	1,223	
„ 1893	12,830	101	—	17	1,291	
„ 1894	12,874	157	—	33	1,164	
„ 1895	13,141	126	1	22	1,600	
„ 1896	16,894	211	—	55	1,458	
„ 1897	18,529	305	—	55	1,499	
„ 1898	24,838	412	3	77	1,341	
„ 1899	27,381	404	2	87	134	
„ 1900	25,161	311	—	65	1,017	6,851
Totals	710,995	13,711	109	2,385	584	6,851

No. 3.

RETURN of REMOVALS from the SERVICE from all CAUSES during the Years 1891 to 1900.

Year.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Resigned through Ill-health, and not entitled to Pension or Gratuity.	Resigned voluntarily.	Permitted to resign.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Died.	Total Removals.	Total authorised Strength on 31st December.	Percentage of Removals to Strength.
1891	468	75	19	135	84	106	74	961	15,038	6.39
1892	350	80	27	104	78	94	79	812	15,000	5.41
1893	495	78	22	123	66	74	64	922	15,126	6.09
1894	443	68	18	98	79	67	51	824	15,216	5.41
1895	385	68	13	86	53	82	50	737	15,271	4.82
1896	470	58	27	107	55	59	29	805	15,326	5.25
1897	435	61	22	112	61	72	51	814	15,452	5.26
1898	490	92	24	180	64	78	49	977	15,694	6.22
1899	466	94	32	274	55	82	62	1,065	15,765	6.75
1900	399	86	34	353	47	70	88	1,077	15,847	6.79
Totals	4,401	760	238	1,572	642	784	597	8,994		

No. 4.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE who RESIGNED, and the assigned CAUSE of RESIGNATION, during the Years 1896 to 1900.

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
From ill-health	27	22	24	32	34
For other employment	54	60	69	61	316
No reason assigned	53	52	111	213	37
Totals	134	134	204	306	387

No. 5.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MEN actually serving at the end of the Year 1900
who joined in the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Superinten- dents.	Inspectors and Sub- Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.
1858	1	—	—	—	1
1860	—	1	—	—	1
1861	2	—	—	—	2
1863	1	—	—	—	1
1865	7	—	—	—	7
1866	1	—	—	—	1
1867	2	—	—	1	3
1868	2	3	—	1	6
1869	2	—	—	2	4
1870	3	5	1	—	9
1871	3	3	—	2	8
1872	2	8	3	3	16
1873	1	7	3	2	13
1874	2	7	6	5	20
1875	—	18	23	63	104
1876	1	42	65	218	326
1877	—	45	65	229	339
1878	1	36	71	254	362
1879	1	44	95	269	409
1880	—	65	88	285	438
1881	—	66	99	280	445
1882	—	51	131	392	574
1883	—	34	169	546	749
1884	—	36	133	425	594
1885	—	24	144	422	590
1886	—	20	161	486	667
1887	—	13	160	380	553
1888	—	10	153	435	598
1889	—	5	143	455	603
1890	—	4	143	749	896
1891	—	5	48	506	559
1892	—	—	24	572	596
1893	—	—	23	721	744
1894	—	—	11	644	655
1895	—	—	3	570	573
1896	—	—	2	678	680
1897	—	—	—	648	648
1898	—	—	—	922	922
1899	—	—	—	925	925
1900	—	—	—	1,010	1,010
Totals ...	32	552	1,967	13,100	15,651

No. 6.

RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE of POLICE serving at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Authorised Strength.	Numbers serving.															
		Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2.	2 Years and under 3.	3 Years and under 4.	4 Years and under 5.	5 Years and under 6.	6 Years and under 7.	7 Years and under 8.	8 Years and under 9.	9 Years and under 10.	10 Years and under 11.	11 Years and under 12.	12 Years and under 13.	13 Years and under 14.	14 Years and under 15.	15 Years and over.
1879	10,711	907	760	662	649	620	526	509	625	622	485	387	806	428	327	399	1,954
1880	10,943	905	773	693	614	631	591	494	505	598	611	463	383	782	416	316	2,128
1881	11,234	919	814	728	653	575	599	551	471	483	589	588	456	361	753	405	2,242
1882	11,699	1,109	792	734	665	618	558	564	534	460	478	601	567	441	361	730	2,457
1883	12,622	1,377	1,011	729	693	649	586	523	554	523	449	466	565	577	430	352	2,923
1884	12,880	1,071	1,234	936	710	654	612	567	516	538	508	444	455	554	566	420	3,078
1885	13,319	1,019	976	1,192	887	687	625	586	540	498	518	486	435	439	538	548	3,320
1886	13,804	1,104	939	934	1,130	857	658	617	570	526	487	513	483	417	434	523	3,636
1887	14,081	874	1,014	899	894	1,080	810	637	600	552	504	466	500	473	404	423	3,821
1888	14,261	948	828	951	865	843	1,034	771	622	583	541	501	458	483	460	393	3,959
1889	14,725	852	871	769	906	809	812	1,026	759	590	572	518	497	454	463	452	4,019
1890	15,264	1,335	780	796	717	888	768	767	969	736	572	557	511	473	445	446	4,211
1891	15,038	798	1,214	745	764	681	847	738	748	939	722	549	550	503	466	433	4,153
1892	15,000	818	739	1,144	722	740	660	815	716	720	913	697	533	533	493	457	4,205
1893	15,126	992	753	691	1,107	688	711	647	789	695	707	896	691	523	522	483	4,128
1894	15,216	874	929	721	671	1,060	672	689	627	774	671	693	885	675	515	513	4,150
1895	15,271	728	823	884	689	657	1,024	658	676	625	763	654	683	876	655	507	4,236
1896	15,326	867	672	787	860	675	639	1,007	646	659	609	744	649	669	859	643	4,256
1897	15,453	813	816	655	756	821	655	627	985	629	643	594	726	639	655	834	4,431
1898	15,694	1,162	754	771	629	710	799	637	603	952	618	634	579	715	615	636	4,733
1899	15,765	1,074	1,022	702	733	598	677	770	624	582	924	611	609	564	686	602	4,860
1900	15,847	1,010	925	922	648	680	573	655	744	596	559	896	603	598	553	667	5,022

Wanting to complete the authorised strength, 196.

No. 7.

RETURN of the NUMBER of POLICE INJURED whilst in the EXECUTION of their DUTY during the Year 1900.

How caused.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Assaulted by prisoners or injured when making arrests	2,788	
Assaulted by other persons	79	
By stopping runaway horses	77	
By vehicles when regulating traffic, &c. ...	16	
Bitten by dogs	53	
Bitten by horses	7	
When dispersing disorderly crowds ..	18	
When assisting at or extinguishing fires ...	17	
Other causes	44	
Total	3,099	

No. 8.

NUMBER of POLICE who were ACCIDENTALLY INJURED whilst on DUTY during the Year 1900.

How caused.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
By falling down or slipping in the streets or when examining premises	291	
While ship searching	15	
By horses falling	26	
Kicked by horses	28	
Thrown from horses	16	
Trodden upon by horses	18	
Knocked down by horses	13	
At fire engine drill	3	
Other causes	103	
Total	513	

NOTE.—Returns Nos. 7 and 8 include cases in which the injuries did not necessitate the officer concerned being placed on the Sick List.

No. 9.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE of all RANKS who were SPECIALLY COMMENDED by the COMMISSIONER, and by JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, &c., for their CONDUCT in connection with various MATTERS of DUTY, during the Year 1900.

Nature of Duty for which commended.	No. of Commendations of Bodies of Police employed on Public Occasions, &c.	Number of Police commended.				No. of Cases in which Personal Injury was sustained.
		By Societies of various kinds.	By Com- missioner.	By Judges, Magis- trates, &c.	Total.	
Courage in stopping horses which were being furiously driven	—	—	5	4	9	1
Promptitude in stopping or attempting to stop runaway horses	—	—	243	—	243	27
Promptitude in restraining restive horses	—	—	4	—	4	—
Promptitude in rendering assistance with fallen horses	—	—	1	—	1	—
Courage shown while effecting the appre- hension of persons wanted for serious offences committed	—	—	—	14	14	6
Effecting the apprehension of persons wanted for various offences	—	—	1,054	270	1,324	9
Ability, zeal, and intelligence displayed in criminal cases	—	—	—	155	155	—
Ability and zeal displayed in procuring evidence and in successfully conducting prosecutions against keepers of dis- orderly houses and clubs	—	—	18	18	36	—
Activity and zeal displayed in the prose- cution of disorderly characters	—	—	—	3	3	—
Courage and promptitude in rescuing or endeavouring to rescue persons from drowning	—	—	10	5	15	—
Endeavouring to recover the body of a child who had been drowned	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rescuing or attempting to rescue persons from drowning and applying treatment to the apparently drowned. Medals or Certificates granted by the Royal Humane Society in these cases	—	16	—	—	16	—
Courageous conduct in the performance of duty. Reward granted from the Bow Street Police Court Reward Fund	—	—	—	1	1	—
Saving life from fire. Certificates or re- wards granted by the Royal Society for the protection of Life from Fire	—	22	—	—	22	—
Vigilance and promptitude at fires and rescuing persons from burning houses	—	—	21	17	38	1
Promptitude and skill in rendering "first aid" to the injured, or restoring anima- tion by means of artificial respiration	—	—	31	7	38	—
Promptitude in administering emetics to persons who had taken poison or who committed or attempted suicide by taking poison	—	—	2	3	5	—
Humane conduct to destitute persons, and in cases of death from injury, exposure and drunkenness	—	—	—	4	4	—
Prompt assistance rendered to the Military Police	—	—	—	3	3	—
Promptitude in securing the safety of a floating Police Station in danger of sinking	—	—	3	—	3	—
Conducting enquiries, collecting and giving evidence, preparing plans, &c.	—	—	6	4	10	—
Satisfactory performance of duty by Police at Public Departments	—	—	—	2	2	—
Satisfactory performance of duty at a Dockyard	4	—	—	—	—	—
Satisfactory performance of duty through- out a Dock strike	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5	38	1,399	510	1,947	44

1,947

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMENDATIONS 1,952

No. 10.

RETURN of the NUMBER of FIRES ATTENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the NUMBER of POLICE on DUTY at such FIRES, during the Years 1891 to 1900.

Year.	No. of Fires.	No. of Police who attended.				
		Supts.	Inspers.	P.S.'s.	P.C.'s.	Total.
1891	1,456	127	1,406	2,154	17,947	21,634
1892	1,549	150	1,383	2,330	18,085	21,948
1893	1,727	157	1,351	2,385	18,350	22,243
1894	1,527	110	993	2,075	14,410	17,588
1895	1,956	139	1,274	2,611	17,437	21,461
1896	1,770	110	1,164	2,413	16,643	20,330
1897	1,708	97	967	2,164	14,476	17,704
1898	1,906	111	1,149	2,522	16,643	20,425
1899	1,994	108	1,049	2,412	15,426	18,995
1900	1,892	116	1,042	2,313	14,688	18,159
TOTALS -	17,485	1,225	11,778	23,379	164,105	200,487

No. 11.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS taken to HOSPITAL by POLICE during the Years 1891 to 1900.

Year.	Suffering from Accidents.	Suffering from other Causes.	Total.
1891	4,735	2,385	7,120
1892	4,894	2,845	7,739
1893	5,248	3,057	8,305
1894	5,347	2,909	8,256
1895	5,890	3,459	9,349
1896	6,260	3,435	9,695
1897	7,305	3,930	11,235
1898	7,401	4,100	11,501
1899	7,870	4,184	12,054
1900	7,463	4,161	11,624
Totals ...	62,413	34,465	96,878

No. 12.

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December 1900.

Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.		Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.				Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.	
Commissioner's Office.	—	—	1	9	10	Ordnance Store, Weedon.		C. or St. James's —cont.	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Store, Burscough.			—	—	—	1	1	Vestry Hall Gardens, Mount Street.
	—	—	1	—	1	Admiralty and War Department.			—	—	1	8	9	National Portrait Gallery.
	—	—	1	4	5	Magazines, Selby.			—	—	—	1	1	Camelford House.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Stores and Gun Wharf, Dover.			—	—	—	1	1	232 to 244, Regent Street, and 26, 27, 29 to 33, Argyll Street.
	—	—	—	2	2	New Ranges, Shoe-buryness.			—	—	—	—	—	—
A or Whitehall.	—	1	2	16	19	Houses of Parliament (by night).		D or Marylebone.	—	—	3	18	21	Hertford House.
	—	—	—	1	1	India Office.			—	1	2	26	29	British Museum.
	—	—	1	12	13	General Post Office.			—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	His Majesty's Stationery Office.			—	—	—	1	1	216 to 226, Oxford St.
	—	—	—	1	1	Chapter House, Westminster Abbey.			—	—	—	1	1	Marylebone County Court.
	—	—	—	—	10	Admiralty.			—	—	—	1	1	30, Berners Street.
	—	2	7	53	62	Royal Parks and Grounds.			—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Maple & Co.
	—	—	—	3	3	Royal Palace, Osborne.		E or Holborn.	—	—	1	10	11	Record Office.
	—	—	—	3	3	Windsor Castle.			—	—	—	2	2	Patent Office.
	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. Drummond's Bank.			—	—	—	3	3	Probate Registry Office, Somerset House.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dean's Yard.			—	—	1	7	8	Covent Garden Market.
	—	—	—	8	8	War Office.			—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Coutts's Bank.
	—	—	—	12	12	Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.			—	—	—	3	3	Somerset House.
	—	—	3	9	12	Tate Gallery.		F or Paddington.	—	—	—	1	1	Gloucester Gardens.
	—	1	—	20	21	House of Lords.			—	—	—	1	1	Holland House.
	—	1	—	21	22	House of Commons.			—	—	—	3	3	Kensington Palace.
B or Chelsea.	—	—	—	1	1	4, Cockspur Street.		G or Finsbury.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	4	71	76	Victoria and Albert Museum.			—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. De-la-Rue's, St. Luke's.
	—	—	3	13	16	Natural History Museum.			—	—	—	4	4	Parcels Post Office.
	—	—	3	11	14	Army Clothing Stores.			—	—	—	1	1	80 to 88 Leonard St.
	—	—	—	1	1	Co-operative Stores, Westminster.			—	—	—	2	2	89 to 95, City Road.
	—	—	—	3	3	Royal Albert Hall.		H or Whitechapel.	—	—	3	19	22	Tower of London.
	—	—	—	1	1	Prince's Gate.			—	—	—	1	1	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	—	—	1	1	Brompton Cemetery.			—	—	1	6	7	Royal Mint.
	—	—	—	1	1	Imperial Institute.			—	—	—	3	3	Spitalfields Market.
	—	—	—	—	2	2	Refinery, Royal Mint Street.		—	—	—	2	2	
C or St. James's.	—	—	1	4	5	Geological Museum.		J or Bethnal Green.	—	—	3	7	10	Bethnal Green Museum.
	—	—	—	1	1	Westminster County Court.			—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	2	2	Grosvenor House.			—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Garrard & Co.			—	—	—	2	2	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Lambert & Co.			—	—	—	1	1	Sewer Embankment Outfall.
	—	2	1	20	23	National Gallery.		K or Bow.	—	—	—	1	1	
	—	—	—	1	1	Aldridge's Horse Repository.			—	—	—	1	8	Chartered Gas-works, Beckton.
	—	—	—	2	2	Cleveland House.			—	—	1	8	9	

No. 12—continued.

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December 1900—continued.

Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.	Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.	
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.			Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.		
K or Bow—cont.	—	—	—	1	1	Imperial Gas-works, Bromley.	T or Hammer-smith—cont.	—	—	—	1	1	York House, Twickenham.	
	—	1	3	22	26	Magazine, Purfleet.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	1	1	Royal Albert Music Hall.	V or Wandsworth.	—	—	—	2	2	Kew Gardens.	
	—	—	—	1	1	Stratford Petty Sesssional Court.		—	—	—	1	1	Dover House, Putney.	
L or Lambeth.	—	—	—	1	1	India Stores Depôt.		—	—	—	1	1	Wandsworth County Court.	
	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	Roehampton House.	
M or Southwark.	—	—	1	—	1	London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.	—	—	—	2	2	Lambeth Water Works.		
	—	—	—	1	1	Mark Brown's Wharf.	—	—	—	3	3	Horton Manor Asylum.		
	—	—	—	3	3	Borough Market.	W or Clapham.	—	—	—	1	1	Nork Park House, Epsom.	
	—	—	—	3	3	Pink's Factory.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	1	1	Davis's Wharf.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
N or Islington.	—	—	3	9	12	Royal Small Arms Factory.	Y or Highgate.	—	—	—	4	4	Metropolitan Cattle Market.	
	—	1	4	16	21	Royal Gunpowder Factory.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
P or Camberwell.	—	—	—	1	1	Hayes Place, Hayes.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	1	1	Monks Orchard Estate, Kent.		—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	1	3	4	Crystal Palace.		Woolwich	1	9	33	202	245	} Dockyards and Military Stations.
	—	—	—	—	—	—		Portsmouth	1	8	36	227	272	
	—	—	—	—	—	—		Devonport	1	5	25	189	220	
—	—	—	1	1	Lambeth County Court.	Chatham	1	8	29	199	237			
—	—	—	—	—	—	Pembroke	—	2	4	33	39			
T or Hammer-smith.	—	—	—	1	1	The Laurels, 26, Herne Hill.	Total Employed at cost of Treasury.	4	43	185	1,425	1,657		
	—	—	—	4	4	Hampton Court Palace.		1	8	31	247	287		
	—	—	—	1	1	Osterley Park.	Total	5	51	216	1,672	1,944		

No. 14.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Year 1900 by which PERSONS were INJURED.

Division.	Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Injured.										Ages of Persons Injured.										No. of Persons Injured in consequence of their improperly riding on or hind Vehicles (included in foregoing Nos.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Covered Vehicles.										By Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Uncovered Vehicles.					Fire Engines.					Trucks.					Under 5 years.							Over 5 and under 7 years.					Over 7 and under 10 years.					Over 10 and under 15 years.					Over 15 and under 30 years.					Over 30 and under 50 years.					Over 50 and under 60 years.					Over 60 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Cabs.		Tramcars driven by Horses or Mules.		Omnibuses driven by Horses or Mules.		Light Carts.		Heavy Carts.		Vans.		Wagons and Drays.		Mail Carts.		Light Loco-motives.		Broughams and other Private Carriages.				Fire Engines.		Cycles.		Fire Escapes.		Trucks.		Ridden.		Led.		Day.		Night.		Over 60 years.		Over 50 and under 60 years.		Over 30 and under 50 years.		Over 15 and under 30 years.		Over 10 and under 15 years.		Over 7 and under 10 years.		Over 5 and under 7 years.		Under 5 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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NOTE—Day is the period from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Night is the period from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

No. 15.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1900 inclusive
by which PERSONS were KILLED.

Year.	Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed.																								Ages of Persons Killed.						No. of Persons Killed in consequence of attempting to ride behind Vehicles (included in foregoing Nos.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Cabs.				Tramcars driven by				Omnibuses driven by				Uncovered Vehicles.								Covered Vehicles.											By Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Hansom.		Clarence.		Machinery.		Horses or Mules.		Day.		Night.		Machinery.		Horses or Mules.		Day.		Night.		Heavy Carts.		Vans.		Wagons and Drays.		Light Loco-motives.		Day.			Night.		Broughams and other Private Carriages.		Fire Engines.		Traction Engines.		Cycles.		Ridden.		Led.		Under 5 years.						Over 5 and under 7 years.						Over 7 and under 10 years.						Over 10 and under 15 years.						Over 15 and under 20 years.						Over 20 and under 30 years.						Over 30 and under 40 years.						Over 40 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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COMPARATIVE RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1900 inclusive by which PERSONS were INJURED.

[illegible]

No. 16.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and AMOUNT of PENSIONS granted to MEMBERS of the STAFF of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS, during the year 1900.

To whom granted.	Branch in which employed.	Amount of Pension per Annum.	Remarks
Mr. William D. Escott ...	Assistant Clerk, Worship Street Police Court.	£166 13s. 4d.	
Mr. John J. Costigan ...	Usher, Worship Street Police Court.	£56 9s. 8d.	
Mr. Robert Nicol ...	Tailor, Receiver's Store	£53 4s. 2d.	

No. 17.

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1899 and 1900.

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1900.		Remarks.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Total No. of Persons apprehended	115,550 (a)	108,267 (d)	—	7,283	(a) 64 absconded, 10 died, and 1 removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State, while under remand from police court.
No. of Persons discharged by Magistrates.	27,349	23,619	—	3,730	
No. of Persons summarily convicted.	85,054	81,438	—	3,616	
No. of Persons committed for trial.	3,072 (b)	3,142 (e)	70	—	(b) 6 absconded, 2 died, and 1 removed to an asylum while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons convicted and sentenced.	2,522	2,519	—	3	
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries.	461	527	66	—	(c) 3 absconded and 2 died while under remand from police court, and 2 absconded, 1 died, and 1 removed to an asylum while awaiting trial.
No. of Bills ignored by Grand Juries.	80	91	11	—	
No. of Criminal Offences reported to Police.	18,508	18,944	436	—	
No. of Persons apprehended for Criminal Offences.	13,924	14,354	430	—	(d) 64 absconded and 4 died while under remand from police court.
No. of Persons apprehended for divers other Offences.	101,626	93,913	—	7,713	(e) 5 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Felonies relating to property committed.	16,149	16,665	516	—	(f) 8 absconded while under remand from police court, and 3 absconded while awaiting trial
No. of Persons apprehended for felony or larceny.	11,540 (c)	12,089 (f)	549	—	
No. of Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny.	1,707	1,784	77	—	
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries of felony or larceny.	330	357	27	—	
No. of Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny.	6,542	7,079	537	—	
No. of Persons discharged ...	2,952	2,858	—	94	

No. 17—*continued.*GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1899 and 1900—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1900.		Remarks.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Value of Property stolen ... £	111,857	212,340	100,483	—	
Value of Property recovered £	23,451	39,178	15,727	—	
Nett Loss £	88,406	173,162	84,756	—	
No. of Police commended by Judicial Authorities and Juries in Criminal Cases.	395	437	42	—	
No. of Persons surrendered to Foreign States under Treaties of Extradition for Criminal Offences.	48	43	—	5	
No. of Persons similarly received over from Foreign States.	1	3	2	—	
No. of Persons apprehended by Constabulary Forces for Metro- politan Police Offences.	297	300	3	—	
No. of Persons apprehended by Metropolitan Police for Pro- vincial Offences, &c.	340	300	—	40	
No. of Persons apprehended by Police of Criminal Investiga- tion Department.	7,611	8,487	876	—	
No. of Miscellaneous Inquiries made by Police of Criminal Investigation Department for Government Departments, Continental, and Provincial Police, not involving the arrest of any person.	5,777	6,221	444	—	
No. of Persons committed for trial on Coroners' Warrants.	41	30	—	11	
No. of Persons reported missing	36,624	37,214	590	—	
No. of Persons found and restored to friends by Police.	18,348	18,429	81	—	
No. of Suicides committed ...	622	613	—	9	
No. of Suicides attempted, pre- vented by Police, &c.	626	507	—	119	
No. of Fires	1,994	1,892	—	102	
No. of Fires extinguished by Police.	99	91	—	8	
No. of Public-house and Beer- house Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	182	294	112	—	
Do. and dismissed ...	128	181	53	—	

No. 17—*continued.*GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1899 and 1900—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1900.		Remarks.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	
No. of Refreshment House Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	14	12	—	2	
Do. and dismissed ...	—	3	3	—	
No. of Drivers, &c., of Hackney Carriages, Carts, &c., summoned by Police and convicted.	11,419	9,758	—	1,661	
Do. and dismissed ...	491	374	—	117	
No. of Persons summoned by Police for Miscellaneous offences and convicted.	20,581	12,343	—	8,238	
Do. and dismissed ...	874	694	—	180	
No. of Summonses applied for by private individuals and served by Metropolitan Police (convicted).	79,599	71,788	—	7,811	
Do. (dismissed) ...	13,936	12,570	—	1,366	
No. of Persons recognised as having been in custody more than once for felony during the Year.	160	187	27	—	
No. of Doors or Windows found open or insecurely fastened.	26,851	23,828	—	3,023	
No. of unknown Bodies photographed and not identified.	92	74	—	18	
No. of Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves.	1,274	1,350	76	—	
No. of Prisoners conveyed by Prison Vans.	116,685	114,478	—	2,207	
No. of Police who attended the Central Criminal Court and County of London Sessions, &c.	4,307	3,982	—	325	
No. of Soldiers billeted ...	1,869	262	—	1,607	
No. of Runaway Horses stopped by Police.	266	218	—	48	
No. of Police who received rewards from Judicial Authorities.	3	7	4	—	
No. of Stray Dogs seized under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867.	3,073	2,428	—	645	
No. of Stray Dogs seized under the Rabies Order, 1897.	441	4,337	3,896	—	

No. 17—continued.

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1899 and 1900—continued.

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1900.		Remarks.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	
No. of Unmuzzled Dogs seized under Regulations made under the Rabies Order, 1895.	2,956	16,301	13,345	—	
Total No. of Dogs seized by Police	29,795	23,066	—	6,729	
No. of Dogs sent to the Dogs' Home.	17,746	14,725	—	3,021	
No. of Dogs handed over to Local Veterinary Inspectors.	5,718	3,861	—	1,857	
No. of Dogs restored to owners	5,955	4,017	—	1,938	
No. of Dogs escaped or died ...	301	379	78	—	
No. of Dogs killed which were afterwards certified to be suffering from Rabies.	—	—	—	—	
No. of Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from Rabies.	75	84	9	—	
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs certified to be suffering from Rabies.	—	—	—	—	
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs not suspected to be suffering from Rabies.	1,138	2,080	942	—	
No. of Pedlars' Certificates granted.	2,996	2,701	—	295	
Do. refused ...	140	112	—	28	
No. of Chimney-sweepers' Certificates granted.	147	131	—	16	
Do. refused ...	—	—	—	—	
No. of Messengers' Licences granted.	281	255	—	26	
Do. refused ...	6	6	—	—	
Do. in force at end of year	248	226	—	22	
No. of Shoeblacks' Licences granted.	772	715	—	57	
Do. refused ...	10	5	—	5	
Do. in force at end of year	710	667	—	43	

No. 18.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Years 1891 to 1900, with RESULTS.

Year.	Public, Beer, and Refreshment Houses.	Carts and Waggon.	Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Results.	
						Convicted.	Dismissed.
1891	175	2,701	5,787	5,279	13,942	13,092	850
1892	189	2,363	5,079	5,213	12,844	12,162	682
1893	250	2,302	5,578	5,822	13,952	13,267	685
1894	340	2,459	5,223	6,680	14,702	13,789	913
1895	288	2,523	3,481	7,038	13,330	12,551	779
1896	323	4,008	2,550	9,879	16,760	15,813	947
1897	460	4,881	2,984	10,967	19,292	18,262	1,030
1898	388	7,011	3,337	23,625	34,361	32,698	1,663
1899	324	9,282	2,628	21,455	33,689	32,196	1,493
1900	490	7,778	2,354	13,037	23,659	22,407	1,252
Totals	3,227	45,308	39,001	108,995	196,531	186,237	10,294

No. 19.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1900, with RESULTS.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- mis	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws :—				Intoxicating Liquor Laws—cont.			
Offences by keepers of licensed premises :—				Refreshment Houses :—			
Selling, exposing for sale, opening or keeping open, or allowing liquor to be consumed thereon, during prohibited hours.	23	26	59	Offences by keepers of :—			
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunken persons.	48	36	84	Selling, opening, or keeping open during prohibited hours.	11	3	14
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome or riotous conduct.	57	44	101	Keeping a billiard table for public use without a licence.	1	—	1
Drunk on their own premises.	6	2	8	Total	306	184	490
Harbouring, or supplying liquor to, police on duty.	5	5	10				
Permitting betting and gaming.	121	66	187				
Permitting liquor to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises.	2	—	2	Carts, Waggon, and other Vehicles :—			
Selling or exposing for sale liquor by retail without licence.	11	2	13	Offences by owners and drivers of :—			
Permitting premises to be a brothel.	5	—	5	Allowing same to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	1,400	37	1,437
Other offences	6	—	6				

No. 19—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1900, with RESULTS—continued.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Carts, Waggon, &c.—cont.				Hackney Carriages—cont.			
Offences by owners and drivers of—cont.				Offences by Proprietors and Drivers of—cont.			
Causing obstruction with same.	684	28	712	Neglecting to notify change of abode.	1	—	1
Driving furiously or to the common danger, or on footway.	730	42	772	Driving same without having a lighted lamp affixed thereto.	38	1	39
Being at such a distance from as not to have control over horse, or not holding the reins.	1,008	15	1,023	Other offences ...	9	2	11
Driving same without having a lighted lamp affixed thereto.	2,851	92	2,943	Stage Carriages:—			
Drunk while in charge of...	23	1	24	Offences by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of:—			
Not having name and address thereon.	725	17	742	Delaying same on journey	288	12	300
Conducting same laden with ladders, poles, &c., or drawn by more than four horses during prohibited hours.	106	1	107	Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour.	134	6	140
Cleaning same in thoroughfare.	7	—	7	Stopping on foot crossing	20	1	21
Driving other than on left	7	—	7	Allowing same to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	11	1	12
Other offences ...	3	1	4	Driving furiously or wantonly.	108	17	120
Total ...	7,544	234	7,778	Misbehaviour or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	16	3	19
Hackney Carriages:—				Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	146	7	153
Offences by Proprietors and Drivers of:—				Conveying more than the authorised number of passengers.	110	3	113
Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour	329	20	349	Aiding and abetting conductor in conveying more than the authorised number of passengers.	13	1	14
Stopping on foot crossing...	2	—	2	Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	58	—	58
Allowing same to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	21	4	25	Having no lighted lamp therein.	18	—	18
Plying for hire off standing	287	16	303	Having no lighted lamp outside.	17	1	18
Leaving same unattended...	70	2	72	Having no table of fares affixed therein.	2	—	2
Driving furiously or wantonly.	133	16	149	Drunk during employment	2	—	2
Misbehaviour, or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	41	1	42	Cruelty to horses ...	7	4	11
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	43	1	44	Stopping same other than on left side of roadway.	9	—	9
Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	159	6	165	Plying or permitting an unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	31	6	37
Conveying more than the authorised number of passengers.	12	—	12	Acting or suffering others to act as drivers or conductors without licence or consent of proprietor.	9	—	9
Refusing to convey persons.	5	—	5	Being at such a distance from as not to have control over horses.	8	—	8
Allowing unauthorised persons to ride thereon.	3	—	3	Other offences ...	13	—	13
Drunk during employment	23	1	24	Total ...	2,214	140	2,354
Cruelty to horses ...	8	3	11	Animals, Cattle, Horses, &c.:—			
Plying or causing unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	4	1	5	Permitting cattle to stray ...	318	8	326
Acting or suffering another to act as driver without licence or consent of proprietor.	11	4	15	Riding furiously or to common danger.	85	3	88

No. 19—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1900, with RESULTS—continued.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Animals, Cattle, Horses, &c.— <i>cont.</i> :—				Game Laws—Offences against:—			
Riding or leading horses on footway.	8	—	8	Possessing nets, &c. used in the taking of game.	6	—	6
Exercising horses in thoroughfare.	2	—	2	Trespassing in pursuit of game.	5	2	7
Driving cattle without a licence.	6	—	6	Other offences... ..	2	—	2
Other offences	5	1	6				
Bicycles and Tricycles :—				Intoxicating Liquor Laws, &c.—			
Riding furiously or to the common danger.	600	9	609	Offences against :—			
Riding same without having a lighted lamp affixed thereto.	293	5	298	Drunkenness or drunken and disorderly conduct in thoroughfare.	1,106	48	1,154
Riding or wheeling on footway.	228	6	234	Drunkenness on licensed premises.	51	12	63
Not giving audible notice of approach.	4	2	6	Found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	283	44	327
Standing longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	9	—	9	Giving false name and address when found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	28	2	30
Wilfully obstructing thoroughfare.	2	1	3	Selling exciseable liquor without a licence.	14	9	23
Other offences... ..	1	—	1	Other offences... ..	3	1	4
Children—Cruelty to :—				Light Locomotives :—			
Causing children to be in thoroughfare or on licensed premises for purpose of receiving alms and selling goods.	109	21	130	Driving furiously or to the common danger.	29	5	34
Illegally allowing a child to perform for profit at place of public entertainment.	8	8	16	No lighted lamp affixed ...	3	—	3
Causing children to be exposed, ill-treated, or neglected so as to cause suffering or injury to health.	11	—	11	Other offences... ..	6	1	7
Chimney Sweepers :—				Local Government Act, 1888—			
Employing a journeyman without having obtained a certificate.	4	—	4	Offences against Byelaws made under :—			
Dogs :—				Using a van as a dwelling-place to annoyance of residents.	3	—	3
Keeping dogs without licence	371	14	385	Disorderly conduct or obscene language.	15	—	15
Allowing unmuzzled ferocious dogs to be at large.	34	6	40	Indecent bathing	40	—	40
Allowing unmuzzled dogs not under control to be at large.	1,925	49	1,974	Causing annoyance and obstruction by keeping swings, roundabouts, &c.	12	2	14
Other offences... ..	1	—	1	Standing or permitting persons to stand on window sill.	16	3	19
Fire-arms, Fireworks, &c. :—				Keeping noisy animals to the annoyance of residents.	5	2	7
Discharging fire-arms or fireworks in thoroughfare.	257	11	268	Committing acts of indecency	14	1	15
Selling fireworks to children under 13 years of age.	22	4	26	Street shouting to annoyance of inhabitants.	55	5	60
Discharging fire-arms within 50 feet of centre of carriage-way.	6	—	6	Other offences... ..	2	9	11
				Locomotives :—			
				Permitting same to be used without licence.	6	—	6
				Having less than three persons in charge.	—	1	1
				Not having lighted lamps as required.	3	—	4
				Drawing more than three waggons.	5	—	5
				Other offences... ..	5	—	5

No. 19—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1900, with RESULTS—continued.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Lotteries, Gambling, &c. :—				Special limits, &c. :—			
Permitting gaming or assist- ing in management of premises used for gaming.	105	24	129	Driving cattle during pro- hibited hours.	51	6	57
Frequenting gaming house for purpose of gaming.	89	17	106	Removing dust, &c. during prohibited hours.	3	—	3
Frequenting public place for purpose of betting.	504	32	536	Unloading coal, casks, &c., across footway during prohibited hours.	32	1	33
Conducting lotteries, &c. ...	16	—	16	Other offences... ...	3	—	3
Gambling in thoroughfare ...	279	10	289				
Other offences... ...	1	—	1	Thoroughfares—Offences in :—			
Municipal Corporations Act, 1882—				Allowing barrows, &c. to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	79	3	82
Offences against Byelaws made under :—				Wilfully obstructing footway or carriage-way by ex- posing goods for sale, &c.	1,030	32	1,062
Indecent bathing	4	1	5	Beating door mats, &c. ...	19	—	19
Other offences... ...	3	—	3	Depositing rubbish	24	—	24
Pawnbrokers :—				Throwing missiles	1,276	67	1,343
Neglecting to enter legibly in books or on pawntickets particulars of goods taken in pledge.	3	—	3	Playing football, &c.... ..	798	117	815
Other offences... ...	2	—	2	Making a fire	5	—	5
Police Officers — Offences against :—				Removing offensive matter during prohibited hours	7	—	7
Assaulting police	33	6	39	Making or using a slide ...	8	—	8
Obstructing or resisting police	16	5	21	Other offences... ...	9	2	11
Royal Parks :—				Miscellaneous Offences :—			
Bathing or fishing in Serpen- tine.	4	—	4	Disorderly conduct and using obscene language.	837	72	909
Allowing dog to disturb sheep, water fowl, &c.	5	—	5	Cruelty to animals	668	80	748
Allowing dog to run over ride or flower bed.	6	—	6	Shooting or using instruments for taking wild birds.	79	7	86
Exercising horses improperly	2	—	2	Purchasing less quantity of old metal than authorised by law.	18	1	19
Riding horses furiously or recklessly.	1	—	1	To show cause why recogni- zance should not be es- treated.	185	11	196
Driving vehicles containing merchandise on pro- hibited roads.	6	—	6	Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887. Offences under.	40	—	40
Riding bicycles and tricycles on prohibited roads.	14	—	14	Permitting a chaff-cutting machine to be worked without a guard.	5	—	5
Playing football	4	—	4	Working a chaff-cutting ma- chine without a guard.	1	—	1
Destroying trees, shrubs, &c.	1	—	1	Exhibiting obscene printed matter, &c.	2	—	2
Throwing missiles	7	—	7	Uniforms Act, 1894. Offences against.	6	1	7
Other offences... ...	4	—	4	Other offences... ...	23	3	26
				Total	12,343	694	13,037
				Grand Total ...	22,407	1,252	23,659

No. 20.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES against "DRINK HOUSES" in the METROPOLITAN
POLICE DISTRICT from the Year 1844 to 1900 inclusive.

Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
1844	699	128	827	Brought forward }	24,767	6,887	31,654
1845	734	155	889	1873	171	123	294
1846	781	223	1,004	1874	249	149	398
1847	756	177	933	1875	253	113	376
1848	762	158	920	1876	186	86	272
1849	1,125	247	1,372	1877	219	109	319
1850	1,085	269	1,354	1878	187	89	276
1851	960	226	1,186	1879	182	114	296
1852	1,293	321	1,614	1880	158	81	239
1853	1,138	263	1,401	1881	122	74	196
1854	1,067	290	1,357	1882	126	56	182
1855	718	256	974	1883	116	70	186
1856	881	229	1,110	1884	96	73	169
1857	917	235	1,152	1885	86	46	132
1858	879	235	1,114	1886	81	43	124
1859	683	210	893	1887	52	35	87
1860	646	237	883	1888	115	71	186
1861	961	227	1,188	1889	104	62	166
1862	995	184	1,179	1890	149	77	226
1863	1,053	206	1,259	1891	93	82	175
1864	892	276	1,168	1892	121	68	189
1865	824	235	1,059	1893	175	75	250
1866	671	375	1,046	1894	198	142	340
1867	616	194	1,010	1895	213	75	288
1868	1,034	288	1,322	1896	204	119	323
1869	986	381	1,367	1897	315	145	460
1870	770	266	1,036	1898	222	166	388
1871	362	176	538	1899	196	128	324
1872	279	220	499	1900	306	184	490
Carried forward }	24,767	6,887	31,654	Total ...	29,463	9,542	39,005

No. 21.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE against PUBLICANS and BEER HOUSE KEEPERS during the Year 1900, the NUMBER of CASES in which the LICENCEES could have been or were ENDORSED, and the RESULT of APPEALS against CONVICTIONS or ENDORSEMENTS of LICENCEES.

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of cases in which Licencees could have been Endorsed.	Number of cases in which Endorsement of Licence was ordered by Court.	Number of cases in which there were Appeals against Convictions or Endorsements.	Result of Appeal.		
							Dismissed.	Conviction Quashed.	Endorsement ordered to be Removed.
Selling, exposing for sale, opening or keeping open, or allowing liquor to be consumed thereon, during prohibited hours	33	26	59	33	—	—	—	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunken persons	48	36	84	48	4	3	1	—	2
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome, or riotous conduct	57	44	101	57	7	5	3	—	2
Drunk on their own premises	6	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harbouring or supplying liquor to police on duty	5	5	10	5	1	—	—	—	—
Permitting betting and gaming	121	66	187	121	4	4	1	1	2
Permitting liquor to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises...	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Selling or exposing for sale liquor by retail without licence	11	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permitting premises to be used as a brothel	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to admit police	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	294	181	475	268	17	12	6	1	6

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected during the Year 1900.
Indictable Offences.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder (of persons aged above one year)	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9	7	1	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
" (of infants aged one year and under)	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Attempt to murder	4	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter	38	11	49	4	4	8	—	—	—	34	7	41	10	5	15	8	2	10	16	—	16
Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	50	4	54	8	—	8	—	—	—	42	4	46	37	3	40	5	1	6	—	—	—
Endangering railway passengers ...	10	—	10	3	—	3	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanors).	278	40	318	85	14	99	5	—	5	2183	26	209	183	14	147	43	11	54	5	1	6
Assault	33	—	33	2	—	2	1	—	1	30	—	30	28	—	28	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cruelty to or neglect of children ...	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	11	3	6	9	2	—	2	—	—	—
Abandoning children under two years ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Child stealing	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuring abortion	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	2	27	29	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	6	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
Attempts to commit unnatural offences	15	—	15	6	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	9	6	—	6	2	—	2	1	—	1
Indecency with males	28	—	28	4	—	4	—	—	—	24	—	24	12	—	12	8	—	8	4	—	4

(a) 5 absconded while under remand.
(b) 1 died " " " "

(b) 2 absconded while awaiting trial.
(d) 1 " " " " under remand.

No. 1. Offences against the Person —cont.	Rape.—Assaults to commit rape, &c. ...	25	—	25	11	—	11	—	—	14	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
	Indecent assaults on females ...	108	—	108	58	—	58	—	—	50	—	32	—	32	—	13	5	5
	Defilement of girls under 13 ...	21	—	21	4	—	4	—	—	17	—	18	—	13	—	2	2	2
	Defilement of girls under 16 ...	30	—	30	9	—	9	—	—	21	—	10	—	10	—	11	—	—
	Procuration ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Abduction ...	13	—	13	6	—	6	—	—	7	—	5	—	5	—	1	1	1
	Bigamy ...	19	8	27	—	2	2	—	—	19	6	16	5	21	3	1	4	—
No. 2. Offences against Property, with Violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship)...	8	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Burglary ...	170	6	176	13	2	15	6	—	151	4	150	3	153	1	—	1	1
	Housebreaking and stealing ...	128	10	138	23	2	25	9	—	96	8	90	3	93	4	5	2	2
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c. and stealing.	144	—	144	18	—	18	22	—	104	—	98	—	98	11	—	—	—
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	47	—	47	11	—	11	—	—	36	—	33	—	33	2	—	1	1
	Entering dwelling houses, shops, &c. with intent to commit felony.	38	—	38	3	—	3	2	—	33	—	31	—	31	2	—	—	—
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c. ...	21	—	21	3	—	3	—	—	18	—	17	—	17	1	—	—	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob	119	5	124	33	3	36	—	—	86	2	69	2	71	14	—	8	3
	Extortion by threats to accuse of crime	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by other threats ...	6	1	7	2	1	3	—	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—

Highway Acts, offences against :																
Offences by owners and drivers of carts ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructions and nuisances ...	185	27	212	43	16	59	142	11	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bicycles ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent advertisements ...	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure ...	111	—	111	35	—	35	75	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intoxicating liquor laws, offences against :																
*Drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct	431,484	19,183	50,667	4,673	3,798	8,471	26,804	15,385	42,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against public order...	9	2	11	2	—	2	7	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal sale of drink ...	8	1	9	—	—	—	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against closing regulations	62	4	66	7	2	9	55	2	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour laws, offences against :																
Intimidation ...	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Acts for protection of labour...	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage :																
To fences, &c. ...	23	—	23	2	—	2	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To trees, shrubs, &c. ...	30	2	32	2	—	2	28	2	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fruit, &c. ...	49	2	51	5	—	5	44	2	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	7903	254	1,157	154	36	190	748	218	966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant Shipping Act, offences against	13	—	13	2	—	2	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and naval law, offences against :																
Army ...	2,555	1	2,556	204	1	205	2,328	—	2,328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navy ...	381	—	381	29	—	29	352	—	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	280	134	414	26	15	41	254	119	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* See note to Table 36.

k 6 absconded and 1 died while under remand.

j 1 absconded while under remand.

i 1 absconded while under remand.

m 3 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—continued.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—continued

Non-indictable Offences—continued.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Other Offences, viz.—continued.																					
Offences under Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Friendly Societies Act, 1896	4	1	5	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Highways Act, 1885...	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Industrial Schools Act, 1866	6	—	6	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Pedlars Act, 1871 ...	169	24	193	81	17	98	87	7	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Pensions and Yeomanry Pay Act, 1884.	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Post Office Offences Act, 1837	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Prisons Act, 1865 ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Public Stores Act, 1875	6	—	6	1	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Servants Characters Act, 1792	17	3	20	1	—	1	16	3	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Solicitors Act, 1874...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Thames Conservancy Act, 1894	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Trades Union Act, 1871	8	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " Uniforms Act, 1894 ...	8	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	67,609	26,759	94,428	13,693	6,327	20,020	55,936	20,423	74,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL for all offences	79,042	29,225	108,267	16,467	7,152	23,619	59,749	21,689	81,438	2,773	370	3,142	2,264	265	2,519	431	96	527	73	18	91

w 1 absconded while under remand.

NOTES.—In addition to the above numbers 2,179 males and 2210 females were apprehended for drunkenness, drunken and disorderly conduct, common assault, &c., &c., and liberated to appear at court, but failed to attend at the hearing of the case. In this Table all attempts to commit crime are included under the heading of the crime itself.

No. 23.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by METROPOLITAN POLICE during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total Number of Persons Apprehended.	Committed for Trial.			Summarily dealt with by Magistrates.		Number of Persons whose Cases were pending before Magistrates on 31st December 1900.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Bills not found, not Prosecuted, &c.	Convicted, held to Bail, Committed to Industrial Schools, &c.	Discharged.	
1876	76,214	2,476	606	111	51,880	21,141	—
1877	77,982	2,571	756	107	54,034	20,514	—
1878	83,746	2,724	703	114	57,038	23,167	—
1879	81,385	2,934	755	108	54,754	22,834	—
1880	79,490	2,609	697	130	50,490	25,564	—
1881	77,377	2,868	822	111	51,145	22,426	—
1882	(a) 78,416	3,048	809	115	51,807	22,636	—
1883	(b) 79,373	2,864	731	98	52,787	22,892	—
1884	76,964	2,850	627	93	51,471	21,923	—
1885	72,186	2,669	578	90	48,393	20,456	—
1886	(c) 72,130	2,719	750	86	49,490	19,084	—
1887	(d) 66,115	2,743	674	89	43,409	19,199	—
1888	(e) 75,807	2,701	688	100	49,606	22,711	—
1889	78,795	2,585	637	87	53,281	22,205	—
1890	(f) 83,414	2,489	542	80	57,557	22,745	—
1891	83,369	2,698	560	102	57,023	22,986	—
1892	84,922	2,749	515	103	58,949	22,606	—
1893	84,761	2,758	402	84	57,770*	23,747*	—
1894	(g) 88,107	2,654	431	88	59,718*	25,196*	—
1895	(h) 85,763	2,636	465	73	58,222*	24,329*	—
1896	(i) 90,423	2,396	449	69	60,965*	26,459*	—
1897	(j) 102,525	2,454	490	88	71,727*	27,696*	—
1898	(k) 116,778	2,659	489	80	83,854*	29,617*	—
1899	(l) 115,550	2,522	461	80	85,054	27,349	—
1900	(m) 108,267	2,519	527	91	81,438	23,619	574

(a) One committed suicide while under remand.

(b) One absconded while under remand.

(c) One died while awaiting trial.

(d) " " "

(e) " " "

(f) " " "

(g) Six absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and nine absconded, two died, one was committed to a lunatic asylum, and one committed suicide in prison while under remand from police court.

(h) Six absconded and three died while awaiting trial, and twenty-six absconded and three died while under remand from police court.

(i) Four absconded and two died while awaiting trial, and seventy-two absconded, six died, and one was removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from police court.

(j) One removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State, while awaiting trial, one absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-two absconded, four died, and one was removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State, while under remand from police court.

(k) Five absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, eight died, and one was removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State, while under remand from police court.

(l) Six absconded, two died, and one removed to any asylum while awaiting trial; and sixty-four absconded, ten died, and one removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from police court.

(m) Five absconded while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, and four died while under remand from police court.

(*) The apparent decrease in the number of summary convictions, and the corresponding increase in the number of discharges as compared with previous years, is due solely to the new classification adopted by the Home Office.

No. 24.

RETURN of the "PRINCIPAL" OFFENCES COMMITTED, APPREHENSIONS EFFECTED, and
CONVICTIONS RECORDED, in the Years 1899 and 1900.

Offences.	1899.			1900.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	Cases.	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	
(a) Murder	21	13	10	16	9	8	
Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.	318	307	191	297	294	152	
Manslaughter	31	36	16	38	49	15	
Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion	1	5	—	3	3	2	
Concealing Births	3	4	4	6	9	4	
Unnatural Offences... ..	9	9	1	4	7	4	
Attempts to commit unnatural offences	9	10	6	14	15	6	
Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.	76	69	20	78	76	30	
Abduction	7	5	2	13	13	5	
Bigamy	36	36	27	38	27	21	
Child Stealing	4	4	2	1	1	1	
Abandoning Children under 2 years of age	39	5	2	35	1	—	
Attempting to commit Suicide	624	626	73	505	507	85	
Libel	2	2	2	6	5	4	
Sacrilege and breaking into Churches, &c., with intent to Steal	30	6	5	42	8	8	
Burglary	447	190	154	367	176	159	
Housebreaking and Stealing, and with intent to Steal... ..	1,321	108	94	1,416	153	117	
Breaking into Shops, &c. and Stealing, and with intent to Steal	675	153	132	744	167	133	
Robbery	102	116	69	98	117	67	
Assaults with intent to commit robbery, and demanding money with menaces	29	41	24	12	15	9	
Horse stealing	145	114	63	148	95	52	
Sheep stealing	2	—	—	4	—	—	
Larceny from the Person	1,515	1,294	715	1,528	1,313	753	
„ by Servants	1,711	1,411	1,136	1,961	1,600	1,361	
Other Larcenies, including 5l. Dwelling	8,734	7,191	5,158	8,852	7,454	5,447	
Embezzlement	706	537	452	734	552	467	
Receiving stolen goods	228	286	169	274	317	185	
Frauds, obtaining Goods by False Pretences, &c.	659	364	219	654	344	252	
Arson, &c.	9	13	4	21	12	6	
Forgery and Uttering, and other Forgeries	105	58	52	121	56	45	
Coining, Possessing Instruments for Coining, &c.	5	9	9	3	2	2	
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin	98	101	39	55	61	24	
Total	17,701	13,123	8,850	18,088	13,518	9,429	

(a) These figures do not include cases of infants found dead, and in respect of which coroners' inquests were held

No. 25.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of certain SPECIFIED OFFENCES committed against the PERSON, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, and the PROPORTION OF OFFENCES to each 100,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the Years 1867 to 1900 inclusive.

Year.	Murder.		Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.		Manslaughter.		Unnatural Offences.		Attempts to commit Unnatural Offences.		Rape, Debauchery of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.		Child Stealing.		Abduction.		Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion.		Assaults to Rob, and Demanding Money with Menaces.		Total for all Offences.		Remarks.
	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	
1867	20	579	129	3070	43	1246	8	107	7	203	59	1709	1	129	1	—	2	1	5	145	246	7126	
1868	10	285	137	3620	69	1796	11	300	4	175	59	1683	2	129	1	—	3	3	23	288	807	8353	
1869	8	225	134	3780	57	1600	11	309	8	221	53	1403	4	129	1	—	8	8	19	304	827	8387	
1870	10	414	104	2874	63	1741	14	387	29	801	68	1407	4	129	1	—	13	13	22	327	839	8436	
1871	8	263	102	2678	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1872	11	309	81	2088	85	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1873	13	309	81	2088	85	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1874	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1875	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1876	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1877	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1878	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1879	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1880	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1881	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1882	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1883	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1884	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1885	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1886	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1887	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1888	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1889	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1890	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1891	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1892	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1893	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1894	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1895	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1896	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1897	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1898	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1899	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	
1900	13	318	103	3310	88	2113	6	165	4	108	78	1785	6	129	1	—	14	14	14	287	839	8446	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns: the census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

No. 26.—RESULT of COMMITTALS for

Offences.		Total in the year 1900.			Death.		Penal															
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.			Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years.	6 Years.	5 Years.	Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.					
		M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	9	8	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Murder of infants aged one year and under.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter	41	34	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	46	42	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanors).	209	(a)183	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Assault	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abandoning children under 3 years.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Child stealing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth ..	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unnatural offences	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Indecency with Males ..	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rape	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Indecent assault on Females	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 13	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 16	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Procuration	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abduction	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bigamy	25	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burglary.. ..	155	151	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
	Housebreaking and stealing	104	96	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	104	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to break into shops, warehouses, &c.	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Entering dwelling houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	83	86	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	*16	—	—	—
	Extortion by threats to accuse of crime.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion by other threats	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep.	67	66	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	Larceny from the person ..	320	269	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Larceny to the value of 5l. or with menaces.	74	54	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Larceny by a servant ..	143	126	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Embezzlement	37	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) 2 absconded while awaiting trial.

No. 26.—RESULT of COMMITTALS for

Offences.		Total in the year 1900.			Death.		Penal															
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.			Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years.	6 Years.	5 Years.	Over 4 Years and under 6 Years.					
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						
No. 3—cont. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of post letters, &c.	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Simple larceny and minor larcenies.	840	(b)726	(c)114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	105	97	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Falsifying accounts	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other frauds	26	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Receiving stolen goods ..	140	114	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Offences in connection with bankruptcy.		8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Arson	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Other malicious injuries ..	40	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony).	50	42	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	
	Coining	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	27	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.	Blot	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Extortion by officers, &c. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Perjury	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Libel	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Indecent exposure (public indecency).	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Keeping disorderly houses	34	27	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Habitual drunkenness ..	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Suicide, attempting to commit.	44	25	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other misdemeanors, viz. :—																					
	Obscene publications ..		5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Prevention of Crimes Acts, viz. :—																						
Special offences by twice-convicted persons.		7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		3,142	2,772	370	6	1	—	1	—	1	—	6	1	3	20	—	1	—	87	3	2	

(b) 2 absconded while awaiting trial.
(c) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

No. 27.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED at SESSIONS, &c.

Offences.	Total in the Year 1900.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years	
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	8	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy or incitement to murder.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Manlaughter ...	15	10	5	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	40	37	3	—	—	—	5	—	16	—	6	1	3	2	5	—	2	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanors).	147	133	14	—	—	3	23	1	51	5	28	4	14	3	11	1	3	—
	Assault ...	28	28	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	3	—	6	—	2	—	1	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Child stealing ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unnatural Offences	4	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Indecency with males	12	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
	Rape, assaults to commit rape, &c.	7	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Indecent assaults on females.	32	32	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	12	—	8	—	2	—	1	—
	Defilement of girls under 13.	13	13	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—
	Defilement of girls under 16.	10	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Abduction ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Bigamy ...	21	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	2	2	—	2	1	—	—
	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burglary ...	153	150	3	—	—	2	52	—	47	1	34	—	8	1	7	1	—	—
	Housebreaking and stealing.	93	90	3	—	—	2	21	—	37	1	13	2	7	—	5	—	5	—
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	93	93	—	—	—	2	37	—	33	—	11	—	7	—	—	—	3	—
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	33	33	—	—	—	1	9	—	11	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	31	31	—	—	—	1	8	—	12	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
	Possession of house-breaking tools, &c.	17	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	71	69	2	—	—	—	17	—	25	2	15	—	9	—	2	—	1	—
	Extortion by threats to accuse of crime.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by other threats.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 27—continued.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED, &c.—continued.

Offences.	Total in the Year 1900.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years.	
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle or sheep.	48	47	1	—	2	—	3	—	23	—	12	1	4	—	3	—	—	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	255	225	30	—	2	—	58	—	100	11	35	9	15	8	7	1	8	1
	Larceny in house to the value of 5l. or with menaces.	57	44	13	—	1	—	7	2	19	6	13	1	1	3	1	1	2	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny by a servant.	110	98	12	—	4	—	15	4	32	4	29	1	11	—	7	3	—	—
	Embezzlement ...	28	28	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	13	—	6	—	2	—	1	—
	Larceny of post letters, &c.	31	31	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and minor larcenies.	676	591	85	—	11	—	115	6	167	18	152	21	69	24	47	12	30	4
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	92	86	6	—	—	—	6	1	10	1	36	3	17	1	9	—	8	—
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
	Falsifying accounts	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other frauds ...	25	24	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	7	—	3	1	4	—	1	—
	Receiving stolen goods.	99	81	18	—	1	—	13	1	22	5	13	5	21	4	7	2	4	1
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Arson ...	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other malicious injuries.	40	38	2	—	—	—	1	—	15	—	6	1	6	1	5	—	5	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony).	45	38	7	—	1	—	3	3	11	2	11	2	4	—	5	—	3	—
	Coining ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	24	22	2	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	6	1	—	—	2	—	4	1
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.	Riot ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Extortion by officers, &c.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Perjury ...	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Libel ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Indecent exposure...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses.	29	24	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	9	2	4	—	7	—	1	—
	Habitual Drunkenness.	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Suicide (attempting to commit).	34	21	13	—	—	—	2	4	5	7	4	4	—	6	2	—	—	—
	Other misdemeanors, viz. :— Obscene publications.	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Prevention of Crimes Act :— Special offences by twice convicted persons.	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total ...	2,519	2,264	255	—	35	—	438	20	728	76	540	75	262	53	170	24	91	7

No. 28.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1900, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLECTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c. during the Year 1900.			Disposal.												Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1900.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.	Otherwise disposed of.			
				Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 1.	3 Months and over 2.										2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	4,404	3,715	689	—	115	539	484	801	530	157	112	308	562	706	—	832	710	123
Larceny from the person ..	591	446	145	—	64	222	86	87	24	9	14	30	30	55	—	94	77	17
Larceny as a clerk or servant..	1,222	942	280	—	64	127	197	217	62	26	2	44	143	340	—	122	91	31
Embezzlement	439	433	6	—	22	59	94	117	27	9	—	5	24	82	—	20	19	1
Receiving stolen goods	86	86	20	—	6	15	13	13	9	1	—	2	15	12	—	25	19	6
Acts endangering safety of passengers in railways.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	3	—
Offences under Post Office Laws	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Habitual drunkenness	79	1	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	136	111	25	—	18	32	15	31	12	3	1	3	8	13	—	10	9	1
Other indictable offences committed by children or young persons, viz. :—																		
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	2	2	—
Common assault	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecency with males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Sacrilage (robbing places of worship).	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Housebreaking	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	—	9	9	—
Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c.	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	7	—	7	—	8	8	—
Entering with intent to commit felony.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny of horses, cattle and sheep.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious injuries to property.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7,028	5,785	1,243	—	289	994	869	1,267	685	215	132	525	774	1,219	79	1,138	960	178.
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Adulteration of food and drugs	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Assaults :																		
Aggravated	268	267	11	—	88	116	18	11	11	—	—	—	16	10	—	—	—	—
On constable	2,807	2,444	363	2	88	113	307	436	167	—	—	—	1,628	66	—	211	157	54
Common	3,515	2,950	565	—	—	1	453	550	177	—	1	—	1,921	412	—	2,782	2,366	426
Betting and gaming	266	266	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	38	225	—	20	20	—
Brothel keeping....	238	105	133	—	4	14	10	8	1	—	—	—	177	24	—	38	13	25
Cruelty to animals	1,545	1,539	6	—	—	1	10	26	14	—	—	—	1,409	85	—	742	740	2
Cruelty to children	140	41	99	—	22	24	26	34	13	—	—	—	5	16	—	63	15	48
Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	54	50	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	8	5	3
Fishery Laws, offences against	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Game laws, offences against :																		
Day poaching	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Highway Acts, offences against :																		
Offences by owners and drivers of carts.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructions and nuisances	153	142	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	12	—	59	43	16
Bicycles	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

No. 28—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1900, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1900.			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1900.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.				Otherwise disposed of.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.								
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—cont.																	
Indecent advertisements ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure	75	75	—	—	—	37	13	10	3	—	—	—	9	1	2	35	35
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, offences against :																	
Drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	42,189	26,804	15,385	—	—	—	—	1,517	1,560	—	—	—	38,481	631	—	8,471	4,678
Other offences against public order.	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	2	2
Illegal sale of drink.. ..	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—
Offences against closing regulations.	57	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	9	7
Labour Laws, offences against :																	
Intimidation	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
Other Acts for protection of labour.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Malicious damage :																	
To fences, &c.	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	2	2
To trees, shrubs, &c. ..	30	28	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	2	2
To fruit, &c.	46	44	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	5	5
Other offences	966	748	218	—	—	—	93	97	65	2	—	—	683	26	—	190	154
Merchant Shipping Act, offences against.	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	2	2
Military and naval law, offences against :																	
Army	2,323	2,328	—	—	—	41	25	126	78	—	—	—	24	6	2,028	205	204
Navy	352	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	349	29	29
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	373	254	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	363	10	—	41	26
Pawnbrokers' Acts, offences against :																	
Unlawful pledging	97	42	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	2	—	2	—
Police regulations, offences against :																	
Unlawful possession ..	628	580	48	—	—	—	63	101	81	7	8	—	337	31	—	420	391
Metropolitan Police Acts ..	7,524	6,187	1,337	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	6,746	764	—	3,711	2,475
County Bye-laws	118	67	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	2	1
Local Acts and Bye-laws ..	25	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	11	10
Poor law, offences against :																	
Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	568	536	32	—	—	132	91	255	49	—	—	—	3	12	23	209	180
Misbehaviour by paupers..	935	823	112	—	—	13	28	219	628	—	—	—	14	16	17	133	104
Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	149	134	15	—	1	7	17	58	57	—	—	—	8	1	—	9	7
Other offences	42	33	9	—	—	—	4	13	18	—	—	—	5	2	—	6	5
Prevention of Crimes Acts :																	
Offences by licence holders	36	34	2	8	7	8	3	3	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	15	15
Offences by supervisees ..	20	20	—	2	6	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	8
Special offences by twice convicted persons.	153	148	5	98	40	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	7
Prostitution	1,542	—	1,542	—	—	5	3	394	175	—	—	—	966	69	—	262	—
Railways, offences in relation to.	110	104	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	102	7	—	38	38
Revenue laws, offences against	46	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	1	—	4	4
Sanitary law, offences against :																	
Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, offences against.	1,292	1,290	2	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	1,276	6	—	97	7

No. 28—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1900, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c. during the Year 1900.			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1900.			
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.				Otherwise disposed of.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 1.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.									
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—cont.																		
Stealing and attempting to steal :																		
Animals	23	18	5	—	—	3	6	3	1	—	—	—	8	2	—	10	10	—
Fences, stiles, gates, &c. ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—
Trees, shrubs, &c.	15	12	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	1	—	7	7	—
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c.	277	267	10	—	—	—	—	7	8	2	1	—	234	25	—	106	105	1
Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	5	1
Tramway Act, offences against	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy Act, offences against :																		
Begging	1,652	1,478	174	—	—	80	57	376	905	6	—	—	65	75	88	709	551	158
Sleeping out	115	74	41	—	—	4	1	22	36	9	—	—	7	35	1	342	342	100
Gaming, &c.	2,416	2,415	1	—	—	5	3	9	2	—	—	—	2,371	27	—	251	251	—
Possessing picklocks and other implements.	7	7	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Found in enclosed premises	275	270	5	—	—	75	34	70	39	—	2	—	19	36	—	305	296	9
Frequenting	533	509	24	—	—	264	69	97	42	6	2	—	4	43	6	293	274	19
Living on prostitutes' earnings.	49	49	—	—	—	37	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	13	13	—
Other offences	28	24	4	—	—	13	3	6	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	12	10	2
Other offences, viz. :—																		
Aiding and abetting prostitution.	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	33	2	—	4	4	—
Offences under :																		
Admiralty (Powers, &c.), Act, 1865.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Friendly Societies Act, 1866	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	—
Highways Act, 1835	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Industrial Schools Act, 1866	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Pedlars Act, 1871	94	87	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	2	—	98	81	17
Pensions and Yeomanry Pay Act, 1884.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Post Office Act, 1837 ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons Act, 1865	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Public Stores Act, 1875 ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	1	—
Servants Characters Act, 1792.	19	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	1	1	—
Solicitors Act, 1874	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Thames Conservancy Act, 1894.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trades Union Act, 1871 ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Uniforms Act, 1894	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	74,359	53,936	20,423	110	254	1,015	1,347	4,400	4,153	34	14	—	57,810	2,695	2,527	20,020	13,693	6,327
Grand Total for all offences ..	81,387	59,721	21,666	110	543	2,009	2,216	5,897	4,818	249	146	525	58,584	3,914	2,808	21,148	14,843	6,505

No. 29.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL at SESSIONS, &c., SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, or DISCHARGED by the MAGISTRATES during the Year 1900.

How disposed of.	Total for the Year.			Ages.													
				Under 12.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		Above 60.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Tried and convicted at Sessions, &c.	2,519	2,264	255	—	—	438	20	728	76	540	75	262	53	170	24	91	7
Acquitted, bills ignored, &c. ...	618	504	114	1	—	79	10	150	53	137	32	81	15	35	4	9	—
Total number of persons tried.	3,137	2,768	369	1	—	517	30	878	129	677	107	343	68	205	28	100	7
Summarily convicted or held to bail, &c.	81,438	59,749	21,689	453	20	9,212	1,031	16,705	5,553	13,978	7,289	9,631	4,791	4,841	1,979	2,322	921
Discharged by magistrates ...	23,619	16,467	7,152	341	15	2,422	493	4,160	1,778	3,694	2,088	2,560	1,406	1,340	671	840	578
Total number summarily dealt with.	105,057	76,216	28,841	794	35	11,634	1,524	20,865	7,331	17,672	9,377	12,191	6,197	6,181	2,650	3,162	1,499
Grand total ...	(a) 108,194	78,984	29,210	795	35	12,151	1,554	21,743	7,460	18,349	9,484	12,534	6,265	6,386	2,678	3,262	1,506

(a) In addition to the above, 73 persons absconded, died, &c., before the cases were disposed of.

No. 30.

RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of FELONIES relating to PROPERTY COMMITTED, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, the FIRST AMOUNT of LOSS, the AMOUNT RECOVERED, and the NETT LOSS; also the PROPORTION of FELONIES to each 1,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies to each 1,000 of the Estimated Population.	Remarks.
			£	£	£			
1867	21,303	9,620	81,729	18,452	63,277	3,452,246	6·170	
1868	22,083	9,799	83,495	15,897	67,598	3,507,828	6·295	
1869	21,529	10,088	81,418	17,558	63,860	3,563,410	6·042	
1870	19,095	10,351	98,946	19,724	79,222	3,618,992	5·276	
1871	16,926	10,054	77,328	19,284	58,044	3,808,360	4·444	
1872	17,651	10,271	71,794	19,106	52,688	3,879,943	4·549	
1873	18,879	10,667	84,009	20,957	63,052	3,949,142	4·780	
1874	17,814	9,858	77,498	18,429	59,069	4,018,341	4·433	
1875	17,093	9,729	99,208	20,492	78,716	4,087,540	4·182	
1876	18,893	10,210	135,570	19,998	115,572	4,211,607	4·486	
1877	20,281	10,462	118,680	21,196	97,484	4,450,000	4·557	
1878	21,792	10,849	157,283	19,785	137,498	4,534,040	4·806	
1879	21,891	11,431	101,798	22,460	79,338	4,619,652	4·739	
1880	23,920	13,336	129,687	37,881	91,806	4,706,880	5·081	
1881	23,669	14,046	127,186	23,618	103,568	4,788,657	4·943	
1882	24,754	14,347	159,288	63,222	96,066	4,990,952	4·960	
1883	22,979	13,865	116,329	27,370	88,959	5,042,556	4·557	
1884	21,311	12,995	108,406	21,737	86,669	5,147,727	4·140	
1885	19,505	12,433	112,336	19,081	93,255	5,255,069	3·712	
1886	19,156	12,147	118,340	18,129	100,211	5,364,627	3·571	
1887	20,035	12,769	113,671	17,898	95,773	5,476,447	3·658	
1888	22,559	13,943	126,296	27,066	99,230	5,590,576	4·035	
1889	19,544	12,946	114,960	20,124	94,836	5,707,061	3·425	
1890	17,491	12,103	99,841	21,666	78,175	5,825,951	3·002	
1891	18,777	12,970	127,561	31,722	95,839	5,713,859	3·286	
1892	19,224	13,302	139,018	46,894	92,124	5,810,759	3·308	
1893	19,043	12,899	166,479	37,426	129,053*	5,909,980	3·222	
1894	18,666	12,049	121,578	23,324	98,254	6,010,235	3·106	
1895	17,765	11,915	198,003	58,983	139,020†	6,112,180	2·906	
1896	16,285	11,312	131,713	22,468	109,245	6,259,966	2·601	
1897	16,094	11,350	132,248	21,775	110,473†	6,376,610	2·524	
1898	17,134	12,332	149,139	31,858	117,281†	6,496,723	2·637	
1899	16,149	11,540	111,857	23,451	88,406	6,620,434	2·439	
1900	16,665	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162†	6,576,648	2·534	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar General's Returns; the Census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

* The increase as compared with 1892 is mainly accounted for by the large amount (30,696*l.*) charged against the case of Charles Wells ("of Monte Carlo").

† The excess here was due to a few special cases in which a very large amount of property was involved.

No. 31.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of BURGLARY COMMITTED during the Year 1900, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED, also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between												No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was							Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.									
	9 p.m. and 10 p.m.						11 p.m. and 12 night							12 night and 2 a.m.		2 a.m. and 4 a.m.		4 a.m. and 6 a.m.		Time unknown.					Total.								
	9 p.m.		10 p.m.		11 p.m.		12 night		12 night and 2 a.m.		2 a.m.			4 a.m.		Time unknown.		Total.															
	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.																
By false keys	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	7	—	4	1	1	—	18	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	42	10							
" breaking out	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	18	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	232	—	1							
" door insecurely fastened	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	2	4	—	2	—	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	38	6							
" doors forced when secured by bolts, chains, &c....	5	1	7	1	4	1	7	3	10	3	3	—	5	—	41	9	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	429	124	15							
" fanlight over door left open	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
" fanlight over door insecurely fastened	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	40	3							
" window insecurely fastened	2	1	1	1	6	—	20	1	37	6	20	4	18	3	104	16	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	642	224	34							
" window forced when secured by shutters, bars, &c.	1	1	—	1	2	—	22	4	36	5	31	5	18	1	110	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1,552	244	36							
" area grating insecurely fastened...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1							
" climbing portico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
" attic windows through empty houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
" ladders from adjoining buildings	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—							
" means unknown	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	12	3							
Totals	13	8	11	4	16	1	60	9	101	19	69	10	47	4	317	50	25	—	—	—	—	71	129	51	33	25	2	5	1	8,199	725	109	

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of HOUSEBREAKING COMMITTED during the Year 1900, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED; also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

76

No. 33.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for DRUNKENNESS and DRUNKEN and DISORDERLY CONDUCT, the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the PROPORTION PER 1,000 each Year from 1844 to 1900 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.
1844	16,474	2,250,823	7·319	1873	29,755	3,949,142	7·535
1845	17,361	2,295,410	7·559	1874	26,155	4,018,341	6·509
1846	18,705	2,339,997	7·994	1875	30,976	4,087,540	7·578
1847	16,874	2,384,584	7·076	1876	32,328	4,211,607	7·676
1848	16,461	2,429,171	6·776	1877	32,369	4,450,000	7·274
1849	21,027	2,473,758	8·500	1878	35,408	4,534,040	7·809
1850	23,897	2,518,345	9·489	1879	33,892	4,619,652	7·345
1851	23,172	2,562,932	9·041	1880	29,868	4,706,880	6·345
1852	23,640	2,618,514	9·028	1881	27,288	4,788,657	5·698
1853	23,652	2,674,096	8·845	1882	26,296	4,990,952	5·269
1854	22,078	2,729,679	8·088	1883	26,545	5,042,556	5·264
1855	19,297	2,785,261	6·928	1884	25,137	5,147,727	4·883
1856	18,708	2,840,843	6·584	1885	22,568	5,255,069	4·295
1857	20,047	2,896,425	6·921	1886	24,620	5,364,627	4·589
1858	20,829	2,952,007	7·056	1887	20,658	5,476,447	3·772
1859	18,779	3,007,590	6·243	1888	23,638	5,590,576	4·228
1860	18,199	3,063,172	5·941	1889	27,358	5,707,061	4·794
1861	17,059	3,118,754	5·469	1890	31,310	5,825,951	5·374
1862	18,312	3,174,336	5·769	1891	30,567	5,713,859	5·350
1863	17,651	3,229,918	5·465	1892	30,657	5,810,759	5·276
1864	18,781	3,285,500	5·716	1893	32,737*	5,909,980	5·539
1865	19,257	3,341,082	5·764	1894	34,658*	6,010,235	5·766
1866	18,383	3,396,664	5·412	1895	34,605*	6,112,180	5·662
1867	16,941	3,452,246	4·907	1896	39,427*	6,259,966	6·298
1868	19,632	3,507,828	5·597	1897	46,899*	6,376,610	7·355
1869	20,391	3,563,410	5·722	1898	54,476*	6,496,723	8·385
1870	21,625	3,618,992	5·975	1899	56,066*	6,620,434	8·469
1871	24,213	3,808,360	6·358	1900	50,667*	6,576,648	7·704
1872	29,109	3,879,943	7·502				

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890 and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

* See Note to Table 35.

No. 34.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PUBLIC HOUSES, BEER HOUSES, and REFRESHMENT HOUSES in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for DRUNKENNESS, &c., during the Year 1900.

[Division.	No. of Public Houses.	No. of Beer Houses with off Licences.	No. of Beer Houses with on or off Licences.	No. of Refreshment Houses with Wine Licences on.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines in Shops with off Licences.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines and Spirits in Shops with off Licences.	Total Number of Licences.	No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness.				Total.	Remarks.
								Drunkenness.		Drunken and Disorderly Conduct.			
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
A or Whitehall ...	106	2	6	2	6	7	129	133	49	317	304	808	
B or Chelsea ...	183	6	48	21	35	99	392	215	131	537	400	1,283	
C or St. James's ...	344	—	4	47	16	83	494	302	52	1,938	950	3,242	
D or Marylebone ...	267	2	32	27	25	83	436	230	118	1,461	1,388	3,197	
E or Holborn ...	341	1	19	19	12	39	431	594	199	2,171	1,392	4,356	
F or Paddington ...	178	6	34	15	29	124	386	163	94	396	437	1,090	
G or Finsbury ...	371	7	155	20	16	34	603	420	178	781	605	1,984	
H or Whitechapel ...	438	9	229	6	6	16	704	370	88	2,080	1,470	4,008	
J or Bethnal Green ...	361	86	241	2	36	117	843	368	124	775	456	1,723	
K or Bow ...	440	170	349	2	44	82	1,087	610	176	2,005	1,006	3,797	
L or Lambeth ...	275	13	157	15	6	31	497	479	227	1,696	1,351	3,753	
M or Southwark ...	376	15	110	5	6	20	532	446	144	1,552	1,189	3,331	
N or Islington ...	297	157	159	6	54	120	793	278	111	561	395	1,345	
P or Camberwell ...	310	93	201	7	36	190	837	277	90	940	549	1,856	
R or Greenwich... ..	417	28	215	7	33	113	813	474	122	1,799	1,066	3,461	
S or Hampstead ...	275	18	123	11	31	133	591	204	81	513	361	1,159	
T or Hammersmith ...	425	84	293	8	29	183	1,022	436	178	1,148	740	2,502	
V or Wandsworth ...	407	137	214	32	52	203	1,045	345	152	1,042	534	2,073	
W or Olapham ...	351	90	247	16	102	271	1,077	357	163	674	448	1,642	
X or Kilburn ...	291	65	179	6	39	183	763	235	126	844	763	1,968	
Y or Highgate ...	356	70	136	8	75	222	887	384	134	920	636	2,074	
Thames ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	7	5	20	
Total ...	6,809	1,059	3,171	282	688	2,353	14,362	7,327	2,738	24,157	16,445	50,667	

No. 35.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES APPREHENDED in each of the Years named.

Years.	Total Number Apprehended for all Offences.	Disorderly Prostitutes, &c.		Remarks.
		Number Convicted.	Number Discharged.	
1879	5,062	1,819	221	The Numbers shown as Convicted and Discharged in this Return are those who were charged with Annoying Male Passengers for the Purpose of Prostitution and as Disorderly Prostitutes. The Numbers Apprehended include those charged with various offences, but being included in the Number of all other persons who were charged with the same offences, the results cannot be given separately.
1880	6,597	2,363	268	
1881	5,609	1,535	286	
1882	4,940	1,460	248	
1883	5,962	2,784	442	
1884	5,356	2,502	413	
1885	6,148	2,999	312	
1886	6,214	3,233	389	
1887	3,766	1,800	249	
1888	2,797	1,475	52	
1889	3,220	1,933	92	
1890	3,281	2,106	90	
1891	3,495	2,000	118	
1892	3,228	1,820	67	
1893	3,184	*573	165	
1894	3,632	*746	157	
1895	3,303	*498	131	
1896	3,290	*523	103	
1897	4,066	*968	197	
1898	4,771	*1,326	193	
1899	4,163	*1,436	198	
1900	3,862	*1,542	262	
Totals	95,946	37,441	4,653	

* The apparent decrease as compared with former years is due to the new system of classification under which numerous cases of a kind previously included in this column are now transferred to Table 22.

No. 36.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE under the VAGRANT and POOR LAW ACTS, &c., during the Years named.

Years.	Begging.			Sleeping out.			Incorrigible Rogues.			Misbehaviour by Paupers, and destroying Workhouse Clothing.			Other Offences under Vagrant and Pedlars Acts.			No. committed to Sessions for sentence as Incorrigible Rogues.	Total Number of Persons apprehended.
	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.		
1881	2,507	1,198	1,309	455	270	185	24	—	24	835	92	743	518	182	336	61	4,400
1882	2,615	1,221	1,394	487	269	218	10	—	10	1,012	134	878	512	141	371	58	4,694
1883	2,904	1,381	1,523	517	285	232	9	—	9	1,706	166	1,540	455	99	356	61	5,652
1884	2,453	1,168	1,285	431	218	213	—	—	—	1,373	170	1,203	399	82	317	47	4,703
1885	2,487	1,253	1,234	415	238	177	11	—	11	1,011	112	899	483	292	191	69	4,476
1886	2,470	1,210	1,260	460	310	150	—	—	—	789	87	702	413	189	224	47	4,179
1887	2,446	1,244	1,202	517	336	181	—	—	—	1,094	133	961	432	239	193	67	4,556
1888	4,400	2,432	1,968	481	295	186	—	—	—	1,493	142	1,351	621	308	313	57	7,052
1889	3,264	1,604	1,660	564	352	212	—	—	—	1,387	124	1,263	898	531	367	84	6,197
1890	2,993	1,413	1,580	605	391	214	—	—	—	1,060	141	919	600	274	326	71	5,329
1891	2,678	1,301	1,377	640	398	242	—	—	—	993	142	851	375	64	311	90	4,776
1892	2,101	1,040	1,061	732	480	252	—	—	—	960	116	844	429	109	320	66	4,288
1893	1,934	794	1,140	496	393	103	—	—	—	1,080	118	962	273	159	114	73	3,856
1894	2,132	912	1,220	439	362	77	—	—	—	1,414	141	1,273	261	155	106	87	4,333
1895	1,890	783	1,107	442	331	111	—	—	—	1,392	157	1,235	285	144	136	66	4,075
1896	2,173	868	1,302	398	295	102	—	—	—	1,224	140	1,084	314	161	145	83*	4,192
1897	2,158	754	1,402	554	375	178	—	—	—	(g) 1,294	153	1,140	290	149	140	83*	4,379
1898	2,404	820	1,584	742	541	201	—	—	—	(i) 1,288	113	1,174	380	169	205	118*	4,932
1899	2,193	686	1,506	507	778	129	—	—	—	1,147	140	1,007	371	179	189	115*	4,333
1900	2,278	709	1,564	456	342	114	—	—	—	(n) 1,139	133	1,005	233	110	122	141*	4,247
Totals...	50,480	22,791	27,678	10,338	6,859	3,477	54	—	54	23,691	2,654	21,034	8,542	3,736	4,782	1,544	94,649

(a) 5 absconded while under remand. (b) 3 absconded while under remand. (c) 1 absconded while under remand. (d) 8 absconded while under remand.
 (e) 1 absconded and 1 died while under remand. (f) 1 " " " " (h) 1 " " " " (i) 1 " " " "
 (g) 1 absconded while under remand. (j) 6 " " " " (k) 1 died while under remand. (l) 3 " " " "
 (m) 1 absconded while under remand. (n) 1 " " " " (o) 1 " " " "
 (p) 4 absconded and 1 died while under remand. (q) 1 " " " " (r) 1 " " " "
 (s) 1 " " " " (t) 1 " " " " (u) 1 " " " "

* In other Tables relating to persons summarily dealt with, these are included under the specific offences which they had committed.

No. 37.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named.

Offences.	1889.					1890.					1891.					1892.					1893.					1894.					
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.							
				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.				Convicted.	Acquitted.						
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	6	5	1	—	—	5	2	—	1	2	—	6	4	1	1	—	9	5	—	—	4	—	8	3	1	4	—	7	2	5	—
Attempts to steal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Assault, Police	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Revenue Laws—Offences against	18	18	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—
Vagrancy—Frequenting, &c.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
“ Found in enclosed premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
“ Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
“ Seamen's Clothing Act, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	9	8	1	—	—	18	15	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	12	11	1	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	
TOTALS	36	34	2	—	—	29	23	3	1	2	18	12	4	2	—	22	18	—	—	4	24	18	2	4	—	21	13	8	—	—	

No. 37—continued.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named—continued.

Offences.	1895.				1896.				1897.				1898.				1899.				1900.															
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.												
																									Convicted.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Aquitted.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	8	4	3	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Attempts to steal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Receiving Stolen Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Assault, Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Revenue Laws—Offences against	6	5	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	5	4	2	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vagrancy—Frequenting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" Found in enclosed premises	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" Other Offences	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" " Seamen's Clothing Act, 1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	5	5	—	—	—	6	3	3	—	—	9	8	1	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	21	15	5	1	—	13	9	4	—	—	20	16	4	—	—	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

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REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS
FOR THE YEAR
1900.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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INDEX.

REPORTS.

	PAGE
Report of Commissioner—General	5-6
" " Criminal Investigation Department	6-8
" " Public Carriages—Licensing Department	8-10
" " " " Drivers and Conductors	10-14
" " " " Lost Property Office	14-15
Chief Surgeon—Sick, total number of, during the year	16
" " " " average daily number of	16
" " " Number of Police injured	16
" " " Exposure, chief diseases of	17
" " " Separate individuals, number of, on Sick List	17
" " " Hospitals, admission of Police into	18-19
" " " Deaths in the Force, number of, and cause	20
" " " " nominal return of	21-23
" " " Removals from the Force from all causes	23
" " " Police invalided and granted pensions	24
" " " " " gratuities	25
" " " Statement of sickness in each Division	25

APPENDIX.

No. of Return.	Table.	PAGE
1	Area and authorised strength of each Division	26
2	New houses built and new streets and squares formed	27
3	Removals from the Force	28
4	Resignations from the Force	28
	Years in which officers and men now serving joined the Force	29
6	Length of service of men now in the Force	30
7	Police injured in execution of duty	31
8	" accidentally injured on duty	31
9	Commendations by Commissioner, Judges, Magistrates, &c.... ...	32
10	Fires attended by Police	33
11	Persons taken to Hospital by Police	33
12	Police specially employed whose services are paid for to the Receiver	34-35

No. of Return.	Table.	PAGE
13	Persons accidentally killed in the streets	36
14	„ „ injured „	37
15	Comparative Return of number of persons accidentally killed or injured in the streets	38-39
16	Pensions granted to members of the staff of the Metropolitan Police and the Metropolitan Police Courts... ..	40
17	General Return of Police action during the year	40-44
18	No. of Summonses issued on application of Police	44
19	Nature of Summonses issued on application of Police	45-48
20	“Drink houses,” summonses against	49
21	Nature of Summonses issued on application of Police against Public House and Beer House Keepers, &c.	50
22	Apprehensions, number of, and offences for which effected. (Met. Pol. Dist.)	51-59
23	„ ... how disposed of... ..	60
24	Principal offences committed, apprehensions effected, and convictions recorded during the years 1900 and 1901	61
25	Offences against the person, and proportion of to the population	62
26	Committals for trial, result of	64-67
27	Age and sex of persons tried and convicted at sessions, &c.	68-69
28	Cases dealt with summarily, disposal of	70-72
29	Age and sex of persons taken into custody	73
30	Felonies committed, property stolen, recovered, &c.	74
31	Burglaries, analysis of hours at which committed and value of property stolen	75
32	Housebreakings, „ „ „ „	76
33	Drunkenness and disorderly conduct, apprehensions for, and the proportion to the population	77
34	Public-houses, &c., number of, and number of persons apprehended for drunkenness, &c.	78
35	Prostitutes taken into custody	79
36	Vagrant and Poor Law Acts, &c., apprehensions effected	80
37	Apprehensions, number of, and offences for which effected (Dockyard Divisions)	81-82

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Police of the Metropolis for the year 1901.

1. The authorised strength on 31st December 1901 was 32 Superintendents, 573 Inspectors, 1,999 Sergeants, and 13,373 Constables ; total 15,977, being an increase of 3 Inspectors, 22 Sergeants, and 105 Constables since 31st December 1900.

2. Of these, 5 Superintendents, 53 Inspectors, 219 Sergeants, and 1,618 Constables were employed on special duties for various Government Departments, including special protection posts at public offices and buildings, dockyards and military stations, and by public companies and private individuals. The services of men thus employed were paid for to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District by the Departments or persons concerned. The details are given in Return No. 12.

3. The number of Police available for service in the Metropolis, exclusive of those specially employed and whose services were paid for, was 27 Superintendents, 520 Inspectors, 1,780 Sergeants, and 11,755 Constables ; total 14,082.

4. An average of one-fourteenth of the force (884), excluding those employed on special duties, and those who are on the sick list, &c., is daily on leave in accordance with the regulation granting one day's leave of absence to each man every fortnight. The withdrawals from duty caused by men sick and on detached sick leave averaged 477 daily.

5. Under the existing system about 60 per cent. of the number available for duty in the streets is required for night duty—from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The remaining 40 per cent. is detailed for duty in four reliefs in town districts and two reliefs in country districts from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

6. The Metropolitan Police District as established by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47. extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and embraces an area of 688·31 square miles extending from Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, on the north, to Mogadore, Todworth Heath, in the south, and from Lark Hall, Essex, in the east, to Staines Moor, Middlesex, in the west.

7. The mean rateable value of the Metropolitan area for Metropolitan Police purposes for the year 1901–1902 was £46,538,501, but of the enormous actual value of the property in charge of the Police it is impossible to form any estimate.

8. The Police rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 67. at 9*d.* in the £, of which 4*d.* in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act, 1888.

9. The total amount of Police rate levied on the parishes for the year ended 31st March 1902 was £962,143 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the Local Taxation Account (including £4,389 14*s.* 8*d.* under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896) contributed £757,952 6*s.* 4*d.* to the Police Fund during the year.

10. The pay of the force alone, including Chief Constables, Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables, was £1,396,441 6*s.* 5*d.*

During the year 1901, the undermentioned new Stations, which were in course of construction at the end of 1900, were completed, viz. :—

City Road (Shepherdess Walk),
Rochester Row,

and also the following works, viz. :—

Kensington.—New Section House and alteration of existing Station.

Great Marlborough Street.—Alteration of Court premises.

Charing Cross Road.—Improvement of ventilation and drainage, and provision of auxiliary Clothes Room, &c.

Paddington.—Alterations to Inspector's Office, &c., and partial re-drainage.

Marlborough Mews.—Formation of Sick Room.

New Stations were commenced at—

Sidcup,
East Molesey,
Lee Road,
Bow Road,

and the following new Stations, which were in progress at the end of 1900, were still in hand, viz. :—

Cannon Row,
Hyde Park,
Highgate.

Re-drainage operations have been carried out at the undermentioned Stations, the work being completed except in the case of those shown in italics, viz. :—

Staines,
Deptford,
Commercial Street,
West Dulwich,
Mile End Road,
Blackheath Road (partial re-drainage, ventilation, &c.).

The Station at

Ilford

was being enlarged, and a Temporary Parade Shed built, and an improved Drill Shed at Wellington Barracks was nearly completed.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

The number of persons apprehended for all offences was 109,534, the figures for the preceding year being 108,267. Working results on the whole are more favourable, there being an increase of 1,522 in convictions by magistrates, with a decrease of 667 in the number discharged. At the Sessions 409 more convictions were obtained, the number of acquittals by juries being less by 13.

The increase of 838 in criminal offences occurs principally under housebreaking (303), burglary (180), breaking into shops (118), forgery (67), larceny simple (72).

Of the 1,719 cases of housebreaking, 970 took place in houses left without a caretaker, special facility having been thus afforded for the commission of this crime.

Judicial results were more satisfactory, an increase of 26 convictions for burglary and of 61 for breaking into shops being apparent. In two cases of burglary and three of

housebreaking, violence was used to the police or to the inmates. In 241 of the burglary and in 762 of the housebreaking cases, the value of the property carried off was below £5.

Success obtained in dealing with cases of receiving stolen property is of special importance ; it is satisfactory, therefore, to find an increase of 47 in arrests and of 54 in convictions under this serial of crime.

Felonies relating to property increased from 16,665 in 1900 to 17,433 in the year under report, this being the largest number registered since 1895 and representing an incidence per 1,000 of population of 2·61. There has also been a very noticeable rise in the amount of loss in respect of these offences, the total reaching the sum of £376,206, an excess of £163,866 over the loss recorded in 1900. In explanation it may be pointed out that the Bank of Liverpool case accounts for £166,800, the larceny of the Anglesey jewels for £20,000, five other cases for £31,500, and there were besides, 14 cases in which the property lost averaged between £5,000 and £1,000 in value. Recoveries have been on a similarly large scale, the total value of the property recovered being £142,490 as compared with £39,178 in the preceding year.

Twenty-four cases of murder were reported ; in 16 of these the accused were brought before the Courts. In six, the murderers committed suicide, in one, the murderers, two Italians, escaped to Italy, where one has since been arrested and dealt with, and in the remaining case in which two lovers agreed to commit suicide together, it was decided, upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, not to proceed against the survivor, a woman.

In the 16 cases in which arrests were made, the death sentence was passed in five ; in nine, the accused were found to be of unsound mind ; in one case in which death resulted from an illegal operation, the jury acquitted the accused on the charge of murder ; the particulars of the only undetected case of the year, in which the prisoner was discharged by the magistrate, are the following :—

A prostitute who had taken a man to a common lodging-house in Dorset Street was found next morning lying on the bed stabbed in several places. She was removed to hospital, and died there without giving a clue to the identity of her assailant. The husband, identified by the lodging-house keeper as the man who had spent the night with the deceased, was arrested, but the evidence against him was held to be inconclusive.

329 persons were sentenced to terms of penal servitude, the figures for the preceding year being 267. Of these, 136 were sentenced to terms of five years and upwards. Flogging was awarded in eight instances, the same number as in 1900. Sixty-three persons were subjected to police supervision, in addition to penal servitude or imprisonment.

623 penal servitude convicts, 27 supervisees and 740 persons against whom a previous conviction had been proved under the Prevention of Crimes Act were liberated into the Metropolitan District, making a total of 1,390, the figures for the preceding year being 1,312. The number liberated into all other districts was 2,080.

The serial number of cases relating to released convicts, supervisees and habituals rose to 72,538. This is not the number of persons so registered, as convicts already once registered are, when released at the expiry of a second or third term, given a fresh serial number, consequently this total yields little useful information. It is proposed to so arrange that in future persons of these categories shall bear only one serial number throughout their criminal career.

There were in addition 19,349 cases registered in which the convictions did not bring the persons concerned under the Prevention of Crimes Act. These figures also are misleading as, doubtless, many of this category would be found included in the total 72,538 above given.

1,080 licence holders and supervisees reported themselves during the year. Of the 86 who made default in reporting, 43 were apprehended and charged with the offence.

1,485 licence holders, supervisees, or habituals were arrested during the year for complicity in other offences.

The Committee, presided over by Lord Belper, appointed to inquire into the best method of criminal identification, having reported in favour of finger prints, this system was introduced by order of the Secretary of State during the second half of the year.

From that date anthropometric measurements were not taken to be permanently registered, though measurements were still taken in remand cases so as to utilise the anthropometric record that had been built up. Towards the close of the year, searches were also made in the finger-print record. The results of the year's working were 503 identifications, of which 410 were by anthropometry and 93 by finger prints.

Judging from reported results elsewhere and from the recognitions effected during the first six months of the present year, it seems certain that the number of identifications by the new system in 1902 will be three times larger than the highest figures hitherto secured by anthropometry. Owing to the greater effectiveness of the new method, it has been found possible to dispense with the attendance of Officers from Divisions at prison identification parades, much saving of time and men resulting.

PUBLIC CARRIAGES.—LICENSING DEPARTMENT.

Carriages.

During 1901, licences were issued in respect of public carriages, as below :—

7,454 two-wheeled hackney carriages.	
3,719 four-wheeled	" "
3,746 omnibuses	} stage carriages.
1,621 tramway cars	
Total ...	16,540

This, in comparison with the number licensed in 1900, shows an increase of 120, made up as follows :—An increase of 61 omnibuses and 138 tramcars ; whilst there is a decrease of 77 two-wheeled hackney carriages and two four-wheeled.

Of the total number of omnibuses licensed during 1901, ten were entirely propelled by mechanical power, as were also 229 tramway cars ; but the cars of the cable tramway system at Brixton Hill, though requiring a specially licensed driver, are not, for the purpose of this report, classed as mechanically propelled vehicles, as they are adapted for, and drawn part of the journey, by animal power.

Three different systems of electric tramways have been opened for use during the past year, and have, so far as can be judged, proved of advantage to the public ; the cars are roomy and well equipped.

Return of proprietors' licences issued during the last five years :—

Year.	Hackney Carriages.		Stage Carriages.				Totals.	Remarks.
			Omnibuses.		Tramcars.			
	Two Wheel.	Four Wheel.	Animal.	Mechanical.	Animal.	Mechanical.		
1901 ...	7,454	3,719	3,736	10	1,392	229	16,540	a In 1898 there were 28 Hackney Carriages propelled by mechanical power.
1900 ...	7,531	3,721	3,681	4	1,473	10	16,420	
1899 ...	7,559	3,634	3,621	5	1,371	10	16,200	
1898 ...	7,899	a3,648	3,423	—	1,295	—	16,265	
1897 ...	7,925	3,583	3,190	—	1,378	—	16,076	

Amongst the vehicles licensed in 1901 there were 1,165 new carriages, viz : —

505 hansoms,
271 clarences (four-wheeled),
165 omnibuses, and
224 tramway cars.

Total ... 1,165

The number of new vehicles licensed in 1900 was 970.

The number of vehicles rejected when presented for licensing was :—

361 hansoms,
196 clarences,
65 omnibuses, and
15 tramway cars.

Total ... 637

Of the above number, 343 hansoms, 187 clarences, 61 omnibuses, and 15 tramway cars were afterwards licensed, the necessary alterations having been made ; but 18 hansoms, 9 clarences, and 4 omnibuses, were absolutely rejected from structural defects, or from not being up to the required standard of fitness. The total number finally rejected in 1900 was 18.

Inspections.

On various days (in addition to the daily general inspection) special morning and night inspections have been made of horses, carriages, &c., and the result, together with those of the daily supervision, are shown below, and compared with the previous years :—

Year.	Carriages Licensed.		Early Morning and Night Inspections by Public Carriage Staff.				Usual Daily Inspections by Public Carriage Staff, and by Police on duty at Standings.				By the Public.				
	Hackney.	Stage.	Carriages.		Horses.	Harness.	Carriages.		Horses.	Harness.	Carriages.		Horses.	Harness.	
			Hackney.	Stage.			Hackney.	Stage.			Hackney.	Stage.			
1901	...	11,173	5,367	162	19	101	40	6,821	1,761	2,345	687	—	6	17	1
1900	...	11,252	5,168	138	19	86	35	5,513	1,737	2,338	803	4	13	14	—
1899	...	11,193	5,007	114	14	98	25	4,750	1,256	2,257	675	—	16	23	—
1898	...	11,547	4,718	106	18	89	22	4,688	1,125	2,231	891	—	2	9	—
1897	...	11,508	4,568	134	6	60	17	5,645	1,714	1,836	879	—	8	—	—

In the above-mentioned cases either a notice not to use until fit, or (in cases of slight defects) a notice for necessary repairs to be done, was served on the proprietor, and visits were made to the premises to see that the notices were complied with.

The number of carriages reported for serious structural defects is comparatively small ; the majority of the cases shown in the return are for slight defects, such as broken window, dirty linings and cushions, body requiring varnish, &c., &c., and are usually met by issuing a notice to the proprietor to have the defect remedied, without it being necessary to forbid the use of the vehicle.

In addition to the above, there were reported as unfit for public use 181 horses, 658 carriages, and 21 cases of defective harness ; but notices were not served, as the horses had recovered or died, and the carriages or harness had been repaired by the proprietors before any action could be taken by police.

Thirty-seven proprietors were convicted of cruelty—principally for working horses in an unfit state—during the past year. In every instance, steps were taken to see that the horse, unless destroyed, was not again used until it had recovered.

During the past year, 31 proprietors' licences were revoked and 14 suspended, for non-compliance with the law.

The premises of proprietors have been regularly visited by the inspecting staff during the year, and the results, together with those of the previous years, are given below :—

Year.	Number of Visits made by Staff.	Result of Visits.		Condition of Stables, &c.
		Carriages found unfit.	Horses found unfit.	
1901 ...	11,843	232	216	Generally good, but in three cases the stables were found insanitary. There were 11 cases of insanitary stables in 1900, four in 1899 and eight in 1898.
1900 ...	12,265	249	209	
1899 ...	12,380	213	217	
1898 ...	12,832	168	198	

Hackney carriage standings provide for the accommodation of 7,071 carriages. This is irrespective of the accommodation provided in the City, and at the various railway stations.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.

During 1901, licences were issued to :—

- (a) 13,418 hackney drivers,
- (a) 8,753 stage drivers, and
- 9,922 conductors.

Total	...	32,093
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(a.) Of the above-mentioned numbers one hackney driver and 579 stage drivers were licensed to drive vehicles propelled by mechanical power.

In 1900, the total number of men licensed was 30,466, and compared with the issue of that year the figures for 1901 show an increase of 217 hackney drivers, 568 stage drivers and 842 conductors.

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences issued during the past five years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.	Stage Drivers.	Conductors.	Totals.
1901	13,418	8,753	9,922	32,093
1900	13,201	8,185	9,080	30,466
1899	13,332	7,896	8,874	30,102
1898	13,475	7,498	8,753	29,726
1897	13,673	6,897	7,935	28,505

First applications for hackney drivers' licences during the year numbered 1,134. The applicants were in every case examined as to their knowledge of London ; 818 passed the examination, 316 failed. Many of those who passed were examined more than once, their answers to the questions being unsatisfactory at the previous examination.

The table below shows the number of applicants for hackney drivers' licences who satisfactorily passed the required examination as to their knowledge of London during the past five years :—

Year.	Number examined.	Examined and Passed.	Remarks.
1901 ...	1,134	818	Applicants are examined as to their knowledge of the principal public buildings, places of amusement, railway stations, squares, &c., and the most expeditious routes to and from them.
1900 ...	918	638	
1899 ...	1,033	634	
1898 ...	972	776	
1897 ...	*1,952	*971	

* The increase of 1897 was owing to the "cab strike."

671 of the applicants who satisfactorily passed the examination as to knowledge of London were further examined as to their ability to drive ; 67 failed to pass the trial, the others were satisfactory.

1,850 applicants for "original" stage drivers' licences were also tested as to their proficiency in driving a carriage drawn by a pair of horses ; 1,540 were satisfactory, 310 failed.

In addition to the above, 18 applicants for stage drivers' licences were tested as to their ability to manage carriages propelled by mechanical means ; one failed to satisfy the examiner, the others were found proficient.

The proportion of hackney drivers to hackney carriages during 1901 and the four previous years is shown below :—

1901 for each 10 carriages 12·009 drivers.

1900	„	10	„	11·73	„
1899	„	10	„	11·91	„
1898	„	10	„	11·66	„
1897	„	10	„	11·88	„

During the last five years the convictions for drunkenness were as below stated :—

Hackney Drivers.

Year.	Hackney Drivers Licensed.	Hackney Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.					Total Number of Hackney Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	
1901	13,481	1,457	119	27	—	2	1,605
1900	13,201	1,389	127	29	4	—	1,549
1899	13,332	1,178	161	35	3	2	1,379
1898	13,475	1,418	153	23	3	—	1,597
1897	13,673	1,301	144	34	12	—	1,491

Stage Drivers and Conductors.

Year.	Stage Drivers Licensed.	Stage Drivers convicted of Drunkenness.	Conductors Licensed.	Conductors convicted of Drunkenness.	Remarks.
1901	8,753	* 84	9,922	* 68	*Once in each case, except one stage driver, and one conductor con- victed twice in 1899.
1900	8,185	94	9,080	53	
1899	7,896	88	8,874	69	
1898	7,498	93	8,753	53	
1897	6,897	81	7,935	44	

A return of other serious offences against drivers and conductors during 1901 and the previous four years is shown below :—

Class.	Year.	Number Licensed each Year.	Furious, wanton, or careless driving.	Cruelty.	Abuse, obscene or insulting language.	Assault.	Over- loading Stage Carriages.	Over- charge, Exaction, &c.	Man- slaughter.	Deceiving as to route.
Hackney Drivers	1901	13,481	163	78	57	66	—	5	—	—
	1900	13,201	171	52	50	45	—	2	2	—
	1899	13,332	232	100	77	65	—	—	—	—
	1898	13,475	265	79	71	66	—	3	—	—
	1897	13,673	275	72	87	78	—	5	1	—
Stage Drivers	1901	8,753	130	19	11	22	10	—	—	—
	1900	8,185	122	32	19	14	2	—	—	1
	1899	7,896	141	52	15	12	—	—	—	—
	1898	7,498	209	35	13	20	11	—	—	—
	1897	6,897	112	51	17	21	2	—	—	—
Con- ductors	1901	9,922	—	4	17	16	126	—	—	—
	1900	9,080	—	1	17	16	90	—	—	2
	1899	8,874	—	6	28	18	118	—	—	2
	1898	8,753	—	7	17	21	153	—	—	—
	1897	7,935	—	3	15	16	149	—	—	—

2,542 convictions for offences of a less serious nature, such as delaying on journey, plying for hire off a standing, causing obstruction, stopping on wrong side of road, leaving carriage unattended, not wearing badge, &c., &c., were also obtained against drivers and conductors during the past year.

In 908 cases of a like nature, and where it was the first offence, cautionary notices were sent to the drivers and conductors complained of.

Return showing the number of convictions obtained against drivers and conductors for minor offences ; also the number of cautionary notices for first offences sent during the last five years :—

Year.	Number Licensed.	Number of Convictions for Minor Offences.	Number of Cautionary Notices.	Remarks.
1901	32,093	2,542	908	
1900	30,466	2,191	740	
1899	30,102	2,590	694	
1898	29,726	3,034	939	
1897	28,505	2,513	714	

The following table shows the number of drivers' and conductors' licences suspended or revoked by Magistrates during the past five years.

Year.	Hackney Drivers.		Stage Drivers.		Conductors.	
	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.	Suspended.	Revoked.
1901	—	45	—	5	—	3
1900	—	40	—	3	—	5
1899	6	54	—	—	2	4
1898	8	42	—	—	—	3
1897	16	39	—	3	1	3

The following return shows the number of applications for renewal of drivers' and conductors' licences during the past five years, which were specially submitted for consideration, and the result :—

Year of Issue of Licence.	Number of Licences.	Renewed with a Caution.	Issue of Licence deferred for various periods.	Refused.
1900	30,466	1,876	750	222
1901				
1899	30,102	1,726	725	236
1900				
1898	29,726	1,925	827	220
1899				
1897	28,505	2,092	744	299
1898				
1896	27,864	1,767	609	298
1897				

146 licences not included in the above return were refused a renewal, as the licensees, after a previous warning, had not regularly used their licences as a means of livelihood.

In 191 cases "Original" or first applications for licences were refused, the result of the enquiries as to character of applicants being unsatisfactory.

In 954 cases of "Original" applications specially submitted the licences were granted.

The following table shows the number of men licensed as drivers and conductors whose age at last renewal of licence exceeded 60 years ; also the number at a similar age licensed the preceding four years :—

Year.	Hackney Drivers.			Stage Drivers.			Conductors.		
	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.	Over 60 and under 70.	Over 70 and under 80.	Over 80.
1901 ...	1,070	210	5	135	16	—	20	1	—
1900 ...	1,007	192	3	117	22	1	14	2	1
1899 ...	970	187	4	117	21	1	12	2	1
1898 ...	941	167	2	104	15	1	13	2	—
1897 ...	1,000	167	3	99	14	1	13	2	—

LOST PROPERTY BRANCH.

During 1901 there were received in the Lost Property Office 40,221 articles found in public carriages, which, compared with the figures for 1900, shows a decrease in the number of articles deposited of 789.

During the last five years the deposits were :—

1901	...	...	...	40,221
1900	...	...	...	41,010
1899	...	...	...	39,551
1898	...	...	...	38,201
1897	...	...	...	39,161

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1901 may be classified as under :—

Bags	...	...	...	...	...	2,954
Clothing (men's)	...	...	...	...	...	2,070
„ (women's)	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
Jewellery (various)	...	...	...	...	...	908
Watches	...	...	...	...	...	223
Purses	...	...	...	...	...	2,970
Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	8,985
Opera and field glasses	...	...	...	...	...	739
Rugs	...	...	...	...	...	305
Sticks	...	...	...	...	...	886
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	...	18,164
Total	...	...	...	...	...	40,221

Amongst the property were several purses containing over 10*l.*, many bank notes, cases of jewellery, valuable dressing bags, several live birds, dogs, cats, fowls, and a rabbit.

20,184 articles were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police.

The awards paid to drivers and conductors during 1901 amounted to 3,177*l.*, and included the following sums:—15 of 5*l.*, four of 6*l.*, two of 7*l.*, two of 8*l.*, one of 9*l.*, two of 10*l.*, two of 12*l.*, one of 13*l.*, two of 15*l.*, one of 25*l.*, one of 27*l.*, one of 50*l.*, and one of 75*l.*

26,493 written enquiries were received in respect of property thought to have been lost in public carriages; there were also as usual many thousands of personal applications at the Lost Property Office during the year.

The number of letters sent in cases where the property or journey afforded some clue to the owner was 27,526, an increase of 600 communications as compared with 1900.

43,403 letters were sent to drivers and conductors during the year.

E. R. C. BRADFORD,

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SURGEON ON THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE DURING THE YEAR 1901.

The following table shows the totals of the half-yearly returns furnished by the Divisional Surgeons :—

Total Number of Sick in 1901.

Half-year ended	Fresh Cases.	From previous Half-year.	Total.	Resumed Duty.	Reported Unfit.	Died.	Continued to next Half-year.	Number of Officers on Sick List granted	
								(1) Sick Leave.	(2) Detached Sick Leave.
June 30th	5,387	419	5,806	5,427	72	14	293	252	242
December 31st	4,569	293	4,862	4,223	94	27	518	222	171
Totals	9,956	712	10,668	9,650	166	41*	811	474	413

* This does not include nine officers not on the Sick List who died suddenly, and seven Army Reservists.

Average daily Number of Sick.

The total number of men for whom payment was made to the Divisional Surgeons, was on 30th June 1901, 14,654, and on 31st December 1901, 14,753, giving as the mean 14,703. To this must be added 910, the average number of men in the outlying dockyard divisions and men employed beyond the boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District, making a total of 15,613.

The addition of the “morning states” for each day divided by 365 shows the following results :—

Average daily number of men on the sick list	...	...	403·83
” ” ” ” sick leave	...	...	22·80
” ” ” ” detached leave	...	...	50·87
Total	...	...	477·50

This gives as the daily average loss on the whole Force by sickness a percentage of 3·05, as against 3·33 in 1900.

Table of the total number of Police placed on the sick list on account of injury, both on and off duty, and also of the men who were placed on the sick list in consequence of sore feet :—

Total Number of Injuries in 1901.

Half-year ended	On duty.	Not on duty.	Sore feet.
June 30th	420	268	105
December 31st	403	293	130
Totals	823	561	235
GROSS TOTAL	1,619		

Table of the chief diseases of exposure in 1901 :—

Disease.						Half-year ending June.	Half-year ending December.
Rheumatism, "Chronic and Muscular" ...						581	469
Catarrh						1,460	841
Bronchitis						175	116
Tonsillitis						161	264
Totals						2,377	1,690

Twenty-four men were suspended on account of venereal disease during the year, and 14 of these were sent to the Lock Hospital.

The total number of *separate individuals* who were on the sick list during the year 1901, and percentage of Officers sick to Effective Strength of Divisions, is shown in the following table :—

Division.	No. of separate individuals on Sick List.	Effective Strength.	Percentage of Officers Sick.
C.O.	90	335	26·8
A	296	690	42·8
B	238	593	40·1
C	338	483	69·9
D	264	525	50·2
E	261	557	46·8
F	301	451	66·7
G	302	542	55·7
H	292	562	51·9
J	358	716	50·0
K	591	975	60·6
L	271	468	57·9
M	263	492	53·4
N	438	819	53·4
P	333	707	47·1
R	372	708	52·5
S	451	788	57·2
T	440	871	50·5
V	436	826	52·7
W	434	827	52·4
X	368	667	55·1
Y	427	817	52·2
Thames.	118	216	54·6
Woolwich.	63	256	24·6
Portsmouth.	67	290	23·1
Devonport.	59	219	26·9
Chatham.	70	237	29·5
Pembroke.	7	40	17·5
Totals ...	7,948	15,677*	50·6

*297 Army Reservists not included.

Admission of Police into Hospitals.

The number of Police known to have been admitted into the general hospitals of the Metropolis on the recommendation of the chief or divisional surgeons, and with the consent of the Commissioner, was 182, viz. :—

St. Thomas's	...	...	...	42	...	2 died in hospital.
London	...	...	...	25	...	2 died in hospital.
Westminster	...	...	...	15	...	1 died in hospital.
Guy's	...	...	...	15	...	1 died in hospital.
St. George's	...	...	...	10	...	1 died in hospital.
St. Mary's	...	...	...	9	...	1 died in hospital.
Seamen's, Greenwich	...	...	...	7	...	1 died in hospital.
Charing Cross	...	...	...	7		
Middlesex	...	...	...	6	...	1 died in hospital.
King's College	...	...	...	6		
West London	...	...	...	5		
St. Bartholomew's	...	...	...	5		
Great Northern (Central)	...	...	...	4		
Royal Free	...	...	...	4		
Lewisham Infirmary	...	...	...	4		
University College	...	...	...	3		
Metropolitan	...	...	...	3	...	1 died in hospital.
West Ham	...	...	...	2		
Temperance	...	...	...	1		
Bolingbroke	...	...	...	1		
Miller Memorial...	...	...	...	1		
Croydon...	...	...	...	1		
German	...	...	...	1		
Poplar	...	...	...	1		
Hampstead Home	...	...	...	1		
Richmond	...	...	...	1		
Lambeth Infirmary	...	...	...	1		
Woolwich Infirmary	...	...	...	1		
Total	...	...	...	182	...	11 died in hospital.

The following were admitted into Cottage Hospitals, viz. :—

Woolwich	...	...	...	4		
Cheshunt	...	...	...	2	...	1 died in hospital.
Bromley	...	...	...	2		
Cray Valley	...	...	...	2		
Eltham	...	...	...	2	...	1 died in hospital.
Barnet	...	...	...	2		
South Wimbledon	...	...	...	1	...	1 died in hospital.
Surbiton	...	...	...	1		
Romford	...	...	...	1		
Total	...	...	...	17	...	3 died in hospital.

The following were admitted into special hospitals, viz. :—

Lock	...	...	...	...	14		
London, Fever	...	...	...	...	8		
South-Eastern, Fever	...	...	...	...	5		
North-Western, Fever	...	...	...	...	5		
Grove, Fever	...	...	...	...	5	...	1 died in hospital.
South-Western, Fever	...	...	...	...	4		
Fountain, Fever...	...	...	...	...	4		
St. Peter's	...	...	...	...	4		
Western, Fever	...	...	...	...	3		
Brook, Fever	...	...	...	...	2		
St. Mark's	...	...	...	...	2		
Ilford, Isolation	...	...	...	...	2		
Croydon Borough, Infectious	...	...	...	...	2		
Royal London Ophthalmic	...	...	...	...	2		
Eastern, Fever	...	...	...	...	1		
Northern, Fever...	...	...	...	...	1		
Park, Fever	...	...	...	...	1		
Brompton	...	...	...	...	1		
Royal Orthopædic	...	...	...	...	1		
Victoria Park	...	...	...	...	1		
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	1		
Tottenham, Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 died in hospital.
Paralysis, Queen's Square	...	...	...	...	1		
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1		
London Throat and Ear	...	...	...	...	1		
Gordon	...	...	...	...	1		
Homerton, Infectious	...	...	...	...	1		
Erith, Temporary Infectious	...	...	...	...	1		
Total					76	...	2 died in hospital.

Making a total of 275.

In addition to the above, 38 men of the Dockyard Divisions were sent to the Naval Hospitals, three of whom died.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.

The number of deaths in the Town and Woolwich Divisions during the year was 57.

The causes of death may be thus stated :—

Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of the brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebral tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastric catarrh, exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abscess of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmaturia, acute nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carbuncle, pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis of face	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Delirium tremens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Killed in action in South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died of wounds in South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bullet wound in neck (accidental)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Found drowned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide by shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								57

The above Return includes Army Reservists.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1901.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
G	P.C.	Harby, John* ...	14.1.01	Wounds received in South Africa.	—
E	„	Moores, John ...	17.1.01	Phthisis and gastric catarrh ...	73
J	„	Ford, Harry ...	22.1.01	Heart failure, following pneumonia.	3
P	„	Benson, Ernest* ...	22.1.01	Enteric fever in South Africa.	—
G	„	Humphrey, James ...	25.1.01	Tubercular disease of lungs, syncope.	—
M	„	Ivall, Harry ...	27.1.01	Cellulitis of face, septicæmia	7
X	„	Somner, Harry ...	7.2.01	Heart disease ...	42
5th	„	Hatton, Jesse... ..	25.2.01	Peritonitis ...	12
S	„	Snow, David ...	3.3.01	Jaundice, heart failure ...	1
J	„	Melville, James ...	7.3.01	Influenza, followed by endocarditis.	10
W	„	Wilson, Henry* ...	9.3.01	Enteric fever in South Africa	—
M	P.S.	Pool, David ...	24.3.01	Found drowned at Boulogne-sur-Mer.	—
J	P.C.	Courtney, Bernard ...	2.4.01	Pneumonia, cardiac failure ...	122
S	„	Smith, Robert ...	5.4.01	Perforating duodenal ulcer, peritonitis.	—
N	„	Reed, John ...	9.4.01	Appendicitis, peritonitis ...	8
R	„	Flisher, Charles ...	18.4.01	Acute gastro-enteritis, peritonitis.	2
G	„	Millis, George ...	23.4.01	Carbuncle, followed by pyæmia.	5
„	P.S.	Bonner, James ...	24.4.01	Syncope and asphyxia when suffering from hæmorrhage of lungs, tubercular disease.	—
J	P.C.	Williams, Harry* ...	17.5.01	Enteric fever in South Africa	—
K	„	Green, William ...	2.6.01	Phthisis ...	14
R	„	Pauley, George ...	4.6.01	Acute tuberculosis ...	103
T	„	Pullen, Samuel ...	9.6.01	Acute pneumonia ...	7
V	„	Grover, James* ...	19.6.01	Abscess of liver, South Africa	—
A	„	Fox, George ...	23.6.01	Acute phthisis pulmonalis ...	56
„	„	Fowler, John... ..	2.7.01	Pneumonia and phthisis ...	15
4th	„	Foreman, John ...	3.7.01	Enteric fever ...	48
V	„	Eaton, Joseph ...	3.7.01	Carcinoma of liver ...	26
2nd	„	Nurse, Charles ...	4.7.01	Drowned off Haslar Beach ...	—
A	P.S.	Thompson, Henry ...	5.7.01	Double pneumonia ...	3

* Army Reserve men.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1901—continued.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
R	Local Insp.	Felton, George ...	9.7.01	Cirrhosis of liver, hæm-temesis.	—
T	P.C.	Tarrant, George ...	13.7.01	Phthisis	95
P	„	Clements, Frederick	18.7.01	Influenza and pleurisy ...	7
G	„	Knight, Charles ...	21.7.01	Apoplexy	—
X	S.D. Insp.	Bell, William ...	21.7.01	Heat apoplexy	3
T	P.C.	Fosdike, Albert* ...	28.7.01	Killed in action in South Africa.	—
X	„	Owen, George ...	3.8.01	Hæmaturia, acute nephritis, uræmic poisoning.	10
G	„	Moule, Charles ...	13.8.01	Scarlet fever	6
A	„	White, William ...	14.8.01	Cerebral tumour	54
C	„	Harrison, Joseph ...	5.9.01	Syncope, supervening on enlarged heart and liver.	—
N	P.S.	Card, George	9.9.01	Suicide by shooting	—
K	P.C.	Ayres, Alfred	22.9.01	Pneumonia	7
„	„	Cross, Fred	22.9.01	Ulcerative endocarditis ...	7
J	P.S.	Arnold, John... ..	24.9.01	Failure of heart's action ...	4
A	P.C.	Allgrove, Jesse	25.9.01	Delirium tremens	5
4th	„	Smithers, William ...	3.10.01	Suicide by cutting throat ...	—
Thames	„	Newbold, James	8.10.01	Accidental drowning... ..	—
J	„	Evans, Thomas	11.10.01	Primary, rheumatism ; secondary, hyperpyrexia, fatty heart, early endocarditis, hypertrophied kidneys.	9
1st	„	Adams, William	23.10.01	Inflammation of the brain ...	10
R	P.S.	McDougall, Neil	2.11.01	Bullet wound in neck, accidentally inflicted at annual Police revolver practice.	3
„	P.C.	Retallick, Edmund ...	8.11.01	Primary, cirrhosis of liver ; secondary, ascites, cardiac failure.	26
B	„	Codd, David	13.11.01	Enteric fever	26
V	„	Dunk, James... ..	1.12.01	Typhoid fever	11
D	„	Woodward, John	5.12.01	Pleuro-pneumonia	3
W	„	Harris, William	6.12.01	Phthisis, pulmonary hæmorrhage.	131
L	„	Bryant, William	6.12.01	Inflammation of the brain ...	12
P	„	Wilde, Arthur*	9.12.01	Enteric fever	—
N	„	Selley, Thomas	11.12.01	Pneumonia	6

* Army Reserve men.

Nominal Return of Deaths during the Year 1901—continued.

Division.	Rank.	Name.	Date.	Cause.	No. of Days Sick.
S	P.C.	Meredith, Thomas ...	11.12.01	Pneumonia	9
K	„	Lewis, Selwyn ...	20.12.01	Tonsillitis and epilepsy ...	4
G	„	Kent, James	21.12.01	Gastric catarrh and exhaustion	11
V	„	Farrell, William ...	26.12.01	Acute bronchitis	3
2nd	„	Jones, Albert...	29.12.01	Primary, ulcerative appendicitis; secondary, pylephlebitis tubercular.	7

This Return includes five deaths in outlying Dockyards, making the total number of deaths in the Force 62.

Return of the Number of Men who have been removed from the Force from all Causes during the Year 1901.

Cause.	No.
(a) Resigned with pension	403
„ „ gratuity... ..	65
„ through ill-health, and not entitled to pension or gratuity ...	27
Total	495
Resigned voluntarily	185
Resignation permitted	38
Dismissed	60
Died	62
Total	840

(a) Includes 317 men who resigned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890, and 86 who were found "medically unfit."

CAUSES OF INVALIDING.

The number of men granted pensions was 86, and granted gratuities for less than 15 years' service 65, being a total of 151 men invalided. The following table shows the various periods of service of the men pensioned and the causes of unfitness arranged in the order of frequency :—

Cause of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.																Total.
	1	4	9	10	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Injuries (direct result of) ...	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Defective vision ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8
Cardiac disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Rheumatism (chronic), rheumatic gout and sciatica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	6
Disease of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Disease of lungs ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Phthisis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Flat foot ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mental aberration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Renal disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Varicose veins... (general, nervous and cardiac debility)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Melancholia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Epilepsy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Deafness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dupuytren's contraction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Empyema (operation) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abdominal disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disease of axillary glands ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Neurasthenia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fistula ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disease of pelvis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Disease of foot and leg ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Exophthalmic goitre...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aneurism of aorta ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals...	1	1	2	1	1	5	10	14	11	6	9	4	8	8	4	1	86

This table gives a percentage of .54 on the strength of men (exclusive of Army Reservists) serving on 31st December, 1901

NOTE.—In addition to the men who were invalided, 317 officers who were not on the sick list were pensioned under the provisions of the Police Act, 1890.

The following are the causes of unfitness of Police invalided and granted gratuities (in order of frequency) :—

Causes of Unfitness.	Years Service, complete.													Total.
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Disease of lungs	2	1	2	2	2	2	—	2	1	2	2	1	19	
Cardiac disease	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	7	
Rheumatism (chronic), rheu- matic gout, sciatica.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	5	
General, nervous, and cardiac debility.	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	
Disease of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	
Varicose veins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Renal disease	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Mental aberration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	
Injury to ankle	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Defective vision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Cerebral disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Tubercular disease of foot ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Vertigo	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Bullet wound of knee*	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Portion of needle in elbow joint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Attempted suicide... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Disease of nose	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hernia, varicocele... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Flat foot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Deafness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Melancholia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Totals	6	3	5	3	5	9	3	7	6	6	5	7	65	

* *Ex* Army Reservist.

This table gives a percentage of .41 on the strength of men (exclusive of Army Reservists) serving on 31st December 1901.

Tabular Statement of the Number of fresh cases of Sickness in the various Divisions for the Year 1901.

—	No. of fresh cases of sickness.	O.O.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	P.	R.	S.	T.	V.	W.	X.	Y.	Thames.	Woolwich.
June	5,387	52	221	178	209	170	222	263	226	210	242	437	185	196	299	259	230	290	239	281	296	265	295	85	37
December	4,599	37	168	195	160	167	159	211	174	203	208	312	162	169	243	199	200	211	261	273	236	242	264	82	33
Total cases.. ..	9,986	89	389	373	369	337	381	474	400	413	450	749	347	365	542	458	430	501	500	554	532	507	559	167	70
Authorised strength of Divisions, 31st December 1901*	—	332	705	593	488	528	558	453	545	561	712	958	469	493	816	698	712	782	853	822	816	670	810	218	253
Percentage of fresh cases of sickness during the year	—	25	55	62	75	63	68	104	73	73	63	78	73	74	66	65	60	64	58	67	65	75	69	76	27

* Does not include Army Reservists.
The percentage over the Force of 14,865 is 66.

A. O. MACKELLAR,
Chief Surgeon.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of METROPOLITAN DIVISIONS on 31st December 1901.

Division.	Area (Miles).	Strength.				Total.
		Superin- tendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	
Commissioner's Office ...	—	5	48	127	174	354
A or Whitehall ...	1.82	2	30	63	610	705
B or Chelsea ...	2.36	1	18	59	517	595
C or St. James's ...	0.70	1	19	49	422	491
D or Marylebone ...	1.26	1	23	53	455	532
E or Holborn ...	0.91	1	19	65	486	571
F or Paddington...	2.49	1	14	52	393	460
G or Finsbury ...	1.64	1	21	51	486	559
H or Whitechapel ...	2.08	1	25	57	488	571
J or Bethnal Green ...	40.01	1	19	94	614	728
K or Bow ...	35.71	1	25	126	828	980
L or Lambeth ...	2.59	1	22	56	403	482
M or Southwark ...	4.16	1	21	53	432	507
N or Islington ...	58.51	1	22	104	709	836
P or Camberwell ...	51.10	1	19	95	606	721
R or Greenwich ...	60.42	1	18	109	592	720
S or Hampstead ...	79.31	1	17	110	675	803
T or Hammersmith ...	73.42	1	18	125	725	869
V or Wandsworth ...	64.09	1	20	104	714	839
W or Clapham ...	76.76	1	21	110	708	840
X or Kilburn ...	73.60	1	17	91	576	685
Y or Highgate ...	46.12	1	20	112	697	830
Thames... ..	9.25	1	60	—	157	218
Not apportioned to Divi- sions	—	—	5	2	28	35
Totals	688.31	28	541	1,867	12,495	14,931

And the AUTHORISED STRENGTH of the METROPOLITAN POLICE (DOCKYARD DIVISIONS included) on the 31st of December in each of the years named.

Year.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
1892	31	721	1,707	12,541	15,000
1893	31	647	1,784	12,664	15,126
1894	31	597	1,834	12,754	15,216
1895	32	592	1,870	12,777	15,271
1896	32	588	1,895	12,811	15,326
1897	32	578	1,908	12,934	15,452
1898	31	578	1,930	13,155	15,694
1899	32	571	1,949	13,213	15,765
1900	32	570	1,977	13,268	15,847
1901	32	573	1,999	13,373	15,977

The strength of each Dockyard Division on 31st December 1901 is shown in Table No. 12.

No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of NEW HOUSES BUILT and NEW STREETS and SQUARES FORMED
with their LENGTH in MILES and YARDS, during the under-mentioned PERIODS.

Period.	No. of New Houses built.	No. of New Streets and Squares formed.		Length of New Streets and Squares.		No. of New Houses being built Dec. 31, 1901.
		Streets.	Squares.	Miles.	Yards.	
From 1849 to 1854... ..	40,743	1,288	9	237	1,239	
„ 1854 to 1862... ..	52,949	1,513	25	239	953	
„ 1862 to 1864... ..	35,163	825	10	164	1,321	
„ 1864 to 1867... ..	48,565	787	12	127	1,037	
„ 1867 to 1868... ..	15,963	491	4	88	1,490	
„ 1868 to 1870 (February)	31,939	927	7	171	1,569	
„ February to December 1870	9,682	220	1	42	1,059	
Year 1871	8,693	226	2	38	722	
„ 1872	11,179	147	—	20	1,232	
„ 1873	7,687	154	1	26	890	
„ 1874	7,764	145	2	22	862	
„ 1875	10,023	169	4	29	1,475	
„ 1876	12,938	226	3	36	1,074	
„ 1877	14,410	270	2	39	1,623	
„ 1878	17,127	352	3	55	153	
„ 1879	21,589	401	2	71	468	
„ 1880	24,945	445	2	69	1,483	
„ 1881	26,170	556	4	86	384	
„ 1882	23,301	508	1	75	862	
„ 1883	21,110	361	1	56	84	
„ 1884	18,428	324	2	46	1,027	
„ 1885	15,754	195	1	33	773	
„ 1886	12,252	168	—	29	58	
„ 1887	12,478	166	—	23	1,071	
„ 1888	12,426	138	1	19	1,201	
„ 1889	11,829	200	3	34	1,227	
„ 1890	10,935	167	—	25	1,649	
„ 1891	12,105	142	1	22	1,591	
„ 1892	11,200	173	—	31	1,223	
„ 1893	12,830	101	—	17	1,291	
„ 1894	12,874	157	—	33	1,164	
„ 1895	13,141	126	1	22	1,600	
„ 1896	16,894	211	—	55	1,458	
„ 1897	18,529	305	—	55	1,499	
„ 1898	24,838	412	3	77	1,341	
„ 1899	27,381	404	2	87	134	
„ 1900	25,161	311	—	65	1,017	
„ 1901	27,174	301	—	60	408	6,449
Totals	738,169	14,012	109	2,445	992	6,449

No. 3.

RETURN of REMOVALS from the SERVICE from all CAUSES during the Years 1892 to 1901.

Year.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Resigned through Ill-health, and not entitled to Pension or Gratuity.	Resigned voluntarily.	Permitted to resign.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Died.	Total Removals.	Total authorised Strength on 31st December.	Percentage of Removals to Strength.
1892	350	80	27	104	78	94	79	812	15,000	5.41
1893	495	78	22	123	66	74	64	922	15,126	6.09
1894	443	68	18	98	79	67	51	824	15,216	5.41
1895	385	68	13	86	53	82	50	737	15,271	4.82
1896	470	58	27	107	55	59	29	805	15,326	5.25
1897	435	61	22	112	61	72	51	814	15,452	5.26
1898	490	92	24	180	64	78	49	977	15,694	6.22
1899	466	94	32	274	55	82	62	1,065	15,765	6.75
1900	399	86	34	353	47	70	88	1,077	15,847	6.79
1901	403	65	27	185	38	60	62	840	15,977	5.26
Totals	4,336	750	246	1,622	596	738	585	8,873		

No. 4.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE who RESIGNED, and the assigned CAUSE of RESIGNATION, during the Years 1897 to 1901.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
From ill-health	22	24	32	34	27
For other employment	60	69	61	316	173
No reason assigned	52	111	213	37	12
Totals	134	204	306	387	212

No. 5.

RETURN of the NUMBER of MEN actually serving at the end of the Year 1901
who joined in the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Superinten- dents.	Inspectors and Sub- Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.
1860	—	1	—	—	1
1861	2	—	—	—	2
1863	1	—	—	—	1
1865	7	—	—	—	7
1866	1	—	—	—	1
1867	2	—	—	1	3
1868	2	3	—	1	6
1869	2	—	—	1	3
1870	3	4	1	—	8
1871	3	2	—	2	7
1872	2	6	2	1	11
1873	1	6	1	1	9
1874	2	6	3	2	13
1875	—	11	4	9	24
1876	1	23	24	60	108
1877	—	44	63	219	326
1878	1	36	69	240	346
1879	1	41	94	258	394
1880	—	64	87	279	430
1881	—	66	96	269	431
1882	—	54	122	378	554
1883	—	40	158	533	731
1884	—	40	126	420	586
1885	—	31	129	420	580
1886	—	26	154	476	656
1887	—	18	160	371	549
1888	—	15	147	428	590
1889	—	8	155	432	595
1890	—	3	185	696	884
1891	—	4	88	458	550
1892	—	1	48	527	576
1893	—	3	42	679	724
1894	—	6	16	612	634
1895	—	3	6	535	544
1896	—	—	6	654	660
1897	—	—	4	636	640
1898	—	—	—	878	878
1899	—	—	—	875	875
1900	—	—	—	921	921
1901	—	—	—	1,116	1,116
Totals ...	31	565	1,990	13,388	15,974

No. 6.
RETURN showing the LENGTH of SERVICE of POLICE serving at the end of each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Authorised Strength.	Numbers serving.															
		Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2.	2 Years and under 3.	3 Years and under 4.	4 Years and under 5.	5 Years and under 6.	6 Years and under 7.	7 Years and under 8.	8 Years and under 9.	9 Years and under 10.	10 Years and under 11.	11 Years and under 12.	12 Years and under 13.	13 Years and under 14.	14 Years and under 15.	15 Years and over.
1879	10,711	907	760	662	649	620	526	509	625	622	485	387	806	428	327	399	1,954
1880	10,943	905	773	693	614	631	591	494	505	598	611	463	383	782	416	316	2,128
1881	11,234	919	814	728	653	575	599	551	471	483	589	588	456	361	753	405	2,242
1882	11,699	1,109	792	734	665	618	558	564	534	460	478	601	567	441	361	730	2,457
1883	12,622	1,377	1,011	729	693	649	586	523	554	523	449	466	565	577	430	352	2,923
1884	12,880	1,071	1,234	936	710	654	612	567	516	538	508	444	455	554	566	420	3,078
1885	13,319	1,019	976	1,192	887	687	625	586	540	498	518	486	435	439	538	548	3,320
1886	13,804	1,104	939	934	1,130	857	658	617	570	526	487	513	483	417	434	523	3,636
1887	14,081	874	1,014	899	894	1,080	810	637	600	552	504	466	500	473	404	423	3,821
1888	14,261	948	828	951	865	843	1,034	771	622	583	541	501	458	483	460	393	3,959
1889	14,725	852	871	769	906	809	812	1,026	759	590	572	518	497	454	463	452	4,019
1890	15,264	1,335	780	796	717	888	768	767	969	736	572	557	511	473	445	446	4,211
1891	15,038	798	1,214	745	764	681	847	738	748	939	722	549	550	503	466	433	4,153
1892	15,000	818	739	1,144	722	740	660	815	716	720	913	697	533	533	493	457	4,205
1893	15,126	992	753	691	1,107	688	711	647	789	695	707	896	691	523	522	483	4,128
1894	15,216	874	929	721	671	1,060	672	689	627	774	671	693	885	675	515	513	4,150
1895	15,271	728	823	884	689	657	1,024	658	676	625	763	654	683	876	655	507	4,236
1896	15,326	867	672	787	860	675	639	1,007	646	659	609	744	649	669	859	643	4,256
1897	15,452	813	816	655	756	821	655	627	985	629	643	594	726	639	655	834	4,431
1898	15,694	1,162	754	771	629	710	799	637	603	952	618	634	579	715	615	636	4,733
1899	15,765	1,074	1,022	702	733	598	677	770	624	582	924	611	609	564	686	602	4,860
1900	15,847	1,010	925	922	648	680	573	655	744	596	559	896	603	598	553	667	5,022
1901	15,977	1,116	921	875	878	640	660	544	634	724	576	550	884	595	590	549	5,238

Wanting to complete the authorised strength, 3.

No. 7.

RETURN of the NUMBER of POLICE INJURED whilst in the EXECUTION of their DUTY during the Year 1901.

How caused.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Assaulted by prisoners or injured when making arrests	2,678	
Assaulted by other persons	47	
By stopping runaway horses	71	
By vehicles when regulating traffic, &c. ...	20	
Bitten by dogs	70	
Bitten by horses	6	
When dispersing disorderly crowds ...	6	
When assisting at or extinguishing fires ...	18	
Other causes	47	
Total	2,963	

No. 8.

NUMBER of POLICE who were ACCIDENTALLY INJURED whilst on DUTY during the Year 1901.

How caused.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
By falling down or slipping in the streets or when examining premises	318	
While ship searching	11	
By horses falling	23	
Kicked by horses	25	
Thrown from horses	18	
Trodden upon by horses	21	
Knocked down by horses	3	
At fire engine drill	4	
Other causes	108	
Total	531	

NOTE.—Returns Nos. 7 and 8 include cases in which the injuries did not necessitate the officer concerned being placed on the Sick List.

No. 9.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of POLICE of all RANKS who were SPECIALLY COMMENDED by the COMMISSIONER, and by JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, &c., for their CONDUCT in connection with various MATTERS of DUTY, during the Year 1901.

Nature of Duty for which commended.	No. of Commendations of Bodies of Police employed on Public Occasions, &c.	Number of Police commended.				No. of Cases in which Personal Injury was sustained.
		By Societies of various kinds.	By Com- missioner.	By Judges, Magis- trates, &c.	Total.	
Courage in stopping horses which were being furiously driven	—	—	1	—	1	—
Promptitude in stopping or attempting to stop runaway horses	—	—	210	—	210	—
Promptitude in restraining restive horses	—	—	10	—	10	—
Courage shown while effecting the appre- hension of persons wanted for offences committed	—	—	2	3	5	—
Effecting the apprehension of persons wanted for offences committed	—	—	1,298	236	1,534	17
Ability, zeal, and intelligence displayed in criminal cases	—	—	10	209	219	—
Ability and zeal displayed in procuring evidence and in successfully conducting prosecutions against keepers of dis- orderly houses and clubs	—	—	24	7	31	—
For their action in connection with proceed- ings for offences against the Licensing Acts	—	—	8	—	8	—
Courage and promptitude in rescuing or endeavouring to rescue persons from drowning	—	—	15	10	25	—
Promptitude in endeavouring to recover the body of a boy who had been drowned	—	—	1	1	2	—
Rescuing or attempting to rescue persons from drowning and applying treatment to the apparently drowned. Medals or Certificates granted by the Royal Humane Society in these cases	—	18	—	—	18	—
Courageous conduct in the performance of duty. Rewards granted from the Bow Street Police Court Reward Fund	—	—	—	3	3	—
Saving life from fire. Certificates or re- wards granted by the Royal Society for the protection of Life from Fire	—	24	—	—	24	—
Vigilance and promptitude at fires and rescuing persons from burning houses ...	—	—	27	7	34	—
Promptitude and skill in rendering "first aid" to the injured, or restoring anima- tion by means of artificial respiration ...	—	—	23	11	34	—
Promptitude in administering an emetic to a person who had taken poison	—	—	1	—	1	—
For restraining a violent lunatic who had ascended the Albert Memorial	—	—	3	—	3	—
For care and attention shown to his horse	—	—	1	—	1	—
For zeal and intelligence in watching the issue of old stores	—	—	—	1	1	—
For their action in a case of fatal accident on a railway	—	—	—	2	2	—
Humane conduct to destitute persons ...	—	—	—	2	2	—
Promptitude in securing the safety of a floating Police Station in danger of sinking	—	—	—	2	2	—
Conducting enquiries, collecting and giving evidence	—	—	—	24	24	—
Satisfactory performance of duty by Police at Public Departments	3	—	—	—	—	—
Satisfactory performance of duty at Dock- yards	6	—	—	—	—	—
Satisfactory performance of duty at a public function	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	42	1,634	518	2,194	17

2,194

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMENDATIONS 2,204

No. 10.

RETURN of the NUMBER of FIRES ATTENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the NUMBER of POLICE on DUTY at such FIRES, during the Years 1892 to 1901.

Year.	No. of Fires.	No. of Police who attended.				
		Supts.	Insprs.	P.S.'s.	P.C.'s.	Total.
1892	1,549	150	1,383	2,330	18,085	21,948
1893	1,727	157	1,351	2,385	18,350	22,243
1894	1,527	110	993	2,075	14,410	17,588
1895	1,956	139	1,274	2,611	17,437	21,461
1896	1,770	110	1,164	2,413	16,643	20,330
1897	1,708	97	967	2,164	14,476	17,704
1898	1,906	111	1,149	2,522	16,643	20,425
1899	1,994	108	1,049	2,412	15,426	18,995
1900	1,892	116	1,042	2,313	14,688	18,159
1901	1,901	119	983	2,369	14,866	18,337
TOTALS -	17,930	1,217	11,355	23,594	161,024	197,190

No. 11.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS taken to HOSPITAL by POLICE during the Years 1892 to 1901.

Year.	Suffering from Accidents.	Suffering from other Causes.	Total.
1892	4,894	2,845	7,739
1893	5,248	3,057	8,305
1894	5,347	2,909	8,256
1895	5,890	3,459	9,349
1896	6,260	3,435	9,695
1897	7,305	3,930	11,235
1898	7,401	4,100	11,501
1899	7,870	4,184	12,054
1900	7,463	4,161	11,624
1901	7,457	4,347	11,804
Totals ...	65,135	36,427	101,562

No. 12.

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December 1901.

Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.	Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.			Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.	
Commissioner's Office.	—	—	1	9	10	Ordnance Store, Weedon.	C. or St. James's —cont.	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell's.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Store, Burscough.		—	—	1	8	9	National Portrait Gallery.
	—	—	1	—	1	Admiralty and War Department.		—	—	—	1	1	Camelford House.
	—	—	1	4	5	Magazines, Selby.		—	—	—	1	1	232 to 244, Regent Street, and 26, 27, 28 to 33, Argyll Street.
	—	—	1	7	8	Ordnance Stores and Gun Wharf, Dover.		—	—	—	1	1	
A or Whitehall.	—	—	—	3	3	New Ranges, Shoe-luryness.	D or Marylebone.	—	1	2	15	18	Hertford House.
	—	1	2	16	19	Houses of Parliament (by night).		—	1	2	26	29	British Museum.
	—	—	—	1	1	India Office.		—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.
	—	—	1	12	13	General Post Office.		—	—	—	1	1	216 to 228, Oxford St.
	—	—	—	1	1	His Majesty's Stationery Office.		—	—	—	1	1	Marylebone County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Chapter House, Westminster Abbey.		—	—	—	1	1	30, Berners Street.
	—	—	—	10	10	Admiralty.		—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Maple & Co.
	—	3	7	53	62	Royal Parks and Grounds.		—	—	1	10	11	Record Office.
	—	—	—	3	3	Royal Palace, Osborne.		—	—	—	2	2	Patent Office.
	—	—	—	3	3	Windsor Castle.		—	—	—	3	3	Probate Registry Office, Somerset House.
	—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. Drummond's Bank.		—	—	1	7	8	Covent Garden Market.
	—	—	—	1	1	Dean's Yard.		—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Coutts's Bank.
	—	—	—	5	5	War Office.		—	—	—	3	3	Somerset House.
	—	—	—	12	12	Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	3	9	12	Tate Gallery.	F or Paddington.	—	—	—	1	1	Gloucester Gardens.
—	1	—	20	21	House of Lords.	—		—	—	1	1	Holland House.	
—	1	—	21	22	House of Commons.	—		—	—	3	3	Kensington Palace.	
B or Chelsea.	—	—	—	1	1	4, Cockspur Street.	G or Finsbury.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	4	71	76	Victoria and Albert Museum.		—	—	—	2	2	Messrs. De-la-Rue's, St. Luke's.
	—	—	3	13	16	Natural History Museum.		—	—	—	4	4	Parcels Post Office.
	—	—	3	11	14	Army Clothing Stores.		—	—	—	1	1	80 to 88 Leonard St.
	—	—	—	1	1	Co-operative Stores, Westminster.		—	—	—	2	2	89 to 95, City Road.
	—	—	—	2	2	Prince's Gate.	H or Whitechapel.	—	—	3	19	22	Tower of London.
	—	—	—	1	1	Brompton Cemetery.		—	—	—	1	1	Mercantile Marine Offices.
—	—	—	1	1	Imperial Institute.	—		—	1	6	7	Royal Mint.	
C or St. James's.	—	—	1	4	5	Geological Museum.	J or Bethnal Green.	—	—	—	3	3	Spitalfields Market.
	—	—	—	1	1	Westminster County Court.		—	—	—	2	2	Refinery, Royal Mint Street.
	—	—	—	2	2	Grosvenor House.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Garrard & Co.	K or Bow.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Lambert & Co.		—	—	—	2	2	Mercantile Marine Offices.
	—	2	1	20	23	National Gallery.		—	—	—	4	4	Sewer Embankment Outfall.
	—	—	—	1	1	Aldridge's Horse Repository.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	2	2	Cleveland House.		—	—	1	8	9	Chartered Gasworks, Beckton.
	—	—	—	2	2	Winchester House.							

No. 12—continued.

RETURN of the NUMBERS of POLICE SPECIALLY EMPLOYED whose SERVICES are paid for to the RECEIVER, and the PLACES where so EMPLOYED on the 31st December 1901—continued.

Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.	Police Division.	Numbers.					Where employed.
	Superinten- dents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.			Superinten- dents.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.	
K or Bow—cont.	—	—	—	1	1	Imperial Gas- works, Bromley.	T or Hammer- smith—cont.	—	—	—	1	1	York House, Twickenham.
	—	1	3	22	26	Magazine, Purfleet.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	Royal Albert Music Hall.		—	—	—	2	2	Kew Gardens.
	—	—	—	1	1	Stratford Petty Sessions Court.		—	—	—	1	1	Dover House, Put- ney.
L or Lambeth.	—	—	—	1	1	India Stores Depôt.	V or Wandsworth.	—	—	—	1	1	Wandsworth County Court.
	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	1	Roehampton House.
M or Southwark.	—	—	1	—	1	London, Brighton and South Coast Railway.		—	—	—	1	1	Clapham Common.
	—	—	—	1	1	Mark Brown's Wharf.		—	—	—	2	2	Lambeth Water Works.
	—	—	—	3	3	Borough Market.	W or Clapham.	—	—	—	3	3	Horton Manor Asylum.
	—	—	—	2	2	Pink's Factory.		—	—	—	1	1	Nork Park House, Epsom.
N or Islington.	—	—	—	1	1	Davis's Wharf.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	3	9	12	Royal Small Arms Factory.		—	—	—	4	4	Metropolitan Cattle Market.
	—	1	4	17	22	Royal Gunpowder Factory.		—	—	—	4	4	Alexandra Palace.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Y or Highgate.	—	—	—	—	—	—
P or Camberwell.	—	—	—	1	1	Hayes Place, Hayes.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	Monks Or hard Estate, Kent.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	1	Lambeth County Court.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
T or Hammer- smith.	—	—	—	4	4	Hampton Court Palace.	Woolwich	1	9	34	213	257	Dockyards and Military Stations.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Portsmouth	1	8	39	241	292	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Devonport	1	5	25	189	220	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chatham	1	8	29	199	237	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pembroke	—	2	5	53	40	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total	4	44	188	1,450	1,686	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Employed at cost of Treas- ury.	1	9	31	163	209	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total	5	53	219	1,613	1,895	

No. 13.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Year 1901 by which PERSONS were KILLED.

Division.	Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed.										Ages of Persons Killed.										No. of Persons Killed in consequence of their attempting to ride behind Vehicles (included in foregoing Nos.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Cabs.		Tramcars driven by		Omnibuses driven by		Covered Vehicles.						By Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
							Uncovered Vehicles.						Private Carriages and Broughams.										Traction Engines.		Cycles.		Hidden.		Led.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.		Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.

NOTE.—Day is the period from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Night is the period from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

No. 15.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1901 inclusive
by which PERSONS were KILLED.

Year.	No. of Persons Killed in Streets.		Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Killed																																								Ages of Persons Killed.						No. of Persons Killed in consequence of their improperly riding or attempting to ride behind Vehicles (included in foregoing Nos.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
			Cabs.												Tramcars driven by								Omnibuses driven by								Uncovered Vehicles.																				Covered Vehicles.												By Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			Hansom.		Clarence.		Machinery.		Horses or Mules.		Machinery.		Horses or Mules.		Light Carts.		Heavy Carts.		Vans.		Wagons and Drays.		Light Loco-motives.		Light Carts.		Heavy Carts.		Vans.		Wagons and Drays.		Light Loco-motives.		Broughams and other Private Carriages.		Fire Engines.		Traction Engines.		Cycles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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No. 15—continued.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of ACCIDENTS known to POLICE which OCCURRED in the STREETS during the Years 1891 to 1901 inclusive
by which PERSONS were INJURED.

Year.	Description of Vehicle, &c. by which Injured.										Ages of Persons Injured.										No. of Persons Injured in consequence of their attempting to ride behind Vehicles (included in foregoing Nos.).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Cabs.		Tramcars driven by		Omnibuses driven by		Uncovered Vehicles.						Covered Vehicles.						By Horses.				Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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No. 16.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and AMOUNT of PENSIONS granted to MEMBERS of the STAFF of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, and the METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS, during the year 1901.

To whom granted.	Branch in which employed.	Amount of Pension per Annum.	Remarks.
Mr. G. Clark	Assistant Storekeeper, Receiver's Store.	£ s. d. 33 6 8	
Mrs. Jane Garling	Charwoman	10 6 10	
Mr. Henry Short	Usher, Lambeth Police Court.	56 16 8	
„ George Webb	Chief Usher, Westminster Police Court.	86 13 4	
„ Charles Deane	Assistant Clerk, Thames Police Court.	90 0 0	Granted temporarily in 1898, now made permanent.
„ William Hurt	Chief Usher and Office-keeper, North London Police Court.	84 7 9	
„ George Erant	Clerk of the Works ...	123 10 0	
„ Wilfred Tate	Chief Clerk, Marylebone Police Court.	400 0 0	
„ John R. Lyell	Chief Clerk, Marlborough Street Police Court.	370 0 0	

No. 17.

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1900 and 1901.

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1901.		Remarks.
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Total No. of Persons apprehended	108,267 (a)	109,534 (c)	1,267	—	(a) 64 absconded and 4 died while under remand from police court.
No. of Persons discharged by Magistrates.	23,619	22,952	—	667	(b) 5 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons summarily convicted.	81,438	82,960	1,522	—	(c) 68 absconded, 6 died, and 1 escaped from custody while under remand from police court.
No. of Persons committed for trial.	3,142 (b)	3,547 (d)	405	—	(d) 9 absconded, 1 committed suicide, and 1 escaped from prison while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons convicted and sentenced.	2,519	2,928	409	—	
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries.	527	514	—	13	
No. of Bills ignored by Grand Juries.	91	94	3	—	

No. 17—*continued.*GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1900 and 1901—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1901.		Remarks.
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
No. of Criminal Offences reported to Police.	18,944	19,782	838	—	
No. of Persons apprehended for Criminal Offences.	14,354	14,749	395	—	
No. of Persons apprehended for divers other Offences.	93,913	94,785	872	—	
No. of Felonies relating to property committed.	16,665	17,433	768	—	
No. of Persons apprehended for felony or larceny.	12,089 (e)	12,347 (f)	258	—	(e) 8 absconded while under remand from police court, and 3 absconded while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons tried and convicted of felony or larceny.	1,784	2,046	262	—	
No. of Persons acquitted by Juries of felony or larceny.	357	352	—	5	(f) 7 absconded, and 2 died while under remand from police court, and 4 absconded, and 1 escaped from prison while awaiting trial.
No. of Persons summarily convicted of felony or larceny.	7,079	7,070	—	9	
No. of Persons discharged ...	2,858	2,865	7	—	
Value of Property stolen ... £	212,340	376,206	163,866	—	
Value of Property recovered £	39,178	142,490	103,312	—	
Nett Loss £	173,162	233,716	60,554	—	
No. of Police commended by Judicial Authorities and Juries in Criminal Cases.	437	518	81	—	
No. of Persons surrendered to Foreign States under Treaties of Extradition for Criminal Offences.	43	48	5	—	
No. of Persons similarly received over from Foreign States.	3	6	3	—	
No. of Persons apprehended by Constabulary Forces for Metropolitan Police Offences.	300	286	—	14	
No. of Persons apprehended by Metropolitan Police for Provincial Offences, &c.	300	325	25	—	
No. of Persons apprehended by Police of Criminal Investigation Department.	8,487	8,333	—	154	
No. of Miscellaneous Inquiries made by Police of Criminal Investigation Department for Government Departments, Continental, and Provincial Police, not involving the arrest of any person.	6,221	7,083	862	—	

No. 17—*continued.*GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1900 and 1901—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1901.		Remarks.
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
No. of Persons committed for trial on Coroners' Warrants.	30	39	9	—	
No. of Persons reported missing	37,214	35,033	—	2,181	
No. of Persons found and restored to friends by Police.	18,429	17,458	—	971	
No. of Suicides committed ...	613	516	—	97	
No. of Suicides attempted, prevented by Police, &c.	507	532	25	—	
No. of Fires	1,892	1,926	34	—	
No. of Fires extinguished by Police.	91	75	—	16	
No. of Public-house and Beer-house Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	294	290	—	4	
Do. and dismissed ...	181	199	18	—	
No. of Refreshment House Keepers summoned by Police and convicted.	12	17	5	—	
Do. and dismissed ...	3	3	—	—	
No. of Drivers, &c., of Hackney Carriages, Carts, &c., summoned by Police and convicted.	9,753	9,220	—	538	
Do. and dismissed ...	374	433	59	—	
No. of Persons summoned by Police for Miscellaneous offences and convicted.	12,343	12,991	648	—	
Do. and dismissed ...	694	700	6	—	
No. of Summonses applied for by private individuals and served by Metropolitan Police (convicted).	71,788	68,974	—	2,814	
Do. (dismissed)	12,570	12,158	—	412	
No. of Persons recognised as having been in custody more than once for felony during the Year.	187	172	—	15	
No. of Doors or Windows found open or insecurely fastened.	23,828	24,088	260	—	

No. 17—*continued.*GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1900 and 1901—*continued.*

Detail.	Nos. for the Year.		1901.		Remarks.
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
No. of unknown Bodies photographed and not identified.	74	87	13	—	
No. of Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves.	1,350	1,538	188	—	
No. of Prisoners conveyed by Prison Vans.	114,478	116,805	2,327	—	
No. of Police who attended the Central Criminal Court and County of London Sessions, &c.	3,982	4,729	747	—	
No. of Soldiers billeted ...	262	1,048	786	—	
No. of Runaway Horses stopped by Police.	218	248	30	—	
No. of Police who received rewards from Judicial Authorities.	7	2	—	5	
No. of Stray Dogs seized under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867.	2,428	2,798	370	—	
No. of Stray Dogs seized under the Rabies Order, 1897.	4,337	5,902	1,565	—	
No. of Unmuzzled Dogs seized under Regulations made under the Rabies Order, 1895.	16,301	21,614	5,313	—	
Total No. of Dogs seized by Police	23,066	30,314	7,248	—	
No. of Dogs sent to the Dogs' Home.	14,725	19,245	4,520	—	
No. of Dogs handed over to Local Veterinary Inspectors.	3,861	5,347	1,486	—	
No. of Dogs restored to owners	4,017	5,170	1,153	—	
No. of Dogs escaped or died ...	379	485	106	—	
No. of Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from Rabies.	84	67	—	17	
No. of cases reported to Police in which persons have been bitten by Dogs not suspected to be suffering from Rabies.	2,080	1,832	—	248	
No. of Pedlars' Certificates granted.	2,701	2,714	13	—	
Do. refused ...	112	175	63	—	

No. 17—continued.

GENERAL RETURN of the ACTION of the POLICE during the Years 1900 and 1901—continued.

Details.	Nos. for the Year.		1901.		Remarks.
	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
No. of Chimney-sweepers' Certificates granted.	131	108	—	23	
Do. refused	—	—	—	—	
No. of Messengers' Licences granted.	255	238	—	17	
Do. refused	6	1	—	5	
Do. in force at end of year	226	226	—	—	
No. of Shoeblocks' Licences granted.	715	682	—	33	
Do. refused	5	3	—	2	
Do. in force at end of year	667	628	—	39	

No. 18.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Years 1892 to 1901, with RESULTS.

Year.	Public, Beer, and Refreshment Houses.	Carts and Waggon.	Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Results.	
						Convicted.	Dismissed.
1892	189	2,363	5,079	5,213	12,844	12,162	682
1893	250	2,302	5,578	5,822	13,952	13,267	685
1894	340	2,459	5,223	6,680	14,702	13,789	913
1895	288	2,523	3,481	7,038	13,330	12,551	779
1896	323	4,008	2,550	9,879	16,760	15,813	947
1897	460	4,881	2,984	10,967	19,292	18,262	1,030
1898	388	7,011	3,337	23,625	34,361	32,698	1,663
1899	324	9,282	2,628	21,455	33,689	32,196	1,493
1900	490	7,778	2,354	13,037	23,659	22,407	1,252
1901	509	6,968	2,685	14,635	24,797	23,429	1,368
Totals	3,561	49,575	35,899	118,351	207,386	196,574	10,812

No. 19.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE during the Year 1901, with RESULTS.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws :—				Carts, Waggon, &c.—cont.			
Offences by keepers of licensed premises :—				Offences by owners and drivers of—cont.			
Selling, exposing for sale, opening or keeping open, or allowing liquor to be consumed thereon, during prohibited hours.	44	34	78	Cleaning same in thorough-fare.	6	—	6
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunken persons.	58	39	97	Driving other than on left	1	—	1
Permitting drunkenness, quarrelsome or riotous conduct.	41	64	105	Other offences	3	—	3
Drunk on their own premises.	6	1	7	Total	6,734	234	6,968
Supplying liquor to police on duty.	12	3	15	Hackney Carriages :—			
Permitting betting and gaming.	106	44	150	Offences by Proprietors and Drivers of :—			
Permitting liquor to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises.	9	8	17	Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour	333	20	353
Selling or exposing for sale liquor by retail without licence.	8	2	10	Stopping on foot crossing...	15	3	18
Permitting premises to be a brothel.	3	—	3	Allowing same to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	5	2	7
Permitting premises to be the habitual resort of prostitutes.	1	3	4	Plying for hire off standing	383	26	409
Other offences	2	1	3	Leaving same unattended...	80	7	87
Refreshment Houses :—				Driving furiously or wantonly.	134	23	157
Offences by keepers of :—				Misbehaviour, or using insulting, abusive, or obscene language.	33	14	47
Selling, opening, or keeping open during prohibited hours.	12	3	15	Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	76	3	79
Permitting gaming	5	—	5	Not wearing badge conspicuously, &c.	190	—	190
Total	307	202	509	Conveying more than the authorised number of passengers.	5	—	5
Carts, Waggon, and other Vehicles :—				Refusing to convey persons.	4	2	6
Offences by owners and drivers of :—				Allowing unauthorised persons to ride thereon.	9	—	9
Allowing same to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	1,582	52	1,634	Drunk during employment	33	3	36
Causing obstruction with same.	641	28	669	Cruelty to horses	6	—	6
Driving furiously or to the common danger, or on footway.	717	30	747	Plying or causing unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	12	7	19
Being at such a distance from as not to have control over horse, or not holding the reins.	1,174	20	1,194	Acting or suffering another to act as driver without licence or consent of proprietor.	10	4	14
Driving same without having a lighted lamp affixed thereto.	1,985	89	2,074	Neglecting to notify change of abode.	8	3	11
Drunk while in charge of...	17	1	18	Driving same without having a lighted lamp affixed thereto.	25	—	25
Not having name and address thereon.	580	14	594	Permitting a person to use metal ticket.	3	—	3
Conducting same laden with ladders, poles, &c., or drawn by more than four horses during prohibited hours.	48	—	48	Other offences	6	—	6
				Stage Carriages :—			
				Offences by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of :—			
				Delaying same on journey	306	16	322
				Causing obstruction by loitering or by misbehaviour.	81	7	88

No. 19—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of
POLICE during the Year 1901, with RESULTS—continued.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
<i>Stage Carriages—cont.</i>				<i>Animals, Cattle, Horses, &c.— cont. :—</i>			
Offences by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of— <i>cont.</i>				Driving cattle during pro- hibited hours.	15	—	15
Stopping on foot crossing	52	1	53	Drover not wearing badge conspicuously.	6	—	6
Allowing same to stand longer than necessary for taking up or setting down passengers.	20	—	20	Exposing horse for show in thoroughfare.	8	—	8
Driving furiously or wan- tonly.	122	19	141	Driving more than 40 sheep without being accom- panied by some other licensed person.	12	—	12
Misbehaviour or using in- sulting, abusive, or ob- scene language.	7	3	10	Driving more than 10 bullocks without a licensed drover preceding same.	10	—	10
Disregarding Commissioner's regulations.	137	13	150	Other offences	2	—	2
Conveying more than the authorised number of passengers.	144	6	150				
Aiding and abetting con- ductor in conveying more than the authorised num- ber of passengers.	29	4	33	<i>Army Act—</i>			
Not wearing badge con- spicuously, &c.	63	2	65	Offences against :—			
Having no lighted lamp therein.	22	—	22	Detaining military clothing	1	—	1
Having no lighted lamp outside.	41	1	42	Possessing and keeping mili- tary clothing.	—	1	1
Having no table of fares affixed therein.	3	—	3	Possessing Government pro- perty.	1	3	4
Drunk during employment	3	—	3	Aiding soldier to desert ...	1	1	2
Cruelty to horses	7	—	7				
Stopping same other than on left side of roadway.	22	1	23	<i>Bicycles and Tricycles :—</i>			
Plying or permitting an unlicensed carriage to ply for hire.	16	—	16	Riding furiously or to the common danger.	658	21	679
Acting or suffering others to act as drivers or con- ductors without licence or consent of proprietor.	22	8	30	Riding same without having a lighted lamp affixed thereto.	381	7	388
Being at such a distance from as not to have con- trol over horses.	1	—	1	Riding or wheeling on foot- way.	218	12	230
Allowing persons to ride on steps.	2	—	2	Not giving audible notice of approach.	6	1	7
Aiding and abetting con- ductor in allowing per- sons to ride on steps.	3	—	3	Standing longer than neces- sary for loading or un- loading.	25	2	27
Neglecting to notify change of abode.	3	—	3	Wilfully obstructing thoroughfare.	15	—	15
Procuring or attempting to procure licence by false representations.	2	—	2				
Aiding and abetting in pro- curing licence by mis- representations.	3	—	3	<i>Children—Cruelty to :—</i>			
Other offences	5	1	6	Causing children to be in thoroughfare or on licensed premises for purpose of receiving alms and selling goods.	105	8	113
Total	2,486	199	2,685	Causing children to be ex- posed, ill-treated, or neg- lected so as to cause suffering or injury to health.	2	1	3
<i>Animals, Cattle, Horses, &c. :—</i>				<i>Dogs :—</i>			
Permitting cattle to stray ...	262	2	264	Keeping dogs without licence	399	10	409
Riding furiously or to com- mon danger.	102	5	107	Allowing unmuzzled ferocious dogs to be at large.	29	3	32
Riding or leading horses on footway.	8	—	8	Allowing unmuzzled dogs not under control to be at large.	3,100	67	3,167
Exercising horses in thoroughfare.	6	—	6	Keeping a dangerous dog not under proper control.	2	—	2
Driving cattle without a licence.	7	—	7	Refusing to produce dog licence to police.	3	—	3
				Other offences... ..	2	—	2

No. 19—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of
POLICE during the Year 1901, with RESULTS—continued.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Fire-arms, Fireworks, &c. :—				Local Government Act, 1888— cont.			
Discharging fire-arms or fire- works in thoroughfare.	249	6	255	Blowing or playing a noisy instrument, and making loud singing to annoyance of inhabitants.	14	—	14
Selling fireworks or gun- powder to children under 13 years of age.	10	2	12	Exhibiting a flash light ...	3	—	3
Discharging fire-arms within 50 feet of centre of carriage- way.	6	—	6	Other offences... ..	2	—	2
Game Laws—Offences against:—				Locomotives :—			
Possessing nets, &c. used in the taking of game.	2	—	2	Permitting same to be used without licence.	5	1	6
Trespassing in pursuit of game.	2	—	2	Not having lighted lamps as required.	—	2	2
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, &c.—				Drawing more than three waggons.	2	1	3
Offences against :—				Weight not affixed to waggon	4	—	4
Drunkenness or drunken and disorderly conduct in thoroughfare.	991	50	1,041	No red light affixed to rear ...	4	—	4
Drunkenness on licensed premises.	34	10	44	Using same in another county without having paid fee.	4	—	4
Found on licensed premises during prohibited hours.	217	35	252	Failing to employ person to accompany same.	3	1	4
Giving false name and address when found on licensed premises during prohibi- ted hours.	14	2	16	Other offences... ..	14	—	14
Selling exciseable liquor without a licence.	4	—	4	Lotteries, Gambling, &c. :—			
Other offences... ..	4	3	7	Permitting gaming or assist- ing in management of premises used for gaming.	104	49	153
Light Locomotives :—				Frequenting gaming house for purpose of gaming.	73	17	90
Driving furiously or to the common danger.	29	3	32	Frequenting public place for purpose of betting.	636	31	667
No lighted lamp affixed ...	7	1	8	Conducting lotteries, &c. ...	—	3	3
Driving at a greater speed than 12 miles an hour.	7	3	10	Gambling in thoroughfare ...	240	11	251
Driving at a greater speed than reasonable and proper.	2	1	3	Other offences... ..	2	4	6
Obstructing carriageway ...	13	1	14	Municipal Corporations Act, 1882—			
Not having a red light visible in the reverse direction.	6	—	6	Offences against Byelaws made under :—			
Other offences... ..	2	—	2	Indecent bathing	2	—	2
Local Government Act, 1888—				Other offences... ..	2	1	3
Offences against Byelaws made under :—				Pawnbrokers :—			
Disorderly conduct or obscene language.	7	1	8	Neglecting to enter legibly in books or on pawntickets particulars of goods taken in pledge.	2	—	2
Indecent bathing	26	5	31	Other offences... ..	3	1	4
Causing annoyance and ob- struction by keeping swings, roundabouts, &c.	4	—	4	Police Officers — Offences against :—			
Standing or permitting per- sons to stand on window sill.	39	9	48	Assaulting police	19	2	21
Keeping noisy animals to the annoyance of residents.	2	—	2	Obstructing or resisting police	15	3	18
Committing acts of indecency	38	—	38	Other offences... ..	1	—	1
Street shouting to annoyance of inhabitants.	111	5	116	Royal Parks :—			
				Bathing or fishing in Serpen- tine.	10	1	11
				Allowing dog to disturb sheep, water fowl, &c.	3	—	3

No. 19—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of
POLICE during the Year 1901, with RESULTS—continued.

Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.	Offences.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Total.
Royal Parks—cont.				Thoroughfares—Offences in— cont.			
Allowing dog to run over ride or flower bed.	5	—	5	Making a fire	11	2	13
Exercising horses improperly	12	1	13	Removing offensive matter during prohibited hours	3	—	3
Riding horses furiously or recklessly.	6	—	6	Making or using a slide ...	10	—	10
Driving vehicles containing merchandise on pro- hibited roads.	7	1	8	Wheeling barrow or truck on footway.	168	2	170
Riding bicycles and tricycles on prohibited roads.	18	—	18	Wilfully extinguishing public street lamps.	4	—	4
Playing football, &c....	4	—	4	Gipsy encamping on a high- way.	8	—	8
Throwing missiles	8	—	8	Other offences... ..	8	2	10
Other offences... ..	9	—	9				
Special limits, &c. :—				Miscellaneous Offences :—			
Driving cattle during pro- hibited hours.	59	3	62	Disorderly conduct and using obscene language.	727	56	783
Removing dust, &c. during prohibited hours.	6	—	6	Cruelty to animals	611	81	692
Unloading coal, casks, &c., across footway during prohibited hours.	26	—	26	Shooting or using instruments for taking wild birds.	37	—	37
Carrying ladders exceeding the authorized length during prohibited hours.	60	—	60	Purchasing or bargaining to purchase less quantity of old metal than authorised by law.	36	3	39
Other offences... ..	1	—	1	To show cause why recogni- zance should not be es- treated.	195	12	207
Thoroughfares—Offences in :—				Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887. Offences under.	52	1	53
Allowing barrows, &c. to stand longer than necessary for loading or unloading.	232	7	239	Permitting a chaff-cutting machine to be worked without a guard.	1	—	1
Wilfully obstructing footway or carriage-way by ex- posing goods for sale, &c.	1,297	43	1,340	Working a chaff-cutting ma- chine without a guard.	1	—	1
Beating door mats, &c. ...	11	1	12	Exhibiting obscene printed matter, &c.	3	—	3
Depositing rubbish	20	2	22	Soliciting prostitution ...	10	2	12
Throwing missiles	937	57	994	Other offences... ..	20	9	29
Playing football, &c....	905	39	944				
				Total	13,902	733	14,635
				Grand Total	23,429	1,368	24,797

No. 20.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of SUMMONSES against "DRINK HOUSES" in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT from the Year 1844 to 1901 inclusive.

Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Year.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.
1844	699	128	827	Brought forward }	24,938	7,010	31,948
1845	734	155	889	1874	249	149	398
1846	781	223	1,004	1875	263	113	376
1847	756	177	933	1876	186	86	272
1848	762	158	920	1877	210	109	319
1849	1,125	247	1,372	1878	187	89	276
1850	1,085	269	1,354	1879	182	114	296
1851	960	226	1,186	1880	158	81	239
1852	1,293	321	1,614	1881	122	74	196
1853	1,138	263	1,401	1882	126	56	182
1854	1,067	290	1,357	1883	116	70	186
1855	718	256	974	1884	96	73	169
1856	881	229	1,110	1885	86	46	132
1857	917	235	1,152	1886	81	43	124
1858	879	235	1,114	1887	52	35	87
1859	683	210	893	1888	115	71	186
1860	646	237	883	1889	104	62	166
1861	961	227	1,188	1890	149	77	226
1862	993	184	1,179	1891	93	82	175
1863	1,053	206	1,259	1892	121	68	189
1864	892	276	1,168	1893	173	75	250
1865	824	235	1,059	1894	193	142	340
1866	671	373	1,046	1895	213	75	288
1867	816	194	1,010	1896	204	119	323
1868	1,034	288	1,322	1897	315	145	460
1869	986	381	1,367	1898	222	166	388
1870	770	266	1,036	1899	196	128	324
1871	362	176	538	1900	306	184	490
1872	279	220	499	1901	307	202	509
1873	171	123	294				
Carried forward }	24,938	7,010	31,948	Total ...	29,770	9,714	39,514

No. 21.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of SUMMONSES issued on the APPLICATION of POLICE against PUBLICANS and BEER HOUSE KEEPERS during the Year 1901, the NUMBER of CASES in which the LICENCES could have been or were ENDORSED, and the RESULT of APPEALS against CONVICTIONS or ENDORSEMENTS of LICENCES.

Offences.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of cases in which Licences could have been Endorsed.	Number of cases in which Endorsement of Licence was ordered by Court.	Number of cases in which there were Appeals against Convictions or Endorsements.	Result of Appeal.		
							Dismissed.	Conviction Quashed.	Endorsement ordered to be Removed.
Selling, exposing for sale, opening or keeping open, or allowing liquor to be consumed thereon, during prohibited hours.	44	34	78	44	1	1	1	—	—
Selling intoxicating liquor to drunken persons	58	39	97	58	3	2	1	1	—
Permitting drunkenness or riotous conduct	41	64	105	41	7	6	3	1	2
Drunk on their own premises	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplying liquor to police on duty	12	3	15	12	1	2	—	1	1
Permitting betting and gaming	106	44	150	106	7	5	2	—	3
Permitting liquor to be consumed on or near off-licensed premises...	9	8	17	9	1	—	—	—	—
Selling or exposing for sale liquor by retail without licence or at a place not authorised by licence	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permitting premises to be used as a brothel	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permitting premises to be the habitual resort of prostitutes ...	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	290	199	489	271	20	16	7	3	6

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected during the Year 1901.

Indictable Offences.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.		Discharged by the Magistrate.		Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.		Committed for Trial.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
Murder (of persons aged above one year).	13	3	16	1	—	—	12	3	15	11	3	14	1	—
Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Attempt to murder ...	4	2	6	—	1	—	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	—
Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	6	—	6	4	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Manslaughter ...	34	4	38	2	1	—	32	3	35	8	2	10	20	4
Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	70	8	78	3	—	—	67	8	75	55	7	62	10	2
Endangering railway passengers ...	13	—	13	2	—	10	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	246	49	295	82	22	3	260	27	187	110	16	125	36	12
Assault ...	45	1	46	—	—	—	45	1	46	45	1	46	—	—
Intimidation and molestation ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Cruelty to or neglect of children ...	4	7	11	—	—	—	4	7	11	3	6	9	1	1
Abandoning children under two years.	2	3	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child stealing...	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procuring abortion ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Concealment of birth ...	1	5	6	—	—	—	1	5	6	1	2	3	—	—
Unnatural offences ...	8	1	9	6	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	2	—	1
Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	12	—	12	4	—	—	7	—	7	6	—	6	1	—
Indecency with males ...	39	—	39	6	—	—	33	—	33	15	—	15	15	3

a 1 absconded while under remand. b 1 committed suicide and 1 absconded while awaiting trial. c 1 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—continued.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—continued.
 Indictable Offences—continued.

Offence.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person —cont.	35	1	36	19	—	19	—	—	—	16	1	17	5	1	6	10	—	10	1	—	1
	140	—	140	63	—	63	3	—	3	74	—	74	44	—	44	22	—	22	7	—	7
	22	—	22	9	—	9	—	—	—	13	—	13	9	—	9	3	—	3	1	—	1
	9	—	9	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
	32	9	41	3	1	4	—	—	—	29	8	37	28	8	36	1	—	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2. Offences against Property, with Violence.	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	205	4	209	17	1	18	9	—	9	179	3	182	174	2	176	5	1	6	—	—	—
	132	7	139	13	2	15	9	2	11	109	3	112	103	2	105	5	1	6	—	—	—
	203	3	211	21	3	24	27	—	27	160	—	160	146	—	146	13	—	13	1	—	1
	68	—	68	8	—	8	—	—	—	60	—	60	54	—	54	6	—	6	—	—	—
	47	1	48	17	—	17	2	1	3	28	—	28	24	—	24	3	—	3	1	—	1
	28	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	29	27	—	27	1	1	2	—	—	—
	146	6	152	42	—	42	—	—	—	104	6	110	85	5	90	17	1	18	3	—	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	2	19	5	1	6	—	—	—	12	1	13	10	1	11	2	—	2	—	—	—

No. 3. Offences against Property, without Violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep...	118	—	118	30	8	—	8	80	—	80	61	—	61	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	91,031	340	1,391	176	411	124	535	270	60	330	253	34	237	14	19	33	3	7	10	—	
	Larceny to the value of 5 <i>l.</i> or with menaces.	74	27	101	14	28	—	—	60	13	73	53	7	60	4	5	9	3	1	4	—	
	Larceny by a servant...	11,347	839	1,706	206	74	280	981	157	29	186	125	22	147	21	5	26	11	2	13	—	
	Embezzlement ...	511	10	521	63	1	64	407	41	—	41	30	—	30	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	
	Larceny of post letters, &c.	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	31	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and other minor larcenies.	15,782	1,132	6,914	1,346	327	1,673	3,665	701	104	873	621	85	706	133	15	148	12	4	16	—	
	Obtaining and attempting to obtain goods, &c., by false pretences.	4267	37	304	62	8	70	81	18	11	134	109	8	117	11	3	14	2	—	2	—	
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	6	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Falsifying accounts ...	9	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other frauds ...	39	6	45	13	2	15	—	—	26	4	30	25	3	28	1	1	2	—	—	—	
	Receiving stolen goods ...	309	55	364	71	20	91	98	16	138	19	157	109	16	125	29	3	32	—	—	—	
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	
No. 4. Malicious injuries to Property.	Arson ...	5	1	6	1	1	2	—	4	—	4	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Killing and maiming cattle ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Other malicious injuries ...	43	5	48	2	—	2	—	41	5	46	35	5	40	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	
																					3	
No. 5. Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony) ...	384	9	93	4	—	4	1	78	9	87	75	8	83	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	
	Forgery (misdemeanour) ...	8	—	8	1	—	1	—	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Coining ...	10	3	13	2	—	2	—	8	3	11	7	2	9	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	37	7	44	18	5	23	—	19	2	21	15	2	17	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	

d 1 absconded while awaiting trial. e 1 escaped from custody while under remand. f 1 absconded while awaiting trial. g 1 absconded and 1 died while under remand.
h 3 absconded while under remand. i 2 absconded while under remand. j 3 absconded while awaiting trial. k 1 absconded while under remand.
l 1 absconded while awaiting trial. m 2 absconded while under remand. n 1 died while under remand.

No. 22—continued.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—continued.

Indictable Offences—continued.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.			Discharged by the Magistrates.			Summarily convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.			Convicted and Sentenced.			Acquitted.			Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extortion by Officers, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury... ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against public justice	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	2
Libel	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Indecent exposure (public indecency)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Keeping disorderly houses ...	51	2	53	1	—	1	—	—	—	50	2	52	46	2	48	2	—	2	—	—	—
Habitual drunkenness	8	57	65	—	—	—	7	41	48	1	16	17	1	13	14	—	3	3	—	—	—
Suicide (attempting to commit) ...	276	256	532	213	202	415	34	36	70	29	16	45	26	15	41	1	—	1	2	1	3
Other misdemeanours, viz. :—																					
Obscene publications	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences under Prevention of Crimes Act, viz. :—																					
Special offences by twice convicted persons.	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	11,678	2,447	14,125	2,736	866	3,602	5,756	1,204	6,960	3,172	375	3,547	2,648	280	2,928	440	74	514	73	21	94

o 2 absconded while awaiting trial.

p 3 died while under remand.

q 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

No. 6.
Other
offences
not
included in
the above
classes.

No. 22—continued.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—continued.

Non-indictable Offences.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.		Discharged by the Magistrates.		Specially convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.			Committed for Trial.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adulteration of food and drugs	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults :															
Aggravated	196	11	207	—	—	—	196	11	207	—	—	—	—	—	—
On constable	2,429	405	2,834	123	54	177	2,306	351	2,656	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common... ..	64,847	6,964	5,811	2,172	407	2,579	2,671	555	3,226	—	—	—	—	—	—
Betting and gaming	2297	12	309	37	3	40	252	9	261	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brothel keeping	145	243	388	11	27	38	134	216	350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to animals... ..	2,389	12	2,401	791	2	793	1,596	10	1,606	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to children	57	115	172	12	31	43	45	84	129	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Act, offences against	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dogs, offences in relation to	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary Education Acts, offences against...	56	2	58	3	1	4	53	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishery Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Game laws, offences against :															
Night poaching	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Day poaching	7	—	7	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

a 1 absconded while under remand. b 3 absconded and one died while under remand. c 2 absconded while under remand. d 8 absconded while under remand. e 2 absconded while under remand.

No. 22—continued.

RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—continued.
Non-indictable Offences—continued.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.		Discharged by the Magistrates.		Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial School.				Committed for Trial.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Highway Acts, offences against :																
Offences by owners and drivers of carts ...	8	—	8	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstructions and nuisances ...	146	36	182	24	10	34	122	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locomotives ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent advertisements ...	11	—	11	2	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indecent exposure ...	129	—	129	41	—	41	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intoxicating liquor laws, offences against :																
*Drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	80,648	19,037	99,685	4,402	3,617	8,019	26,243	15,414	41,657	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against public order ...	10	1	11	1	—	1	9	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal sale of drink ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against closing regulations ...	97	3	100	15	—	15	82	3	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour laws, offences against :																
Intimidation ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage :																
To animals ...	8	—	8	3	—	3	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fences, &c. ...	22	—	22	5	—	5	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To trees, shrubs, &c. ...	31	1	32	6	—	6	25	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To fruit, &c. ...	46	6	52	9	2	11	37	4	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences ...	4789	217	5,006	134	24	158	654	193	847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 22—continued.
RETURN of OFFENCES for which APPREHENSIONS were effected—continued.
Non-indictable Offences—continued.

Offences.	Taken into Custody.		Discharged by the Magistrates.		Summarily Convicted or held to Bail or committed to Industrial Schools.		Committed for Trial.		Convicted and Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Revenue laws, offences against	56	1	57	12	1	13	44	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Stage and hackney carriage regulations, offences against	1,410	—	1,410	93	—	93	1,316	—	1,316	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing and attempting to steal :														
Animals	33	1	34	14	—	14	19	1	20	—	—	—	—	—
Fences, stiles, gates, &c....	9	2	11	5	2	7	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Trees, shrubs, &c....	21	11	32	6	3	9	15	8	23	—	—	—	—	—
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c. ...	448	28	476	109	5	114	839	23	862	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving or possessing stolen animals trees, fruit, &c.	12	1	13	4	1	5	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Tramway Act, offences against	16	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against :														
Begging	2,452	529	2,981	716	234	950	1,686	289	1,925	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping out	4,375	120	4,495	232	83	315	142	37	179	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming, &c.	2,555	1	2,556	207	—	207	2,328	1	2,329	—	—	—	—	—
Possessing picklocks and other implements ...	24	—	24	6	—	6	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Found in enclosed premises	1,580	18	598	294	11	305	284	7	291	—	—	—	—	—
Frequenting	4,839	36	875	316	10	326	522	26	548	—	—	—	—	—
Lying on prostitutes' earnings...	89	—	89	13	—	13	76	—	76	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	28	6	34	4	—	4	24	6	30	—	—	—	—	—

No. 23.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by METROPOLITAN POLICE during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total Number of Persons Apprehended.	Committed for Trial			Summarily dealt with by Magistrates.		Number of Persons whose Cases were pending before Magistrates on 31st December 1901.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Bills not found, not Prosecuted, &c.	Convicted, held to Bail, Committed to Industrial Schools, &c.	Discharged.	
1876	76,214	2,476	606	111	51,880	21,141	—
1877	77,982	2,571	756	107	54,034	20,514	—
1878	83,746	2,724	703	114	57,038	23,167	—
1879	81,385	2,934	755	108	54,754	22,834	—
1880	79,490	2,609	697	130	50,490	25,564	—
1881	77,377	2,868	822	111	51,145	22,426	—
1882	(a) 78,416	3,048	809	115	51,807	22,636	—
1883	(b) 79,373	2,864	731	98	52,787	22,892	—
1884	76,964	2,850	627	93	51,471	21,923	—
1885	72,186	2,669	578	90	48,393	20,456	—
1886	(c) 72,130	2,719	750	86	49,490	19,084	—
1887	(d) 66,115	2,743	674	89	43,409	19,199	—
1888	(e) 75,807	2,701	688	100	49,606	22,711	—
1889	78,795	2,585	637	87	53,281	22,205	—
1890	(f) 83,414	2,489	542	80	57,557	22,745	—
1891	83,369	2,698	560	102	57,023	22,986	—
1892	84,922	2,749	515	103	58,949	22,606	—
1893	84,761	2,758	402	84	57,770*	23,747*	—
1894	(g) 88,107	2,654	431	88	59,718*	25,196*	—
1895	(h) 85,763	2,636	465	73	58,222*	24,329*	—
1896	(i) 90,423	2,396	449	69	60,965*	26,459*	—
1897	(j) 102,525	2,454	490	88	71,727*	27,696*	—
1898	(k) 116,778	2,659	489	80	83,854*	29,617*	—
1899	(l) 115,550	2,522	461	80	85,054	27,349	—
1900	(m) 108,267	2,519	527	91	81,438	23,619	—
1901	(n) 109,534	2,928	514	94	82,960	22,952	536

(a) One committed suicide while under remand.

(b) One absconded while under remand.

(c) One died while awaiting trial.

(d) "

(e) " " "

(f) "

(g) " " "

(g) Six absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and nine absconded, two died, one was committed to a lunatic asylum, and one committed suicide in prison while under remand from police court.

(h) Six absconded and three died while awaiting trial, and twenty-six absconded and three died while under remand from police court.

(i) Four absconded and two died while awaiting trial, and seventy-two absconded, six died, and one was removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from police court.

(j) One removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while awaiting trial, one absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-two absconded, four died, and one was removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from police court.

(k) Five absconded and one died while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, eight died, and one was removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from police court.

(l) Six absconded, two died, and one removed to any asylum while awaiting trial; and sixty-four absconded, ten died, and one removed to an asylum by order of the Secretary of State while under remand from police court.

(m) Five absconded while awaiting trial, and sixty-four absconded, and four died while under remand from police court.

(n) Nine absconded, one committed suicide, and one escaped from prison while awaiting trial, and sixty-eight absconded, six died, and one escaped from custody while under remand from police court.

(*) The apparent decrease in the number of summary convictions, and the corresponding increase in the number of discharges as compared with previous years, is due solely to the new classification adopted by the Home Office.

No. 24.

RETURN of the "PRINCIPAL" OFFENCES COMMITTED, APPREHENSIONS EFFECTED, and
CONVICTIONS RECORDED, in the Years 1900 and 1901.

Offences.	1900.			1901.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Appre- hensions.	Con- victions.	Cases.	Appre- hensions.	Con- victions.	
(a) Murder	16	9	8	24	16	14	
Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.	297	294	152	316	322	164	
Manslaughter	38	49	15	29	38	10	
Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion	3	3	2	—	1	1	
Concealing Births	6	9	4	6	6	3	
Unnatural Offences... ..	4	7	4	10	9	2	
Attempts to commit un- natural offences	14	15	6	12	12	5	
Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.	78	76	30	69	67	17	
Abduction	13	13	5	5	4	1	
Bigamy	38	27	21	42	41	36	
Child Stealing	1	1	1	3	2	—	
Abandoning Children under 2 years of age	35	1	—	58	5	—	
Attempting to commit Suicide	505	507	85	533	532	111	
Libel	6	5	4	5	4	2	
Sacrilege and breaking into Churches, &c., with intent to Steal	42	8	8	39	10	10	
Burglary	367	176	159	547	209	185	
Housebreaking and Stealing, and with intent to Steal... ..	1,416	153	117	1,719	158	121	
Breaking into Shops, &c. and Stealing, and with intent to Steal	744	167	133	862	238	194	
Robbery	98	117	67	90	135	83	
Assaults with intent to com- mit robbery, and demand- ing money with menaces	12	15	9	25	36	18	
Horse stealing	148	95	52	181	116	68	
Sheep stealing	4	—	—	8	1	—	
Larceny from the Person	1,528	1,313	758	1,477	1,276	755	
„ by Servants	1,961	1,660	1,361	1,972	1,737	1,415	
Other Larcenies, including							
5l. Dwelling	8,852	7,454	5,447	8,924	7,521	5,520	
Embezzlement	734	552	467	731	521	446	
Receiving stolen goods	274	317	185	290	364	239	
Frauds, obtaining Goods by False Pretences, &c.	654	344	252	697	332	235	
Arson, &c.	21	12	6	8	6	3	
Forgery and Uttering, and other Forgeries	121	56	45	188	101	91	
Coining, Possessing Instru- ments for Coining, &c.	3	2	2	7	13	9	
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin... ..	55	61	24	41	44	17	
Total	18,088	13,518	9,429	18,918	13,877	9,775	

(a) These figures do not include cases of infants found dead, and in respect of which coroners' inquests were held.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and NATURE of certain SPECIFIED OFFENDERS committed against the PERSON, the NUMBER of PRISONS APPREHENDED, and the PROPORTION OF OFFENCES to each 100,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the Years 1867 to 1901 inclusive.

Year.	Murder.		Attempts to commit Murder, Wounding, &c.		Manslaughter.		Unnatural Offences.		Attempts to commit Unnatural Offences.		Rape, Defilement of Girls, Attempts to commit Rape, &c.		Child Stealing.		Abduction.		Procuring or attempting to procure Abortion.		Assaults to Rob and Demanding Money with Menaces.		Total for all Offences.		Remarks.
	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	Crimes.	Proportion of Crimes to 100,000 of the Population.	
1867	20	5.70	106	3.070	45	1.246	9	0.67	7	2.05	59	1.709	1	0.29	1	0.29	3	0.88	19	5.45	246	7.136	
1868	30	8.60	137	3.930	63	1.746	11	3.00	6	1.71	59	1.683	1	0.29	1	0.29	15	4.25	29	8.14	308	8.553	
1869	8	2.25	134	3.760	57	1.600	14	3.87	9	2.55	50	1.405	4	1.11	1	0.28	15	4.25	39	10.73	304	8.436	
1870	6	1.64	104	2.914	67	1.866	17	4.67	11	3.00	60	1.677	5	1.37	1	0.28	16	4.44	39	10.73	336	9.436	
1871	10	2.78	162	4.506	78	2.155	4	1.05	15	4.14	68	1.911	5	1.37	1	0.28	16	4.44	22	6.11	387	10.73	
1872	10	2.78	162	4.506	78	2.155	4	1.05	15	4.14	68	1.911	5	1.37	1	0.28	16	4.44	22	6.11	387	10.73	
1873	8	2.25	103	2.868	82	2.288	6	1.63	11	3.00	47	1.311	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1874	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1875	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1876	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1877	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1878	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1879	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1880	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1881	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1882	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1883	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1884	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1885	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1886	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1887	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1888	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1889	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1890	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1891	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1892	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1893	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1894	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1895	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1896	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1897	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1898	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1899	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1900	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	
1901	13	3.61	133	3.710	77	2.135	6	1.63	11	3.00	41	1.138	4	1.11	1	0.28	16	4.44	12	3.33	254	7.054	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1867 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

**No. 26.—RESULT OF COMMITTALS FOR TRIAL DURING
THE YEAR 1901.**

No. 26.—RESULT of COMMITTALS for

Offences.		Total in the year 1901.			Penal																		
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Death.		Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years.	6 Years.	5 Years.	Over 4 Years and under 5 Years.						
					M.	F.		M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	15	12	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Murder of infants aged one year and under.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Attempt to murder	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Threats, conspiracy, or incitement to murder.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Manslaughter	35	32	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	75	67	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	
	Endangering railway passengers.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	187	(a)160	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Assault	46	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Intimidation and molestation.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	11	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Procuring abortion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Concealment of birth	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Unnatural offences	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Indecency with Males	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Rape	17	16	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Indecent assault on Females	74	(b)74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Defilement of girls under 13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
Defilement of girls under 16	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Abduction	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bigamy	37	29	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Burglary.. ..	182	179	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	
	Housebreaking and stealing	112	(c)109	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	160	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
	Attempts to break into shops, warehouses, &c.	60	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Entering dwelling houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	29	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	Robbery and assaults with intent to rob.	110	104	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	*1	†2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
	Extortion by other threats	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle, or sheep.	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny from the person ..		330	270	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Larceny to the value of 5 <i>l</i> . or with menaces.		73	60	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Larceny by a servant		186	157	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Embezzlement		41	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) 1 committed suicide and 1 absconded while awaiting trial. (b) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.
(c) 1 escaped from prison while awaiting trial.

TRIAL during the Year 1901.

Servitude.						Imprisonment.												Sent to Reformatory and Industrial School.		Fined and Discharged.		Committed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.		Held to Bail.		Sent to Reformatory for Inebriates.		Acquitted.		Bills not found or not Prosecuted.		Persons whose cases were pending on 31 Dec. 1901.
4 Years.		Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.		3 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12 Months.		1 Month and under 6 Months.		Under 1 Month.																		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	4	1	1				
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	2	8	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	8	1	-	-	19	1	2	-	-	9			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	31	1	31	6	18	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	23	3	-	36	10	12	2	5	5				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	15	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	-	3	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	-	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	22	-	7	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	9	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	63	-	40	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	5	1	-	-	1			
4	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	43	1	21	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1	-	-	3			
2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	58	-	40	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	13	-	1	-	3			
1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	25	-	17	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-			
1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	4			
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-			
2	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	142	2	13	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	17	1	2	-	-			
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-			
2	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	23	-	17	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	19	-	-	-	2			
9	-	5	-	18	1	5	-	146	9	49	12	11	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	14	19	3	7	1			
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	2	13	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	5	3	1	1			
2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	33	5	38	7	32	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	-	21	5	11	2	4			
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	2			

Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob.—The one marked *, one of those marked †, and six of those marked ‡, were flogged in addition to the terms of penal servitude or imprisonment shown.

No. 26.—RESULT of COMMITTALS for

Offences.		Total in the year 1901.			Death.		Penal																
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.			Life.	20 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	12 Years.	10 Years.	8 Years.	7 Years.	6 Years.	5 Years.	Over 4 Years and under 6 Years.						
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.							
No. 3—cont. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of post letters, &c.	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Simple larceny and minor larcenies.	873	(d) 769	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—		
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	134	(e) 123	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
	Falsifying accounts	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other frauds	30	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Receiving stolen goods ..	157	138	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—		
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Arson	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		
	Killing and maiming cattle	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other malicious injuries ..	46	41	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Forgery and uttering (felony).	87	78	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—		
	Forgery (misdemeanour) ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Coining	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—		
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	21	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.	Perjury	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other offences against public justice.	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Libel	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Indecent exposure (public indecency).	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Keeping disorderly houses	52	(f) 50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Habitual drunkenness ..	17	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Suicide, attempting to commit.	45	29	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Other misdemeanours, viz.:—																						
	Obscene publications ..	2	(g) 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Offences under Prevention of Crimes Acts, viz.:—																						
	Special offences by twice-convicted persons.	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total		3,547	3,172	375	5	—	—	—	2	—	5	6	—	5	20	3	5	—	88	2	—		

(d) 3 absconded while awaiting trial.

(f) 2 " " "

(e) 1 absconded while awaiting trial.

(g) 1 " " "

TRIAL during the Year 1901—continued.

Servitude.						Imprisonment.												Sent to Reformatory and Industrial School.	Fined and Discharged.	Committed to Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Held to Bail.	Sent to Reformatory for Inebriates.	Acquitted.	Bills not found or not Prosecuted.	Persons whose cases were pending on 31 Dec. 1901.					
4 Years.		Over 3 Years and under 4 Years.		3 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		12 Months and under 2 Years.		6 Months and under 12 Months.		1 Month and under 6 Months.		Under 1 Month.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	—	5	—	26	7	3	—	210	22	171	30	113	16	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	15	12	4	13
5	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	37	1	24	4	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	—	11	3	2	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	2	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	39	3	37	4	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	8	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	30	1	16	—	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
51	1	20	—	113	8	14	—	914	55	672	78	377	62	18	6	2	1	43	1	14	7	273	45	1	11	440	74	73	21	77

Prevention of Crimes Act.—Sixty-three persons have been sentenced to periods of police supervision in addition to penal servitude or imprisonment.

No. 27.

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED at SESSIONS, &c.

Offences.		Total in the Year 1901.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years	
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1. Offences against the person.	Murder (of persons aged above one year).	14	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—
	Murder (of infants aged one year and under).	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempt to murder...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Threats, conspiracy or incitement to murder.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manslaughter ...	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
	Wounding and other acts endangering life (felonies).	62	55	7	—	—	2	—	11	—	17	2	11	4	8	—	5	1	1	—
	Endangering railway passengers.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	125	110	15	—	—	—	—	19	2	47	4	27	4	10	5	4	—	3	—
	Assault ...	46	45	1	—	—	1	—	11	—	22	—	5	—	5	1	—	—	1	—
	Intimidation and molestation.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cruelty to or neglect of children.	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Procuring abortion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Concealment of birth	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unnatural offences	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Indecency with males	15	15	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
	Rape, assaults to commit rape, &c.	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Indecent assaults on females.	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	17	—	8	—	5	—	6	—	3	—
No. 2. Offences against property with violence.	Defilement of girls under 13.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Defilement of girls under 16.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Abduction ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bigamy ...	36	28	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	10	3	8	2	2	—	—	—
	Sacrilege (robbing places of worship).	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burglary ...	176	174	2	—	—	3	—	57	—	67	1	22	—	14	—	8	1	3	—
	Housebreaking and stealing.	105	103	2	—	—	1	—	22	—	49	1	21	—	6	—	2	1	2	—
	Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c., and stealing.	146	146	—	—	—	4	—	59	—	49	—	19	—	12	—	3	—	—	—
	Attempts to break into houses, shops, warehouses, &c.	54	54	—	—	—	1	—	15	—	21	—	11	—	4	—	1	—	1	—
	Entering dwelling-houses, shops, &c., with intent to commit felony.	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	1	—

No. 27—*continued.*

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of the PERSONS TRIED and CONVICTED, &c.—*continued.*

Offences.		Total in the Year 1901.			Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 16.		16 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and under 50.		50 Years and under 60.		Above 60 Years.	
		Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 3. Offences against property without violence.	Larceny of horses, cattle or sheep.	61	61	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	29	—	15	—	5	—	2	—	3	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny from the person.	287	253	34	—	—	—	—	46	1	129	12	52	12	11	5	12	1	3	3
	Larceny in house to the value of 5 <i>l</i> . or with menaces.	60	53	7	—	—	1	—	15	3	21	2	12	1	3	—	—	1	1	—
	Larceny and attempted larceny by a servant.	147	125	22	—	—	3	—	21	4	52	12	31	4	13	1	5	1	—	—
	Embezzlement ...	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	11	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
	Larceny of post letters, &c.	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	13	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Simple larceny, attempted simple larceny, and minor larcenies.	706	621	85	2	—	6	1	123	9	213	17	137	22	77	21	37	8	26	4
	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	117	109	8	—	—	—	—	6	2	29	1	35	1	23	2	6	1	5	1
	Frauds by bankers, agents, directors, &c.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
	Falsifying accounts	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
No. 4. Malicious injuries to property.	Other frauds ...	28	25	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	5	—	5	2	4	1	2	—
	Receiving stolen goods.	125	109	16	—	—	1	—	12	2	39	3	26	5	20	4	9	1	2	1
	Offences in connection with bankruptcy.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Arson ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Killing and maiming cattle.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other malicious injuries.	40	35	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	3	6	1	9	1	3	—	3	—
	Forgery and uttering (felony).	83	75	8	—	—	—	—	9	3	28	—	17	5	12	—	7	—	2	—
	Forgery (misdemeanour).	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Coining ...	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	Uttering or possessing counterfeit coin.	17	15	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
No. 5. Forgery and offences against the currency.	Perjury ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Other offences against public justice.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Libel ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Indecent exposure...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Keeping disorderly houses.	48	46	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	21	—	12	1	3	1	—	—
	Habitual drunkenness.	14	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	5	—	—	—	—
	Suicide (attempting to commit).	41	26	15	—	—	1	1	—	3	8	3	9	3	6	4	2	1	—	—
	Other misdemeanours, viz. :—																			
	Obscene publications.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	No. 6. Other offences not included in the above classes.	Prevention of Crimes Act :—																		
Special offences by twice convicted persons.		5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...		2,928	2,648	280	2	—	25	2	514	30	1,002	74	579	32	308	60	142	23	76	9

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1901, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c. during the Year 1901.			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1901.			
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.				Otherwise disposed of.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days	14 days and under.									
INDICTABLE OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	4,366	3,665	701	—	132	581	470	822	495	129	121	287	543	788	—	835	712	123
Larceny from the person ..	535	411	124	—	32	216	76	66	26	10	11	17	30	51	—	85	61	24
Larceny as a clerk or servant..	1,237	981	256	—	57	125	199	212	69	23	7	13	186	338	—	133	88	45
Embezzlement	416	407	9	—	28	55	90	101	17	7	—	4	24	90	—	30	29	1
Receiving stolen goods	114	98	16	—	8	15	17	21	8	—	—	1	19	26	—	24	15	9
Acts endangering safety of passengers in railways.	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual drunkenness	48	7	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	99	81	18	—	9	25	9	12	8	1	—	3	9	23	—	8	7	1
Other indictable offences committed by children or young persons, viz. :—																		
Malicious wounding and other like offences (misdemeanours).	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indecent assaults on females	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—
Housebreaking	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	2	—	3	3	—
Breaking into shops, warehouses, &c.	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	3	12	—	—	—	7	7	—
Entering with intent to commit felony.	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	—
Larceny of horses, cattle and sheep.	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—
Forgery and uttering (felony).	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,890	5,722	1,168	—	366	1,017	861	1,237	632	184	146	361	820	1,318	48	1,133	950	203
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY.																		
Adulteration of food and drugs	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Assaults :																		
Aggravated	207	196	11	—	74	94	15	6	5	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—
On constable	2,656	2,305	351	4	92	119	314	436	159	—	—	—	1,465	67	—	177	123	54
Common	3,226	2,671	555	—	—	—	454	482	193	1	—	—	1,714	383	—	2,579	2,172	407
Betting and gaming	261	252	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	221	—	40	37	3
Brothel keeping.... ..	350	134	216	—	13	19	18	10	1	—	—	—	247	36	—	38	11	27
Cruelty to animals	1,806	1,596	10	—	—	1	3	17	16	—	—	—	1,496	71	—	793	791	2
Cruelty to children	129	45	84	—	17	19	28	30	10	—	—	—	8	17	—	43	12	31
Diseases of Animals Act, offences against.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dogs, offences in relation to ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	54	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	1	—	4	3	1
Game laws, offences against :																		
Night poaching	8	8	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Day poaching	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—
Highway Acts, offences against :																		
Offences by owners and drivers of carts.	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	—
Obstructions and nuisances	148	122	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	11	—	34	24	10

No. 28—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1901, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c., during the Year 1901.			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1901.			
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.				Otherwise disposed of.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.									
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—cont.																		
Indecent advertisements ..	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	2	—
Indecent exposure	88	88	—	—	—	35	22	18	3	—	—	—	5	2	3	41	41	—
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, offences against :																		
Drunkenness and drunken and disorderly conduct.	41,657	26,243	15,414	—	—	—	—	1,788	1,560	—	—	—	37,648	648	13	8,019	4,402	3,617
Other offences against public order.	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	1	—
Illegal sale of drink.. ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against closing regulations.	85	82	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	15	15	—
Labour Laws, offences against :																		
Intimidation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage :																		
To animals	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	3	—
To fences, &c.	17	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	5	5	—
To trees, shrubs, &c. ..	26	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26	—	—	6	6	—
To fruit, &c.	41	37	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	11	9	2
Other offences	847	654	193	—	—	1	83	90	55	2	1	—	503	22	—	158	131	24
Merchant Shipping Act, offences against.	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	7	—	2	4	4	—
Military and naval law, offences against :																		
Army	2,503	2,506	2	—	—	41	49	186	61	—	—	—	18	1	2,152	161	161	—
Navy	324	324	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	324	26	26	—
Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	196	137	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	5	—	36	17	19
Pawnbrokers' Acts, offences against :																		
Unlawful pledging	77	22	55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	73	3	—	10	7	3
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Police regulations, offences against :																		
Unlawful possession ..	649	590	59	—	—	—	95	113	75	3	7	—	304	52	—	506	450	56
Metropolitan Police Acts ..	8,713	7,197	1,516	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	7,941	760	2	3,429	2,266	1,163
County Bye-laws	246	142	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	2	—	12	7	5
Local Acts and Bye-laws ..	28	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	16	16	—
Poor law, offences against :																		
Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	583	546	37	—	—	132	81	267	42	—	—	—	4	27	27	179	148	31
Misbehaviour by paupers..	1,215	1,125	90	—	—	17	34	325	794	—	—	—	13	19	13	128	99	29
Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	159	150	9	—	—	10	23	55	65	—	—	—	4	3	—	13	12	1
Other offences	29	21	8	—	—	3	3	11	10	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	3	1
Prevention of Crimes Acts :																		
Offences by licence holders	22	22	—	5	4	6	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Offences by supervisees ..	18	18	—	3	5	6	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Special offences by twice convicted persons.	117	116	2	73	35	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Prostitution	2,135	—	2,135	—	—	14	6	466	187	—	—	—	1,387	75	—	274	—	274
Railways, offences in relation to	149	144	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	14	—	49	43	1
Revenue laws, offences against	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	13	12	1
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, offences against.	1,316	1,316	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1,302	9	—	53	53	—

No. 28—continued.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, DISCHARGED, &c., by MAGISTRATES, during the Year 1901, together with the NATURE of the OFFENCES COMMITTED and the SENTENCES INFLICTED.

Offences.	Total Number of Persons Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c. during the Year 1901.			Disposal.											Total Number of Persons Discharged during the Year 1901.		
				Term of Imprisonment imposed.						Sent to Reformatory.	Sent to Industrial School.	Whipped only.	Fined.	Held to Bail.				Otherwise disposed of.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Over 6 Months.	6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.								
OTHER OFFENCES TRIED SUMMARILY—cont.																	
Stealing and attempting to steal:																	
Animals	20	19	1	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	14	
Fences, stiles, gates, &c. ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	7	
Trees, shrubs, &c.	23	15	8	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	1	—	11	4	—	9	
Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c. .	362	339	23	—	—	2	2	6	16	3	—	—	296	37	—	114	
Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	5	
Tramway Act, offences against	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
Vagrancy Act, offences against :																	
Begging	1,925	1,636	289	—	—	104	48	485	1,059	6	—	—	63	62	98	950	
Sleeping out	179	142	37	—	—	4	2	17	98	7	—	—	13	50	—	315	
Gaming, &c.	2,329	2,328	1	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	2,289	30	—	207	
Possessing picklocks and other implements.	13	18	—	—	—	9	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Found in enclosed premises	291	284	7	—	—	97	38	60	33	5	3	—	8	44	3	305	
Frequenting	548	522	26	—	—	256	76	103	46	5	2	—	12	36	12	326	
Living on prostitutes' earnings.	76	76	—	—	—	58	11	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	
Other offences	30	24	6	—	—	9	1	7	1	—	—	—	6	4	2	4	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Other offences, viz. :—																	
Aiding and abetting prostitution.	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	41	—	—	6	
Offences under :																	
Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Act, 1860.	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
Friendly Societies Act, 1893	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Industrial Schools Act, 1866	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Old Metal Dealers Act, 1861	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Pedlars Act, 1871	70	64	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	6	—	123	
Post Office Acts, 1837 and 1884	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Prisons Act, 1865	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Reformatory Schools Act, 1866.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Servants Characters Act, 1792.	25	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	—	1	
Solicitors Act, 1874	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Trades Union Act, 1871 ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Uniforms Act, 1894	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Total	76,000	54,627	21,373	85	240	1,066	1,423	5,037	4,513	32	14	—	58,196	2,737	2,655	19,350	
Grand Total for all offences ..	82,890	60,349	22,541	85	506	2,063	2,284	6,274	5,145	216	160	361	59,018	4,065	2,703	20,483	

RETURN showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL at SESSIONS, &c., SUMMARILY CONVICTED, HELD to BAIL, or DISCHARGED by the MAGISTRATES during the Year 1901.

How disposed of.	Total for the Year.				Ages.													
					Under 12.		12 to 16.		16 to 21.		21 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		Above 60.
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tried and convicted at Sessions, &c.	2,928	2,648	280	2	25	2	514	30	1,002	74	579	82	308	60	142	23	76	9
Acquitted, bills ignored, &c. ...	608	513	95	—	11	—	86	7	164	41	124	31	72	11	43	4	13	1
Total number of persons tried.	3,536	3,161	375	2	36	2	600	37	1,166	115	703	113	380	71	185	27	89	10
Summarily convicted or held to bail, &c.	82,960	60,383	22,577	395	2,416	93	9,330	963	16,966	6,014	14,307	7,591	9,764	4,928	4,919	2,034	2,286	922
Discharged by magistrates ...	22,952	15,958	6,994	285	1,179	99	2,214	459	3,996	1,753	3,587	2,075	2,510	1,340	1,372	703	815	552
Total number summarily dealt with.	105,912	76,341	29,571	680	3,595	192	11,544	1,422	20,962	7,767	17,894	9,666	12,274	6,268	6,291	2,757	3,101	1,474
Grand total	(a) 109,448	79,502	29,946	682	3,631	194	12,144	1,459	22,128	7,882	18,597	9,779	12,654	6,339	6,476	2,784	3,190	1,484

(a) In addition to the above, 86 persons absconded, died, &c., before the cases were disposed of.

No. 30.

RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of FELONIES relating to PROPERTY COMMITTED, the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED, the FIRST AMOUNT of LOSS, the AMOUNT RECOVERED, and the NETT LOSS; also the PROPORTION of FELONIES to each 1,000 of the ESTIMATED POPULATION for the under-mentioned Years.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies to each 1,000 of the Estimated Population.	Remarks.
			£	£	£			
1867	21,303	9,620	81,729	18,452	63,277	3,452,246	6·170	
1868	22,083	9,799	83,495	15,897	67,598	3,507,828	6·295	
1869	21,529	10,088	81,418	17,558	63,860	3,563,410	6·042	
1870	19,095	10,351	98,946	19,724	79,222	3,618,992	5·276	
1871	16,926	10,054	77,328	19,284	58,044	3,808,360	4·444	
1872	17,651	10,271	71,794	19,106	52,688	3,879,943	4·549	
1873	18,879	10,667	84,009	20,957	63,052	3,949,142	4·780	
1874	17,814	9,858	77,498	18,429	59,069	4,018,341	4·433	
1875	17,093	9,729	99,208	20,492	78,716	4,087,540	4·182	
1876	18,893	10,210	135,570	19,998	115,572	4,211,607	4·486	
1877	20,281	10,462	118,680	21,196	97,484	4,450,000	4·557	
1878	21,792	10,849	157,283	19,785	137,498	4,534,040	4·806	
1879	21,891	11,431	101,798	22,460	79,338	4,619,652	4·739	
1880	23,920	13,336	129,687	37,881	91,806	4,706,880	5·081	
1881	23,669	14,046	127,186	23,618	103,568	4,788,657	4·943	
1882	24,754	14,347	159,288	63,222	96,066	4,990,952	4·960	
1883	22,979	13,865	116,329	27,370	88,959	5,042,556	4·557	
1884	21,311	12,995	108,406	21,737	86,669	5,147,727	4·140	
1885	19,505	12,433	112,336	19,081	93,255	5,255,069	3·712	
1886	19,156	12,147	118,340	18,129	100,211	5,364,627	3·571	
1887	20,035	12,769	113,671	17,898	95,773	5,476,447	3·658	
1888	22,559	13,943	126,296	27,066	99,230	5,590,576	4·035	
1889	19,544	12,946	114,960	20,124	94,836	5,707,061	3·425	
1890	17,491	12,103	99,841	21,666	78,175	5,825,951	3·002	
1891	18,777	12,970	127,561	31,722	95,839	5,713,859	3·286	
1892	19,224	13,302	139,018	46,894	92,124	5,810,759	3·308	
1893	19,043	12,899	166,479	37,426	129,053†	5,909,980	3·222	
1894	18,666	12,049	121,578	23,324	98,254	6,010,235	3·106	
1895	17,765	11,915	198,003	58,983	139,020†	6,112,180	2·906	
1896	16,285	11,312	131,713	22,468	109,245	6,259,966	2·601	
1897	16,094	11,350	132,248	21,775	110,473†	6,376,610	2·524	
1898	17,134	12,332	149,139	31,858	117,281†	6,496,723	2·637	
1899	16,149	11,540	111,857	23,451	88,406	6,620,434	2·439	
1900	16,665	12,089	212,340	39,178	173,162†	6,576,648	2·534	
1901	17,433	12,347	376,206	142,490	233,716†	6,678,808	2·610	

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890, and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar General's Returns; the Census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

† The excess here was due to a few special cases in which a very large amount of property was involved.

No. 31.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of BURGLARY COMMITTED during the Year 1901, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY was STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED, also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between												No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	Number of Offences committed in un-occupied houses.	No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was							Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	9 p.m. and 10 p.m.		10 p.m. and 11 p.m.		11 p.m. and 12 night.		12 night and 2 a.m.		2 a.m. and 4 a.m.		4 a.m. and 6 a.m.					Time unknown.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.					Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.	No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.							No Property Stolen.	Property Stolen.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
By false keys	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

No. 32.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CASES of HOUSEBREAKING COMMITTED during the Year 1901, distinguishing those in which PROPERTY WAS STOLEN from those in which no LOSS OCCURRED; also PARTICULARS as to the HOURS when the OFFENCES were COMMITTED, and if COMMITTED in UNOCCUPIED HOUSES; also whether with VIOLENCE to the PERSON or otherwise, the VALUE of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, and the NUMBER of OFFENCES in which no LOSS ultimately occurred.

How effected.	Committed between												Total.		Number of Offences committed in un-occupied houses.	No. of Offences in which Violence to the Person was used.	No. of Cases in which the Value of Property Stolen was							Total Value of Property Stolen.	Total Value of Property Recovered.	No. of Offences in which no Loss ultimately occurred.	Remarks.				
	6 a.m. and 8 a.m.		8 a.m. and 10 a.m.		10 a.m. and 1 p.m.		1 p.m. and 4 p.m.		4 p.m. and 7 p.m.		7 p.m. and 9 p.m.		Time unknown.																		
	Property Stolen.		No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.																		
	Property Stolen.		No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.		No Property Stolen.		Property Stolen.																		
By false keys ...	14	—	—	—	3	—	23	—	25	1	29	—	50	—	144	1	83	—	11	39	43	33	12	—	4	2	2,902	84	10		
" breaking out ...	11	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	27	1	6	—	1	7	8	5	4	1	1	—	705	7	2		
" door insecurely fastened ...	8	—	3	—	3	1	14	1	10	—	19	—	20	1	77	3	52	—	8	83	18	12	4	2	—	—	602	61	8		
" door forced when secured by bolts, chains, &c. ...	47	2	6	—	18	2	119	3	189	6	224	8	212	8	315	29	687	1	49	298	214	150	83	16	5	—	8,119	416	57		
" fanlight over door left open ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" fanlight over door securely fastened ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	129	—	1	
" window insecurely fastened ...	155	13	3	—	2	—	8	—	16	—	16	—	52	3	252	16	46	—	25	109	49	41	19	6	3	—	2,506	161	22		
" window forced when secured by shutters, bars, &c. ...	169	6	9	1	7	—	12	1	14	5	31	1	72	4	314	18	93	1	43	130	56	52	20	7	4	2	5,628	182	27		
" area grating insecurely fastened ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	1		
" climbing portico ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" attic windows through empty houses ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	
" ladders from adjoining buildings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	
" means unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	
Totals ...	413	23	21	1	34	3	180	5	260	12	327	9	415	16	1,650	69	970	3	138	624	393	296	145	32	18	4	20,744	921	128		

No. 33.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for DRUNKENNESS and DRUNKEN and DISORDERLY CONDUCT, the ESTIMATED POPULATION, and the PROPORTION PER 1,000 each Year from 1844 to 1901 inclusive.

Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.	Year.	Number of Apprehensions.	Estimated Population.	Proportion per 1,000.
1844	16,474	2,250,823	7·319	1873	29,755	3,949,142	7·535
1845	17,561	2,295,410	7·559	1874	26,155	4,018,341	6·509
1846	18,705	2,339,997	7·994	1875	30,976	4,087,540	7·578
1847	16,874	2,384,584	7·076	1876	32,328	4,211,607	7·676
1848	16,461	2,429,171	6·776	1877	32,369	4,450,000	7·274
1849	21,027	2,473,758	8·500	1878	35,408	4,534,040	7·809
1850	23,897	2,518,345	9·489	1879	33,892	4,619,652	7·345
1851	23,172	2,562,932	9·041	1880	29,868	4,706,880	6·345
1852	23,640	2,618,514	9·028	1881	27,288	4,788,657	5·698
1853	23,652	2,674,096	8·845	1882	26,296	4,990,952	5·269
1854	22,078	2,729,679	8·088	1883	26,545	5,042,556	5·264
1855	19,297	2,785,261	6·928	1884	25,137	5,147,727	4·883
1856	18,703	2,840,843	6·584	1885	22,568	5,255,069	4·295
1857	20,047	2,896,425	6·921	1886	24,620	5,364,627	4·589
1858	20,829	2,952,007	7·056	1887	20,658	5,476,447	3·772
1859	18,779	3,007,590	6·243	1888	23,638	5,590,576	4·228
1860	18,199	3,063,172	5·941	1889	27,358	5,707,061	4·794
1861	17,059	3,118,754	5·469	1890	31,310	5,825,951	5·374
1862	18,312	3,174,336	5·769	1891	30,567	5,713,859	5·350
1863	17,651	3,229,918	5·465	1892	30,657	5,810,759	5·276
1864	18,781	3,285,500	5·716	1893	32,737*	5,909,980	5·539
1865	19,257	3,341,082	5·764	1894	34,658*	6,010,235	5·766
1866	18,383	3,396,664	5·412	1895	34,605*	6,112,180	5·662
1867	16,941	3,452,246	4·907	1896	39,427*	6,259,966	6·298
1868	19,632	3,507,828	5·597	1897	46,899*	6,376,610	7·355
1869	20,391	3,563,410	5·722	1898	54,476*	6,496,723	8·385
1870	21,625	3,618,992	5·975	1899	56,066*	6,620,434	8·469
1871	24,213	3,808,360	6·358	1900	50,667*	6,576,648	7·704
1872	23,109	3,879,943	7·502	1901	49,685*	6,678,808	7·439

NOTE.—The population for the years 1882 to 1890 and for the years 1892 to 1899 was taken from the Registrar-General's Returns; the census of 1891 and 1901 showed that the population of London during these periods had been over-estimated.

* See Note to Table 35.

No. 34.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PUBLIC HOUSES, BEER HOUSES, and REFRESHMENT HOUSES in the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, together with the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED for DRUNKENNESS, &c., during the Year 1901.

Division.	No. of Public Houses.	No. of Beer Houses with off Licences.	No. of Beer Houses with on or off Licences.	No. of Refreshment Houses with Wine Licences on.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines in Shops with off Licences.	No. of Houses for the Sale of Wines and Spirits in Shops with off Licences.	Total Number of Licences.	No. of Persons apprehended for Drunkenness.				Total.	Remarks.
								Drunkenness.		Drunken and Disorderly Conduct.			
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
A or Whitehall ...	103	2	5	2	5	8	125	89	44	305	253	691	
B or Chelsea ...	183	6	47	20	33	96	385	155	120	545	405	1,225	
C or St. James's ...	344	—	4	47	17	88	500	267	75	1,958	874	3,174	
D or Marylebone ...	265	3	31	26	28	86	439	259	117	1,421	1,443	3,240	
E or Holborn ...	328	1	20	16	10	36	411	650	177	2,173	1,368	4,368	
F or Paddington ...	178	6	34	15	32	132	397	156	91	468	416	1,131	
G or Finsbury ...	371	8	155	19	16	34	603	433	199	791	660	2,083	
H or Whitechapel ...	435	9	224	6	6	16	696	335	109	2,072	1,311	3,827	
J or Bethnal Green ...	361	88	240	2	33	108	832	340	125	749	487	1,701	
K or Bow ...	441	165	346	2	43	87	1,084	584	165	1,981	1,018	3,748	
L or Lambeth ...	271	13	156	15	6	31	492	445	169	1,536	1,243	3,393	
M or Southwark ...	376	15	109	5	6	19	530	369	143	1,486	1,014	3,012	
N or Islington ...	298	165	158	5	49	121	796	287	181	600	398	1,411	
P or Camberwell ...	310	92	201	7	37	196	843	253	91	891	514	1,749	
R or Greenwich...	417	28	214	8	34	118	819	446	112	1,776	1,042	3,376	
S or Hampstead ...	275	18	123	10	29	136	591	216	84	454	387	1,141	
T or Hammersmith ...	426	80	273	12	28	184	1,003	425	207	1,023	838	2,493	
V or Wandsworth ...	407	144	214	32	52	205	1,054	322	160	979	537	1,998	
W or Olapham ...	353	92	246	15	104	281	1,091	376	166	687	582	1,811	
X or Kilburn ...	291	65	179	6	39	186	766	279	132	822	774	2,007	
Y or Highgate ...	357	79	136	7	71	226	896	332	167	894	688	2,081	
Thames ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	15	6	25	
Total ...	6,790	1,079	3,135	277	678	2,394	14,353	7,022	2,784	23,626	16,253	49,685	

No. 35.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PROSTITUTES APPREHENDED in each of the Years named.

Years.	Total Number Apprehended for all Offences.	Disorderly Prostitutes, &c.		Remarks.
		Number Convicted.	Number Discharged.	
1879	5,062	1,819	221	The Numbers shown as Convicted and Discharged in this Return are those who were charged with Annoying Male Passengers for the Purpose of Prostitution and as Disorderly Prostitutes. The Numbers Apprehended include those charged with various offences, but being included in the Number of all other persons who were charged with the same offences, the results cannot be given separately.
1880	6,597	2,363	268	
1881	5,609	1,535	286	
1882	4,940	1,460	248	
1883	5,962	2,784	442	
1884	5,356	2,502	413	
1885	6,148	2,999	312	
1886	6,214	3,233	389	
1887	3,766	1,800	249	
1888	2,797	1,475	52	
1889	3,220	1,933	92	
1890	3,281	2,106	90	
1891	3,495	2,000	118	
1892	3,228	1,820	67	
1893	3,184	*573	165	
1894	3,632	*746	157	
1895	3,303	*498	131	
1896	3,290	*523	103	
1897	4,066	*968	197	
1898	4,771	*1,326	193	
1899	4,163	*1,436	198	
1900	3,862	*1,542	262	
1901	4,320	2,135	274	
Totals ...	100,266	39,576	4,927	

* The apparent decrease as compared with former years is due to the new system of classification under which numerous cases of a kind previously included in this column are now transferred to Table 22.

No. 36.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by the METROPOLITAN POLICE under the VAGRANT and POOR LAW ACTS, &c., during the Years named.

Years.	Begging.			Sleeping out.			Incorrigible Rogues.			Misbehaviour by Paupers, and destroying Workhouse Clothing.			Other Offences under Vagrant and Pedlars Acts.			No. committed to Sessions as Incurri-ble Rogues.	Total Number of Persons apprehended.
	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.	Appre- hended.	Dis- charged.	Summarily convicted.		
1881	2,507	1,198	1,309	455	270	185	24	—	24	835	92	743	518	182	336	61	4,400
1882	2,615	1,221	1,394	487	269	218	10	—	10	1,012	134	878	512	141	371	58	4,694
1883	2,904	1,381	1,523	517	285	232	9	—	9	1,706	166	1,540	455	99	356	61	5,652
1884	2,453	1,168	1,285	431	218	213	—	—	—	1,373	170	1,203	399	82	317	47	4,703
1885	2,487	1,253	1,234	415	238	177	11	—	11	1,011	112	899	483	292	191	69	4,476
1886	2,470	1,210	1,260	460	310	150	—	—	—	789	87	702	413	189	224	47	4,179
1887	2,446	1,244	1,202	517	336	181	—	—	—	1,094	133	961	432	239	193	67	4,556
1888	4,400	2,432	1,968	481	295	186	—	—	—	1,493	142	1,351	621	308	313	57	7,052
1889	3,264	1,604	1,660	564	352	212	—	—	—	1,387	124	1,263	898	531	367	84	6,197
1890	2,993	1,413	1,580	605	391	214	—	—	—	1,060	141	919	600	274	326	71	5,329
1891	2,678	1,301	1,377	640	398	242	—	—	—	993	142	851	375	64	311	90	4,776
1892	2,101	1,040	1,061	732	480	252	—	—	—	960	116	844	429	109	320	66	4,288
1893	1,934	794	1,140	496	393	103	—	—	—	1,080	118	962	273	159	114	73	3,856
1894	2,132	912	1,220	439	362	77	—	—	—	1,414	141	1,273	261	155	106	87	4,333
1895	1,890	783	1,107	442	331	111	—	—	—	1,392	157	1,235	(a) 285	144	136	66	4,075
1896	(b) 2,173	868	1,302	(c) 398	295	102	—	—	—	1,224	140	1,084	(d) 314	161	145	83*	4,192
1897	(e) 2,158	754	1,402	(f) 554	375	178	—	—	—	(g) 1,294	153	1,140	(h) 290	149	140	83*	4,379
1898	2,404	820	1,584	742	541	201	—	—	—	(i) 1,288	113	1,174	(j) 380	169	205	-118*	4,932
1899	(k) 2,193	686	1,506	507	378	129	—	—	—	1,147	140	1,007	(l) 371	179	189	115*	4,333
1900	(m) 2,278	709	1,564	456	342	114	—	—	—	(n) 1,139	133	1,005	(o) 233	110	122	141*	4,247
1901	2,777	950	1,827	(p) 495	315	179	—	—	—	1,431	134	1,297	(q) 230	126	98	161*	5,094
Totals...	53,257	23,741	29,505	10,833	7,174	3,656	54	—	54	25,122	2,788	22,331	8,772	3,862	4,880	1,705	99,743

(a) 5 absconded while under remand. (b) 3 absconded while under remand. (c) 1 absconded while under remand. (d) 8 absconded while under remand.
 (e) 1 absconded and 1 died while under remand. (f) 1 " " " " (h) 1 " " " "
 (i) 1 absconded while under remand. (j) 6 " " " " (i) 3 " " "
 (k) 4 absconded and 1 died while under remand. (l) 1 " " " " (j) 1 " " "
 (m) 1 absconded while under remand. (n) 6 " " " " (k) 1 " " "

* In other Tables relating to persons summarily dealt with, these are included under the specific offences which they had committed.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named.

Offences.	1890.					1891.					1892.					1893.					1894.					1895.				
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		
				Convicted.	Aquitted.								Convicted.	Aquitted.				Convicted.	Aquitted.				Convicted.	Aquitted.					Convicted.	Aquitted.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies	5	2	—	1	2	6	4	1	1	—	9	5	—	—	4	8	3	1	4	—	7	2	5	—	—	8	4	3	1	—
Attempts to steal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military and Naval Law—Offences against	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue Laws—Offences against	5	5	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	6	5	1	—	—
Vagrancy—Found in enclosed premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Offences under Admiralty (Powers, &c.) Act, 1865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawful Possession of Government Stores, &c.	18	15	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	12	11	1	—	—	7	6	1	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
TOTALS	29	23	3	1	2	18	12	4	2	—	22	18	—	4	—	24	18	2	4	—	21	13	8	—	—	21	15	5	1	—

No. 37—*continued*.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED in DOCKYARD DIVISIONS, and the RESULTS, in each of the Years named—*continued*.

Offences.	1896.						1897.						1898.						1899.						1900.						1901.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.		Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Commit- ted for Trial.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729,*

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE
FOR THE YEAR
1901.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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CONTENTS.

PART I.

The Chief Commissioner's Report,	Page v
--	-----------

PART II.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Table

I. Crimes Committed, Apprehensions, Prosecutions,	2
II. Cases sent for Trial, and Sentences,	4
III. Crimes Committed, and Apprehensions, shown Monthly,	6
IV. Offences and Disposal of Persons in each Police Division,	8

NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

V. Apprehensions and Prosecutions,	10
--	----

CASES TRIED SUMMARILY.

VI. Proceedings and Results,	12
VII. Result of Proceedings in each Police Division,	14
VIII. Age, Sex, and Education of Persons Convicted after Apprehension,	16

QUASI-CRIMINAL MATTERS.

IX. Sureties, Maintenance, Stolen Goods, Employers and Workmen, Children, Sanitary Law, &c.,	18
--	----

INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS.

X. Offences by Licensed and other Persons, and Result of Proceedings,	20
XI. Ditto, in each Police Division,	22
XII. Number and Description of Licensed Premises in each Police Division,	23
XIII. Applications for Licences opposed by the Police, and Result,	23
XIV. Previous Conviction of Persons Arrested for Drunkenness,	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

XV. Result of Proceedings for Breaches of Dogs Acts,	24
XVI. Police Supervision of Convicts,	24
XVII. Character of Persons Prosecuted in each Police Division,	25
XVIII. Number of Suspected Persons at Large, and Houses of Bad Character,	26
XIX. Value of Stolen Property recovered by the Police,	26
XX. & XXI. Prosecution of Owners and Drivers of Hackney Vehicles,	28
XXII. Recommittal of Persons Arrested,	30

PART III.

The Medical Officer's Report,	31
Divisions and Boundaries of D.M.P. District,	33

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND,

&c., &c., &c.

Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle,

31st May, 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Criminal and Statistical Returns for the year 1901.

Indictable Offences.—(TABLES I. TO IV.)

The total number of indictable offences committed within the district during the year was 2,696, against 2,457 in 1900, being an increase of 239. They may be classified as follows :—

	Number of Crimes Committed.	Number of Persons made Amenable.	Number of Persons Convicted.
I. Offences against the Person,	113	112	56
II. Offences against Property with Violence,	153	66	48
III. Offences against Property without Violence,	2,251	918	620
IV. Malicious Injuries to Property,	106	43	39
V. Other Offences,	73	65	44
Total,	2,696	1,204	807

Non-Indictable Offences (TABLES V. TO VII.)

The total number of persons dealt with summarily for non-indictable offences during the year was 29,736, against 31,515 in 1900, being a decrease of 1,779. They were disposed of as follows :—

Charge Withdrawn,	149
Charge Dismissed,	4,723
Sent to Prison,	2,356
Sent to Reformatory and Industrial Schools,	28
Fined,	22,238
Admitted to Bail,	39
Otherwise disposed of,	203
Total,	29,736

The total number of persons made amenable for offences during the year was 30,940, against 32,709 in 1900, viz. :—

—	Arrests.	Summonses.	Total.
1900,	18,433	14,276	32,709
1901,	16,857	14,083	30,940
Increase,	—	—	—
Decrease,	1,576	193	1,769

Quasi-Criminal Proceedings (TABLE IX.)

The total number of orders made by Magistrates in quasi-criminal matters during the year was 11,147, against 9,883 in 1900, viz. :—

Subject of Proceedings.	Number of Applications.	Number of Orders made.
1. Sureties,	396	396
2. Maintenance,	119	112
3. Stolen Goods, &c.,	231	223
4. Employers and Workmen,	44	35
5. Children,	712	682
6. Sanitary Law,	1,848	1,682
7. Small Tenements—Orders for Possession,	8,541	7,076
8. Other Orders,	1,001	941
Total,	12,892	11,147

Sentences of Persons Convicted on Indictment.

Of the 275 persons convicted on indictment 1 was sentenced to death, 1 to 20 years, 1 to 10 years, 1 to 7 years, 5 to 5 years, and 6 to 3 years' penal servitude, 3 to 2 years, 30 to 12 months and under 2 years, 57 to 6 months and under 12 months, 73 to 1 month and under 6 months, 5 to under 1 month; 4 were sent to a Reformatory, 80 were held to bail, and 8 received other punishment. (See Table II.)

Sentences of Persons Summarily Convicted.

Of the 25,190 persons summarily convicted on charges by the Magistrates, 158 were sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months and above 3 months, 237 for 3 months and above 2 months, 480 for 2 months and above 1 month, 1,154 for 1 month and above 14 days, 803 for 14 days and under, 29 were sent to Reformatories, 22,260 were fined, 55 were held to bail, and 16 received other punishments. (See Table VI.)

Percentage of the Convictions of Persons made Amenable.

Of the persons proceeded against by indictment, 69·1 per cent., and of the persons proceeded against summarily, 82·5 per cent. were convicted.

Ages of Persons Arrested and Summarily Convicted.

Of the 18,638 persons arrested, tried summarily, and convicted, 7 were under 12 years of age, 93 were 12 years and under 16, 1,113 were 16 years and under 21, 4,408 were 21 years and under 30, 3,921 were 30 years and under 40, 2,408 were 40 years and under 50, 1,035 were 50 years and under 60, and 653 were 60 years and upwards. (See Table VIII.)

Education of Persons Arrested and Summarily Convicted.

Of the 7,773 males arrested and summarily convicted during the year, 1,236 could neither read nor write, 6,058 could read only or read and write imperfectly, 443 could read and write well, and 36 were of superior education. Of 5,865 females arrested and summarily convicted, 1,435 could neither read nor write, 4,317 could read only or read and write imperfectly, and 113 could read and write well. (See Table VIII.)

INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS.

Each Inspector and Sergeant is required to specially visit licensed premises at uncertain hours during his patrol, for the purpose of detecting breaches of the Licensing Laws.

These officers paid visits during the year—

24,733 to Public Houses.

6,957 to Spirit Grocers and Beer Dealers.

Total, 31,690

Offences by Licensed Persons.—112 publicans, 34 spirit grocers, and 4 beer dealers were prosecuted during the year. Total 150, as compared with 140 in year 1900, being an increase of 10. In 29 cases the charge was withdrawn, 28 were discharged with caution, 36 without caution, 57 were convicted and fined in sums varying from £1 to £10.

In 8 cases only were the convictions directed to be recorded on the licence. (See Table X.)

Drunkenness.—The charges of drunkenness, not combined with any other offence, numbered 5,556, viz., 3,599 males and 1,957 females, against 6,532, viz., 4,276 males and 2,256 females, in 1900, and 6,588, viz., 4,559 males and 2,029 females, in 1899.

The number arrested for being drunk and disorderly was 2,236, viz., 993 males and 1,243 females, against 2,350, viz., 1,103 males and 1,247 females, in 1900, and 2,435 viz., 1,287 males and 1,148 females, in 1899.

The number arrested for drunkenness, combined with other offences than disorderly conduct, was 187, against 214 in 1900, and 254 in 1899. These cases are included in Table No. V. under the more serious offence, viz., assault, or wilful damage, &c., and are not included under drunk or drunk and disorderly.

The total number of persons who were drunk when arrested by the police during the year was 7,979 against 9,096 in 1900, and 9,277 in 1899. (See Table X.)

Licences opposed by the Police.—Seventy-seven applications for new, renewal, and transfer licences were opposed by the Police at Licensing Sessions. Fifty-three were granted, and twenty-four refused. (See Table XIII.)

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE STATISTICS, 1901.

Area and Boundary of the Police District.

The area of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District is about 36 square miles. The boundary of the District and of each Police Division are stated at page 33.

Population of the Police District.

The population according to the Census of the year 1901 is 390,187.

GENERAL.

The gross expenditure on the Dublin Metropolitan Police Establishment in the financial year ended 31st March, 1901, was £160,183, of which the proportion paid out of moneys voted by Parliament was £111,409.

A Police Tax is established by 1 Vict., cap. 25, at 8d. in the £1, which yielded in that year £22,931 from the City and £15,010 from the County (i.e., the full amount less 5 per cent. paid to the Corporation and to the County Council for the collection of the Tax, and also less the certified proportion of the former Collector-General's annuity).

These sums amount to about 14 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively of the gross expenditure on the Establishment.

Other sums appropriated in aid of the cost of the Force in the same year amounted to £10,833, as follows :--

	£
Hackney Car and Carriage, &c., Licenses,	3,700
Fines and Fees, Police Courts,	5,912
Publican's, Pedlars' and Chimney Sweeps' Fees,	498
Incidental Revenue,	723

The pay of the Force, including Superintendents, Inspectors, Station Sergeants, Sergeants, and Constables was £92,776.

The mean rateable value of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Area for the year 1900-1901 was £1,230,231, of which £742,422 falls in the City and £487,809 in the County.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG, *Lt.-Colonel.*

Chief Commissioner of Police.

No. 13290.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
9th June, 1902.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your minute forwarding, for submission to the Chief Secretary, the Statistical Tables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the year 1901.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Chief Commissioner,

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

TABLES.

TABLE I.—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—Crimes

OFFENCES. (1.)	CRIMES.	APPREHENSIONS.					
	Number of Crimes Committed.	PERSONS APPREHENDED.					
		TOTAL NUMBER. (A.)			Apprehended.		
					With- out War- rant.	On War- rant issued in First Instance.	On War- rant issued on failure to appear to Summons.
	(2.)	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)
Class I.—Offences against the Person.							
Murder (of Persons aged above one Year),	2	4	4	.	4	.	.
Manlaughter,	6	13	11	1	13	.	.
Endangering Railway Passengers,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Malicious Wounding and other like offences (Misdemeanours),	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
Concealment of Birth,	9	2	.	2	2	.	.
Unnatural Offences,	1	2	2	.	2	.	.
Attempts to commit unnatural offences,	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
Indecency with Males,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Rape,	6	6	6	.	6	.	.
Indecent assaults on Females,	10	13	13	.	13	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 13,	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 16,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Householder permitting defilement of Girls,	1	1	.	1	1	.	.
Bigamy,	2	2	2	.	1	1	.
Child stealing,	1	1	.	1	1	.	.
Abandoning Children under two years,	16	3	.	3	2	1	.
Cruelty to or Neglect of Children,	12	6	1	4	6	.	.
Assault,	38	45	37	8	44	1	.
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence.							
Sacrilege (robbing Places of Worship),	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary,	13	10	10	.	9	1	.
Housebreaking,	35	27	23	4	26	1	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	68	17	17	.	17	.	.
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	17	4	4	.	4	.	.
Entering with intent to commit Felony,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Possession of Housebreaking Tools, &c.,	2	2	2	.	2	.	.
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob,	9	6	6	1	6	.	.
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence.							
Larceny of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep,	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
Larceny from the Person,	304	126	45	81	126	1	.
Larceny in House, to value of £5, or with Menaces,	21	1	.	1	1	.	.
Larceny by a Servant,	23	8	2	6	8	.	.
Embezzlement,	24	19	19	.	16	3	.
Larceny of Post Letters,	4	3	3	.	3	.	.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies,	1,804	706	515	191	706	1	.
Obtaining Goods, &c., by False Pretences,	43	27	18	9	25	2	.
Falsifying Accounts,	2	1	1	.	1	.	.
Other Frauds,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	20	22	15	7	21	1	.
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property,							
	106	43	38	5	43	.	.
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.							
Forgery and Uttering (Felony),	8	7	5	2	6	1	.
Forgery (misdemeanour),	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	11	9	7	2	9	.	.
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes.							
Offences against the State and Public Order :—							
Intimidation by Threatening Letters, Notices, or otherwise,	1	2	2	.	2	.	.
Offences against Public Justice :—							
Bribery, &c.,	5	5	2	3	4	1	.
Perjury,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Exposure,	9	3	3	.	3	.	.
Suicide (attempting to commit),	36	36	24	12	36	.	.
TOTAL,	2,696	1,190	846	344	1,174	16	.
Grand Total of Persons Apprehended and appearing to Summons, . . . . .	.	1,204	853	351	.	.	.

The number of Larcenies, &c., committed as stated above, is inclusive of 372 cases where the property stolen was of less value than

Committed, Apprehensions, and Prosecutions.

APPREHENSIONS.							PROCEEDINGS BY SUMMONS.										
DISPOSAL OF PERSONS APPREHENDED.							Persons dealt with on Summons.			DISPOSAL OF PERSONS DEALT WITH ON SUMMONS.							
Discharged.		Tried Summarily and		Committed for Trial and		Other-wise disposed of.				Discharged.		Tried Summarily and		Committed for Trial and		Other-wise disposed of.	
Charge with-drawn.	Charge dis-mised.	Dis-charged (Ac-quitted).	Con-victed.	Sent to Prison.	Re-leased on Bail.					Charge with-drawn.	Charge dis-mised.	Dis-charged (Ac-quitted).	Con-victed.	Sent to Prison.	Re-leased on Bail.		
(7.)	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)			(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	(18.)	(19.)	(20.)	(21.)	
Total.	Males.	Fe-males.															
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	1	6	.	.	.	.	3	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	22	23	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	
.	
.	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	21	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	48	62	19	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	13	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	185	440	53	24	4a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	25	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	
.	.	5	4	3	10	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	39	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	
.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	
.	.	6	19	10	.	1a	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	20	249	631	273	111	5	14	7	7	.	.	1	.	3	10	.	
21		780		384								1		13			
1	20	250	531	276	121	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21		781		397		6											

5s., and no person was apprehended or proceeded against.

a Committed to Industrial Schools.

TABLE II.--Showing the Results of Cases Committed for Trial

OFFENCES.	TOTALS. (1.)			Death. (2.)	IMPRISONED FOR												
					Life. (3.)		20 Years Penal Servitude. (4.)		10 Years Penal Servitude. (5.)		7 Years Penal Servitude. (6.)		6 Years Penal Servitude. (7.)		5 Years Penal Servitude. (8.)		
	Total.	Males.	Females.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Class I.—Offences against the Person.																	
Murder (of persons aged above one year),	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter,	8	7	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Wounding and other like offences (Misdemeanours),	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealment o Birth,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unnatural Offences,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit Unnatural Offences,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecency with Males,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rape,	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Assaults on Females,	11	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 13,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 16,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Householder permitting Defilement of Girls,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Child Stealing,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoning Children under two years,	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cruelty to or Neglect of Children,	12	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault,	46	38	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence.																	
Burglary,	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Housebreaking,	26	23	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	13	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to Break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Possession of Housebreaking Tools, &c.,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob,	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence.																	
Larceny of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny from the Person,	26	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny in House, to value of £5, or with Menaces,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny by a Servant,	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement,	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny of Post Letters,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies,	77	53	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Obtaining Goods, &c., by False Pretences,	20	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Falsifying Accounts,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	13	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property,																	
43	38	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																	
Forgery and Uttering (Felony),	7	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forgery (Misdemeanour),	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	8	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes.																	
Offences against the State and Public Order :—																	
Intimidation by Threatening Letters, Notices, or otherwise,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences against Public Justice :—																	
Bribery, &c.,	5	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury,	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Exposure,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suicide (attempting to commit),	10	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	308	297	101	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	3

*Sent to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for Life.

†Sent to Knits

TABLE III.—CRIMES (Indictable Offences) Committed

OFFENCES. (1).	CRIMES					
	Jan. (2).	Feb. (3).	March. (4).	April. (5).	May. (6).	June. (7).
Class I.—Offences against the Person.						
Murder (of Persons aged above one Year), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manslaughter, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	1
Wounding and other acts endangering life (Felonies), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Endangering Railway Passengers, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	.
Malicious Wounding and other like offences (Misdemeanours), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Concealment of Birth,	1	1	1	1	2	1
Unnatural Offences,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Attempts to commit unnatural offences, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	1
Indecency with Males, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.
Rape, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	.
Indecent Assaults on Females, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	1
Defilement of Girls under 13, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Defilement of Girls under 16, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.
Householder permitting defilement of Girls, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bigamy, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.
Child stealing, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Abandoning Children under two years,	1	4	.	1	2	1
Cruelty to or Neglect of Children,	3	.	.	.	1	1
Assault,	1	.	4	3	7	3
Class II.—Offences against Property with Violence.						
Sacrilege (robbing Places of Worship), . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Burglary, . . . . .	.	4	5	.	2	2
Housebreaking,	4	4	4	3	4	4
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.,	3	4	10	12	6	7
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c., . . . . .	.	.	.	1	4	1
Entering with intent to commit Felony, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Possession of Housebreaking Tools, &c., . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	.
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob, . . . . .	.	.	.	3	1	1
Class III.—Offences against Property without Violence.						
Larceny of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny from the Person,	25	26	31	37	30	26
Larceny in House, to value of £5, or with Menaces, . . . . .	.	1	3	2	2	1
Larceny by a Servant,	1	1	3	1	.	3
Embezzlement,	2	1	2	1	3	4
Larceny of Post Letters,	1	.	.	.	.	1
Simple Larceny and Minor Larcenies,	157	155	160	147	164	142
Obtaining Goods, &c., by False Pretences, . . . . .	.	2	6	4	10	3
Falsifying Accounts,	1	1	.	.	.	.
Other Frauds, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	3	.	6	2	1	.
Class IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property.						
	8	9	7	13	10	13
Class V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency.						
Forgery and Uttering (Felony),	2	.	.	.	3	1
Forgery (Misdemeanour),	1	.	.	.	.	.
Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin,	1	.	.	.	.	1
Class VI.—Other Offences not included in the above Classes.						
Offences against the State and Public Order:—						
Intimidation by Threatening Letters, Notices, or otherwise, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.
Offences against Public Justice:—						
Bribery, &c.,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Perjury,	1	.	.	1	.	.
Indecent Exposure, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	2	1
Suicide (attempting to commit),	4	3	1	3	2	4
TOTAL,	223	224	246	239	264	224

and Apprehensions in each Month of the Year.

COMMITTED.						APPREHENSIONS.											
July. (8).	Aug. (9).	Sept. (10).	Oct. (11).	Nov. (12).	Dec. (13).	Jan. (14).	Feb. (15).	March. (16).	April. (17).	May. (18).	June. (19).	July. (20).	August. (21).	Sept. (22).	Oct. (23).	Nov. (24).	Dec. (25).
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	1
.	.	.	!	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	!	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	!	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
!	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	.	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	5
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	!	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	!	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	!	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
3	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
7	1	3	8	.	1	1	.	6	5	7	4	3	1	3	9	.	1
.
!	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	.
1	3	2	4	2	.	2	4	7	6	.	3	.	2	1	2	.	.
5	6	5	1	2	7	.	1	4	.	.	2	.	.	6	2	.	2
1	2	.	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
.
.	.	.	.	!	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	34	20	17	17	17	16	14	15	6	9	14	9	10	8	5	12	8
4	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	1	.	5	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	1
4	.	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	.	1	3	.	1
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
171	113	155	148	133	131	71	55	56	39	59	44	73	62	51	68	56	72
3	2	3	5	3	2	.	.	4	4	7	1	2	1	2	1	4	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	.	.	.	.	3	4	6	3	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
.
5	7	10	10	6	8	4	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	6	2	5
1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	4	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.
.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
5	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	1	3	2	4	5	2	4	3	1	4
250	217	222	220	184	183	117	93	111	79	107	88	120	90	89	113	82	101

TABLE IV.—Number of Indictable Offences committed and

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED.					NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	October, November, December.	Total Crime.	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July, August, September.	
A.	125	133	114	105	477	57	50	52	
B.	122	125	107	96	450	67	62	65	
C.	275	260	262	203	1,000	131	87	113	
D.	94	98	86	76	354	38	54	43	
E.	65	101	108	88	357	19	16	15	
F.	12	10	17	19	58	9	5	11	
TOTAL,	693	727	689	587	2,696	321	274	299	

Disposal of Persons proceeded against in each Police District.

PROCEEDED AGAINST.					DISPOSAL OF PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST.						Otherwise disposed of.
	October, November, December.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Discharged.		Tried Summarily and		Committed for Trial and		
					Charge with- drawn.	Charge dismissed.	Discharged (Acquitted).	Convicted.	Sent to Prison.	Released on Bail.	
	61	220	132	88	.	1	46	117	44	12	.
	71	265	218	47	.	6	43	124	72	20	.
	85	416	290	126	.	6	81	188	82	54	5
	41	176	123	44	1	5	38	66	49	17	.
	32	82	63	19	.	2	24	30	21	5	.
	6	31	21	10	.	.	17	6	5	3	.
	296	1,190	846	344	1	20	249	531	273	111	6

TABLE V.—NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—

OFFENCES. (1.)	APPREHENSIONS.					
	PERSONS APPREHENDED.					
	Total Number. (2.)			Apprehended.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Without Warrant. (3.)	On Warrant issued in First Instance. (4.)	On Warrant issued on Failure to Appear to Summons. (5.)
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assaults:—						
Aggravated,	119	95	24	119	.	.
On Constable,	301	219	82	301	.	.
Common,	1,263	796	470	1,263	1	2
Betting and Gaming, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cruelty to Animals,	32	31	1	30	1	1
Cruelty to Children,	108	38	68	97	4	5
Diseases of Animals Act, Offences against, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dogs, Offences in relation to, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elementary Education Act, Offences against, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Game Laws, Offences against:—						
Illegal Buying and Selling of Game, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Highway Acts, Offences against:—						
Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts,	24	23	1	24	.	.
Obstructions and Nuisances,	159	54	105	159	.	.
Locomotives, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Indecent Exposure,	11	11	.	11	.	.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:—						
Drunkenness,	7,756	4,589	3,166	7,756	.	29
Permitting Drunkenness on Licensed Premises, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences against Public Order,	5	5	.	5	.	.
Illegal Sale of Drink,	44	5	39	.	.	44
Offences against Closing Regulations, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labour Laws, Offences against:—						
Breach of Contracts, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Factory Acts, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shop Hours Act, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Acts for the Protection of Labour, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Damage:—						
To Trees, Shrubs, &c.,	2	2	.	2	.	.
Other Offences,	344	226	118	344	.	.
Merchant Shipping Act, Offences against,	3	3	.	3	.	.
Military and Naval Law, Offences against:—						
Army,	201	201	.	201	.	.
Navy,	9	9	.	9	.	.
Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces, Offences in relation to,	1	1	.	1	.	.
Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against:—						
Offences by Pawnbrokers,	5	2	3	5	.	.
Unlawful Pledging, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peace Preservation Act, Offences against,	2	2	.	2	.	.
Police Regulations, Offences against:—						
Unlawful Possession,	354	241	113	354	.	.
Dublin Metropolitan Police Act,	3,311	1,716	1,595	3,270	.	41
Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Borough Bye-Laws, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Local Acts and Bye-Laws,	2	2	.	2	.	.
Poor Law, Offences against:—						
Neglecting to Maintain Family, &c.,	43	39	4	19	22	2
Misbehaviour by Paupers,	21	8	13	21	.	.
Prevention of Crimes Acts:—						
Offences by Licence Holders,	16	16	.	9	7	.
Prostitution,	472	.	472	472	.	.
Railways, Offences in Relation to,	11	10	1	11	.	.
Revenue Laws, Offences against, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sanitary Law, Offences against:—						
Public Health Acts, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Local Acts and Bye-Laws, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against,	18	16	2	18	.	.
Stealing:—						
Growing Fruit, Plants, Vegetables, &c.,	12	12	.	12	.	.
Vaccination Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy Acts, Offences against:—						
Begging,	424	237	187	424	.	.
Sleeping out,	4	3	1	4	.	.
Gaming, &c.,	1	1	.	1	.	.
Found in Enclosed Premises,	64	58	6	64	.	.
Frequenting,	17	16	1	17	.	.
Other Offences,	470	457	13	470	.	.
Weights and Measures Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offences by Pedlars,	8	7	1	8	.	.
TOTAL,	15,667	9,151	6,516	15,503	35	124
GRAND TOTAL OF PERSONS APPREHENDED AND APPEARING TO SUMMONS,	29,736	19,561	10,175	.	.	.

The following cases, ordinarily dealt with summarily, which have been sent for Trial under a special statutory provision
Indecent

Apprehensions and Prosecutions.

			PROCEEDINGS BY SUMMONS.							
Disposal of Persons Apprehended.			Persons dealt with on Summons.			Disposal of Persons dealt with on Summons.			Convictions in Absence of Defendant. (All cases in this column are included in Col. 11). (13).	
Discharged. (6).	Convicted. (7).	Otherwise disposed of. (8).	(9).			Discharged. (10).	Convicted. (11).	Otherwise disposed of. (12).		
			Total.	Males.	Females.					
.	.	.	231	190	41	18	213	.	The Court records do not afford the information required for this Column.	
3	116	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	294	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
413	863	.	375	169	216	186	189	.		
.	.	.	22	20	2	3	19	.		
6	26	.	633	592	41	67	666	.		
29	77	.	119	68	51	66	63	.		
.	.	.	69	62	7	7	62	.		
.	.	.	2,169	1,656	453	215	1,894	.		
.	.	.	216	170	45	16	199	.		
.	.	.	4	4	.	.	4	.		
12	12	.	2,819	2,782	37	305	2,514	.		
26	133	.	1,685	492	1,193	396	1,289	.		
.	.	.	3	2	.	.	2	.		
2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
413	7,370	2	6	5	1	2	4	.		
.	5	.	25	22	3	12	13	.		
5	39	.	6	6	.	1	5	.		
.	.	.	214	49	165	66	158	.		
.	.	.	83	73	10	64	19	.		
.	.	.	223	202	21	139	84	.		
.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	.		
.	.	.	12	11	1	2	10	.		
.	.	.	88	78	10	5	83	.		
.	.	.	8	7	1	1	7	.		
81	263	.	137	82	55	51	86	.		
.	3	.	1	1	.	.	1	.		
18	3	180	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	4	3	1	2	2	.		
1	1	.	3	3	.	.	3	.		
82	272	.	1	.	1	1	.	.		
375	2,936	.	1,670	1,131	539	414	1,256	.		
.	.	.	330	305	25	21	309	.		
.	2	.	19	16	3	1	18	.		
14	29	.	24	20	4	6	16	.		
2	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	467	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	10	.	20	10	10	8	12	.		
.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.		
.	.	.	694	386	308	279	415	.		
.	.	.	498	327	171	199	299	.		
15	3	.	1,654	1,426	228	497	1,167	.		
3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	24	19	5	3	21	.		
71	340	13	1	1	.	1	.	.		
1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
194	276	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	37	27	10	12	26	.		
7	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.		
1,824	13,638	205	14,069	10,410	3,659	3,048	11,021	.		
4,872	24,659	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

are excluded from this Return, viz.:—Cruelty to Children 6; Assault, 22; Malicious Damage to Property, 31; Exposure, 2.

TABLE VI.—CASES TRIED SUMMARILY.

OFFENCES. (1).	Persons proceeded against. (2).	Number discharged.		Committed to Industrial School. (5).
		Charge withdrawn. (3).	Charge dismissed. (4).	
Section (a.) Indictable Offences tried Summarily.				
Simple Larceny, Offences punishable as Simple Larceny, Larceny from the Person, Larceny by a Servant, Embezzlement, Receiving Stolen Goods, Suicide, Attempting to Commit (in Dublin),	625 4 100 5 16 10 26	7 10 1 1 1 1	178 58 2 2 5 6	4 1
TOTAL OF SECTION (a),	786	19	231	6
Section (b.) Other Offences tried Summarily.				
Adulteration of Food and Drugs, Assaults :— Aggravated, on Women and Children, On Constable, Common, Betting and Gaming, Cruelty to Animals, Cruelty to Children, Diseases of Animals Act, Offences against, Dogs, Offences in relation to, Elementary Education Acts, Offences against, Game Laws, Offences against :— Illegal Buying and Selling of Game, . Highway Acts, Offences against :— Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts, Obstructions and Nuisances, Locomotives, Indecent Exposure, Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against :— Drunkenness, Permitting Drunkenness on Licensed Premises, Other Offences against Public Order, Illegal Sale of Drink, Offences against Closing Regulations, Other Offences, Labour Laws, Offences against :— Breach of Contracts, Factory Acts, Shop Hours Acts, Other Acts for the Protection of Labour, Malicious Damage :— To Trees, Shrubs, &c., Other Offences, Merchant Shipping Act, Offences against, Military and Naval Law, Offences against :— Army, Navy, Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces, Offences in relation to, Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against :— Offences by Pawnbrokers, Unlawful Pledging, Peace Preservation Act, Offences against, Police Regulations, Offences against :— Unlawful Possession, Dublin Metropolitan Police Act, Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851, Borough Bye-Laws, Local Acts and Bye-laws, Poor Law, Offences against :— Neglecting to maintain Family, &c., Misbehaviour by Paupers, Prevention of Crimes Acts :— Offences by License Holders, Prostitution, Railways, Offences in Relation to, Revenue Laws, Offences against, Sanitary Law, Offences against :— Public Health Acts, Local Acts and Bye-laws, Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against, Stealing :— Growing Fruit, Plants, Vegetables, &c., Vaccination Acts, Offences against, Vagrancy Acts, Offences against :— Begging, Sleeping out, Gaming, &c., Found in Enclosed Premises, Frequenting, Other Offences, Weights and Measures Acts, Offences against, Pedlars Act, Offences against,	231 . 119 301 1,641 22 665 225 69 2,109 215 4 2,843 1,844 2 11 7,791 25 11 258 83 223 2 12 88 8 2 481 4 201 9 1 4 6 6 355 4,981 330 19 2 67 21 16 472 31 1 694 498 1,672 12 24 425 4 1 64 17 470 37 9	1 . . 30 . 1 2 8 7 . . 3 1 .<		

a Hackney Carmen whose licences were suspended.

b Handed over to Military or Naval Authorities.

—Proceedings and Results.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.													Cases where a Second Punishment is added.			Otherwise disposed of.
Number Convicted.	Imprisonment.							Reformatory School.	Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without sureties.		Whipping.	Fine.	Recognizances with or without Sureties.	
	Total.	Over 6 months.	6 months and over 2.	3 months and over 2.	3 months and over 1.	1 month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.				Probation of First Offenders Act.	Special Statute.				
(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).	(11).	(12).	(13).	(14).	(15).	(16).	(17).	(17A).	(18).	(19).	(20).	(21).
436	388	.	45	81	74	123	65	14	.	20	14	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
62	49	.	14	8	15	10	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
13	13	.	1	1	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	18	.	.	3	10	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
531	476	.	60	93	103	146	74	17	.	22	16	.	.	.	.	.
213	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	212	.	1	.	.	.	.
146	115	.	50	64	42	79	1	1	.	82	1	.	.	.	11	.
294	211	.	29	15	150	402	46	.	.	372	4	9	.	.	4	.
1,042	657	.	.	1	.	4	104	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	91	.
19	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	591	.	.	.	.	.	.
592	1	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	32	.	3	.	.	8	.
140	105	.	11	31	11	35	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.
62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,894	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,894	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190	.	.	.	.	.	.
190	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,526	.	.	.	.	.	.
2,526	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1,420	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,422	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	6	.	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7,374	19	.	.	.	10	8	1	.	.	7,355	.	.	.	.	21	22
13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
197	170	.	1	7	20	74	68	.	.	26	1	.	.	.	.	.
19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.
84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
249	.	.	.	.	47	61	35	.	.	204	2	.	.	.	3	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5180
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
279	143	.	.	2	41	61	39	5	.	121	3	.	.	.	2	.
4,192	63	.	.	.	2	15	36	.	.	4,128	11	.	.	.	19	.
300	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	309	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
45	41	.	5	11	8	14	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	19	.	.	.	.	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	214
467	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	467	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
415	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	415	.	.	.	.	.	.
299	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	299	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,160	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,160	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	5	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
340	330	.	.	.	5	103	231	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	28	.	2	6	6	14	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
14	12	.	.	4	1	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
276	268	.	.	11	30	120	107	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
24,050	2,366	.	98	144	377	1,008	729	12	.	22,238	26	13	.	.	154	208
28,190	2,532	.	158	237	480	1,154	803	29	.	22,260	42	13	.	.	154	208

c Recomm'ted to prison.

TABLE VII.—Number of Persons proceeded against for Offences determined

Section (a)—Indictable

DIVISIONS.	Persons Apprehended.		Persons dealt with on Summons.		Persons proceeded against.	Number Discharged.		Committed to Industrial School.	CONVICTED		
						Charge Withdrawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Number Convicted.	IMPRISONMENT.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Total.	Over 6 Months.
A.	98	70	.	.	163	3	43	.	117	99	.
B.	132	29	3	3	167	.	48	.	124	119	.
C.	177	93	3	2	275	15	67	5	188	169	.
D.	77	25	1	1	104	1	37	.	66	61	.
E.	40	13	.	1	54	.	24	.	30	25	.
F.	14	9	.	.	23	.	17	.	6	3	.
Total.	533	239	7	7	786	19	231	5	531	476	.

Section (b)—Offences, other than

DIVISIONS.	Persons Apprehended.		Persons dealt with on Summons.		Total Persons proceeded against.	Number Discharged.		Committed to Industrial School.	CONVICTED			
						Charge With-drawn.	Charge Dis-missed.		Number Convicted.	IMPRISONMENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Total.	Over 6 Months.	
A.	1,761	1,471	2,370	921	6,523	.	1,066	.	5,421	563	.	
B.	1,978	867	1,895	648	5,378	25	420	2	4,907	318	.	
C.	2,570	2,351	2,708	1,195	8,819	59	1,871	14	6,818	839	.	
D.	1,724	1,395	1,417	461	4,997	.	877	.	4,061	440	.	
E.	564	233	1,114	155	2,066	32	226	.	1,804	89	.	
F.	554	209	911	279	1,953	33	263	.	1,648	107	.	
Total.	9,161	6,516	10,410	3,659	29,736	149	4,723	16	24,659	2,355	.	

summarily, and Results of Proceedings in each Police District.

Offences disposed of Summarily.

AND SENTENCED.										Cases where a Second Punishment is added.			Otherwise Disposed of.
IMPRISONMENT.					Re-formatory School.	Whipping.	Fine.	Recognisances with or without Sureties.		Whipping.	Fine.	Recognisances with or without Sureties.	
6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 Days.	14 Days and under.				Probation of First Offenders' Act.	Special Statute.				
8	12	25	40	13	6	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	.
10	25	24	42	18	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
25	45	37	31	21	4	.	5	10	.	.	.	.	.
6	8	13	17	17	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	3	3	13	6	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
60	93	103	146	74	17	.	22	16	.	.	.	.	.

Indictable, disposed of Summarily.

AND SENTENCED.										Cases where a Second Punishment is added.			Otherwise Disposed of.
IMPRISONMENT.					Re-formatory School.	Whipping.	Fine.	Recognisances with or without Sureties.		Whipping.	Fine.	Recognisances with or without Sureties.	
6 Months and over 3.	3 Months and over 2.	2 Months and over 1.	1 Month and over 14 Days.	14 Days and under.				Probation of First Offenders' Act.	Special Statute.				
11	35	97	334	86	.	.	4,853	3	.	.	.	104	38
12	15	44	120	127	6	.	4,582	.	.	.	.	.	25
40	56	120	313	310	6	.	5,933	23	13	.	.	26	61
25	29	85	172	129	.	.	3,614	.	.	.	.	24	66
1	3	7	39	39	.	.	1,715	.	.	.	.	.	4
9	6	24	30	38	.	.	1,541	.	.	.	.	.	9
98	144	377	1,008	729	12	.	22,238	26	13	.	.	154	203
								HIC:					

TABLE VIII.—CASES TRIED SUMMARILY.—

Section (a)—Indictable Offences Tried Summarily.—

OFFENCES. (1.)	Total Numbers Convicted. (2.)	Sex of Persons Convicted. (3.)		Age of					
		Males.	Fe- males.	Under 12 years.		12 and under 16.		16 and under 21.	
				(4.)		(5.)		(6.)	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Simple Larceny,	436	332	114	3	.	13	4	56	7
Offences punishable as Simple Larceny,	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Larceny from the Person,	62	24	28	.	.	1	2	8	.
Larceny by a Servant,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Embezzlement,	13	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Receiving Stolen Goods,	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suicide, Attempting to Commit (in Dublin),	19	15	4	.	.	.	.	2	.
TOTAL OF SECTION (a),	531	379	152	3	.	14	6	66	7

Section (b)—Other Offences Tried Summarily.—Age, Sex

Assaults:—									
Aggravated, on Women and Children,	116	93	23	.	.	1	.	2	3
On Constable,	294	214	80	.	.	.	.	17	3
Common,	853	548	305	.	.	5	.	64	24
Cruelty to Animals,	26	25	1	.	.	2	.	9	.
Cruelty to Children,	77	27	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Highway Acts, Offences against:—									
Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts,	12	11	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Obstructions and Nuisances,	133	46	87	.	.	.	21	6	44
Indecent Exposure,	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:—									
Drunkenness,	7,370	4,359	3,011	.	.	6	1	266	104
Other Offences against Public Order,	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Illegal Sale of Drink,	39	5	34	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malicious Damage:—									
To Trees, Shrubs, &c.,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	263	168	95	1	.	2	.	26	4
Merchant Shipping Act, Offences against,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Military and Naval Law, Offences against:—									
Army,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces, Offences in relation to,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against:—									
Unlawful Pledging,	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peace Preservation Act, Offences against,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Police Regulations, Offences against:—									
Unlawful Possession,	273	190	83	3	.	11	2	27	3
Dublin Metropolitan Police Act,	2,936	1,494	1,442	.	.	20	5	315	133
Local Acts and Bye-laws,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poor Law, Offences against:—									
Neglecting to maintain Family, &c.,	29	27	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Misbehaviour by Paupers,	19	8	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prevention of Crimes Acts:—									
Offences by Licence Holders,	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prostitution,	467	.	467	.	.	.	.	.	5
Railways, Offences in Relation to,	10	10	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against,	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stealing:—									
Growing Fruit, Plants, Vegetables, &c.,	9	9	.	.	.	4	.	4	.
Vagrancy Acts, Offences against:—									
Begging,	340	183	157	.	.	3	.	1	.
Sleeping out,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Found in Enclosed Premises,	34	32	2	.	.	.	.	4	1
Frequenting,	14	13	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Other Offences,	276	266	10	.	.	10	.	44	.
Other Offences, viz:—									
Pedlars' Act, Offences against,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL OF SECTION (b),	13,638	7,773	5,865	7	.	64	29	790	233

Age, Sex, and Education of Persons Convicted.

Age, Sex, and Education of Persons Convicted.

PERSONS CONVICTED.										EDUCATION OF PERSONS CONVICTED.							
21 and under 30. (7.)		30 and under 40. (8.)		40 and under 50. (9.)		50 and under 60. (10.)		60 and upwards. (11.)		Neither Read nor Write. (12.)		Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly. (13.)		Read and Write well. (14.)		Superior Education. (15.)	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
85	27	76	31	50	26	29	13	10	6	68	21	252	92	2	1	.	.
.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
8	12	4	7	1	8	1	2	1	2	4	5	20	23	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
6	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
7	3	2	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	15	3	.	.	.	.
103	45	85	41	59	30	35	15	11	8	73	27	300	122	8	1	.	.

and Education of Persons Convicted after Apprehension.

21	10	32	4	24	6	8	.	2	.	14	6	79	17	.	.	.	.
100	41	60	24	26	6	11	4	.	2	32	23	180	68	2	.	.	.
210	140	157	80	72	41	32	18	8	2	165	80	371	225	11	.	1	.
3	.	9	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	17	.	2	1	.	.
6	12	12	23	7	12	2	2	.	1	9	15	18	35	.	.	.	.
2	1	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	9	1	.	.	.	.
14	8	6	4	15	4	5	2	.	4	7	36	31	51	8	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	7	.	1	.	.	.
1,183	927	1,303	947	800	671	435	225	276	136	656	726	3,289	2,190	388	25	26	.
2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
2	11	.	19	3	3	.	1	.	.	1	8	4	26	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
66	42	38	23	24	17	11	7	.	2	15	36	148	59	5	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
65	22	44	28	24	19	11	7	5	1	31	21	158	61	1	.	.	.
527	590	358	427	100	191	78	76	36	31	168	329	1,296	1,096	21	17	9	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	11	2	5	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	22	1	2	.	.	.
3	3	3	6	1	3	.	.	1	.	1	3	7	8	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
.	235	.	152	.	67	.	4	.	4	.	103	.	264	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
12	6	26	28	28	31	42	35	71	57	63	47	119	110	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
11	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	27	1	.	.	.	.
6	.	5	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	12	1	.	.	.	.
108	7	58	2	31	1	9	.	11	.	51	1	215	9	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2,361	2,017	2,151	1,770	1,334	1,074	653	382	413	240	1,236	1,435	6,068	4,317	443	113	36	.

TABLE IX.—Proceedings

SURETIES.			
SUBJECT OF PROCEEDINGS.		Number of Applications.	Number of Orders made.
(1).		(2).	(3).
Orders to find Sureties to keep the Peace		249	249
Orders to find Sureties for Good Behaviour,		147	147
TOTAL,		396	396
MAINTENANCE.			
Married Women :—			
Orders for Maintenance in cases of Desertion (49 and 50 Vic., cap. 52),		58	47
Children :—			
Orders for payment of Maintenance under Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., cap. 41, sec. 7),		4	4
Orders for payment of Maintenance in Industrial Schools (31 and 32 Vic., cap. 25, secs. 29 and 30),		39	38
Orders for payment of Maintenance in Reformatory Schools (31 and 32 Vic., cap. 59, sec. 23),		23	23
TOTAL,		119	112
SUBJECT OF PROCEEDINGS.		Number of Applications.	Number of Orders made.
(1).		(2).	(3).
STOLEN GOODS, &c.			
Stolen Goods : Orders for Restoration :—			
(a) After a Conviction (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 6, and 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 126, sec. 8),		108	108
(b) In other Cases (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 24, secs. 56 and 57, and certain Local Acts),		76	76
Goods unlawfully detained : Orders for Restoration (5 and 6 Vic., cap. 24, sec. 63, and certain Local Acts),		44	37
Goods unlawfully Pawned : Orders for Restoration (26 Geo. III., cap. 43, sec. 13),		3	2
TOTAL,		231	223
EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.			
Orders under Employers and Workmen Act, 1875,		44	25
Orders for Seamen's Wages (Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, sec. 164),			
TOTAL,		44	25
CHILDREN.			
Attendance Orders : Orders made under the Irish Education Act, 1892, sec. 4,		443	424
Committals to Industrial Schools under {	Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, sec. 11,	235	225
	Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, sec. 13,	21	21
	Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1890,	13	12
Custody of Children : Orders under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894,			
TOTAL,		712	672

in Quasi-Criminal Matters.

SURETIES.						
ORDERS ENFORCED BY IMPRISONMENT.						
TOTAL.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.					
	Over 6 months.	6 months and over 3.	3 months and over 2.	2 months and over 1.	1 month and over 14 days.	14 days and under.
(4).	(5).	(6).	(7).	(8).	(9).	(10).
55	.	.	2	5	20	28
76	.	.	1	4	26	45
131	.	.	3	9	46	73

MAINTENANCE.						
.
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SUBJECT OF PROCEEDINGS.	Number of Applications.	Number of Orders made.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)
SANITARY LAW.		
Nuisances : Orders dealing with (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 112, &c.),	1,294	1,142
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation : Orders prohibiting use of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 113),	58	44
Overcrowded Houses : Orders for Closing (53 and 54 Vic., cap. 70, sec. 32).	15	15
Unsound Meat, &c.: Orders for Destruction of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 133, and 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 23),	470	470
Persons suffering from Infectious Disease : Orders for Removal of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 141),	8	8
Dead Bodies : Orders for Removal of (41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, sec. 158),	3	3
TOTAL,	1,848	1,682
OTHER ORDERS.		
Dangerous and Neglected Structures : Orders relating to (Town's Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, sec. 75, and certain Local Acts),	708	648
Dogs : Orders to keep under Control (34 and 35 Vic., cap. 55, sec. 2), . . . . .	.	.
„ Orders to Destroy (34 and 35 Vic., cap. 55, sec. 2), . . . . .	.	.
„ Orders to take out Licences (28 and 29 Vic., cap. 50, sec. 6),	293	293
Indecent Photographs, &c. : Orders to Destroy (20 and 21 Vic., cap. 53), . . . . .	.	.
Small Tenements : Orders for Possession (14 and 15 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 15, and 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 76, sec. 10),	3,541	7,076
Wife's Earnings : Orders to Protect (28 and 29 Vic., cap. 43, sec. 1), . . . . .	.	.

TABLE X.—Offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws.—Nature

(a)—Offences by

OFFENCES.	CLASS OF				
	CONSUMPTION ON PREMISES.				
	Publicans.			Wine Sellers only.	Theatres, Canteens, &c.
	With Public House only.	With Hotel.	With other Business.		
Selling, during Prohibited Hours,	13	.	51	.	.
" to Children, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
" to Drunken Persons,	5	.	10	.	.
Permitting, on Licensed Premises, consumption of liquor contrary to tenor of Licence, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.
Permitting Betting or Gaming,	1	.	2	.	.
" Drunkenness or Riotous Conduct,	2	.	9	.	.
" Prostitutes or Reputed Thieves to resort, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Harbouring, &c., Police when on Duty, . . . . .	.	.	2	.	.
Refusing or delaying to admit Police on Duty, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.
Other Offences, . . . . .	.	2	13	.	.
TOTAL,	21	2	89	.	.

(b)—Offences by other

OFFENCES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	RESULT OF		
				Charge withdrawn.	CHARGE DISMISSED.	
					With Caution.	Without Caution.
Drunkenness in a Public Place,	3,228	1,504	4,732	.	345	13
" on Licensed Premises,	8	2	10	.	.	1
" and Disorderly Conduct,	998	1,243	2,236	.	48	2
" in Charge of Vehicles, &c.,	250	6	256	.	2	1
" Habitual, (a)	113	445	558	.	4	.
Selling or Keeping for Sale without a Licence,	49	198	247	3	49	5
Tippling or found on Licensed Premises at Prohibited Hours,	142	5	147	34	30	45
Tippling on Unlicensed Premises,	17	7	24	.	1	6
Other Offences,	29	2	31	1	5	15
TOTAL,	4,829	3,412	8,241	38	474	87

(a) Repeated intoxication within the

of Offence, Number of Persons tried, and the Result of Proceedings.

Licensed Persons.

OFFENDER.				Total.	RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS.										
CONSUMPTION OFF PREMISES.			Charge with-drawn.		CHARGE DISMISSED.		Con-victed.	FINED.					Im-prisoned.	Other-wise disposed of.	Re-corded on Licence.
Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer.	Spirit Grocer only.	Beer Dealer only.			With Caution.	Without Caution.		Under £1.	£1 and under £2.	£2 and under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and upwards.			
2	.	.	66	26	12	13	15	.	7	3	5	.	.	.	4
.
.	.	.	15	.	3	2	10	2	1	6	1	.	.	.	.
32	.	2	35	.	6	11	18	1	4	9	4	.	.	.	2
.	.	1	4	.	1	.	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	.	11	1	2	4	4	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	1
.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	15	2	4	6	3	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
34	.	4	150	29	28	36	57	3	17	26	10	1	.	.	8

than Licensed Persons.

PROCEEDINGS.											
Convicted.	FINED WITH ALTERNATIVE OF IMPRISONMENT.							IMPRISONED WITHOUT ALTERNATIVE OF FINE.			Otherwise disposed of.
	Under 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. under 5s.	5s. under 10s.	10s. under £1.	£1 under £2.	£2 and upwards.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and over.		
4,375	1	660	3,367	346	1	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	1	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.
2,186	2	20	629	386	550	84	3	11	.	1	
253	4	2	11	52	148	34	1	.	.	1	
554	.	.	29	136	225	156	2	5	1	.	
190	.	.	.	2	6	11	68	74	23	1	
48	1	10	24	15	3	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	7	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.
10	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7,042	8	701	4,065	1,449	937	226	74	90	29	3	

meaning of 35 & 36 Vlo, chap. 94, sect. 12.

TABLE XI.—Offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws.

(a)—Offences by Licensed Persons in each Police District.

Division.	Total.	Result of Proceedings.											
		Charge with- drawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Con- victed.	Fined.					Im- prisoned.	Other- wise disposed of.	Re- corded on Licence.
			With Caution.	Without Caution.		Under £1.	£1 and under £2.	£2 and under £5.	£5 and under £10	£10 and upwards.			
A.	40	13	4	5	18	.	6	11	1	.	.	.	.
B.	24	10	1	6	7	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	1
C.	50	6	11	18	15	.	4	8	3	.	.	.	2
D.	21	.	10	1	10	.	4	.	5	1	.	.	5
E.	3	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
F.	12	.	1	6	5	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	150	29	23	36	57	3	17	26	10	1	.	.	8

(b)—Offences by other than Licensed Persons in each Police District.

Division.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Result of Proceedings.													
				Charge withdrawn.	Charge Dismissed.		Convicted.	Fined with Alternative of Imprisonment.						Imprisoned without Alternative of Fine.			Otherwise disposed of.
					With Caution.	Without Caution.		Under 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. under 5s.	5s. under 10s.	10s. under £1.	£1 under £2.	£2 and upwards.	14 Days and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and over.	
A.	603	644	1,337	.	15	10	1,312	.	32	829	213	191	45	.	2	.	.
B.	1,146	470	1,616	15	1	17	1,583	3	17	1,167	180	183	29	3	.	1	.
C.	1,402	1,327	2,729	23	263	33	2,410	1	383	910	536	273	131	69	77	27	3
D.	923	751	1,674	.	166	18	1,490	.	232	675	350	162	58	2	10	1	.
E.	324	133	457	.	4	.	453	4	2	269	88	73	17	.	.	.	.
F.	341	87	428	.	25	9	394	.	35	215	82	55	6	.	1	.	.
TOTAL,	4,829	3,412	8,241	38	474	87	7,642	8	701	4,065	1,449	937	286	74	90	29	3

NOTE.—Cases from the A, B, and E Divisions are tried in the Southern, those from C and D Divisions in the Northern, and those from F Division in Kingstown Police Court.

TABLE XII.—Showing the number and description of Premises Licensed for the sale of Intoxicating Liquor in each Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District on the 31st December, 1901.

Division.	Consumption on Premises.						Consumption off Premises.				Licensed Premises open on Sunday.			
	Public Houses.			Wine Houses.	Theatres, Canteens, &c.	Total.	Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer.	Spirit Grocer only.	Beer Dealer only.	Total.	Public House.	Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer and Spirit Grocer only.	Beer Dealer.	Total.
	Public Houses only.	With Hotel.	With other Business.											
A.	27	3	154	.	.	184	43	3	11	57	178	26	8	212
B.	34	22	147	13	3	219	56	6	11	73	186	25	4	215
C.	46	13	138	5	.	204	82	4	18	104	175	62	6	233
D.	18	5	127	3	1	154	48	2	5	55	133	28	3	164
E.	.	.	83	.	1	84	52	.	1	53	80	22	1	103
F.	3	6	68	1	.	78	23	.	13	36	73	11	13	97
TOTAL.	130	49	717	22	5	923	304	15	59	378	825	164	35	1,024

TABLE XIII.—Showing the number of Applications for New, Renewal, and Transfer Licences which were opposed by the Police at Licensing Sessions, and the numbers Granted and Refused during the Year 1901.

CLASS OF PREMISES.	New Licences.		Renewal Licences.		Transfer Licences.	
	Granted.	Refused.	Granted.	Refused.	Granted.	Refused.
CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES—						
Public House only,	.	.	.	.	23	3
Public House and Hotel,	.	.	1	1	1	.
Public House and Other Business,	1	5	3	1	11	4
Wine House,	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theatre, Canteen, &c.,	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES—						
Spirit Grocer and Beer Dealer,	7	4	2	2	.	.
Spirit Grocer only,	1	2	.	1	1	.
Beer Dealer only,	.	1	.	.	2	.
TOTALS,	9	12	6	5	38	7

TABLE XIV.—Return of Persons Convicted Three Times and Upwards, of being Drunk, or Drunk and Disorderly, during the year ended 31st December, 1901 (so far as known to the Police).

DIVISION.	No. Convicted 3 times and less than 5.	No. Convicted 5 times and less than 10.	No. Convicted 10 times and upwards.	TOTAL.
A.	31	13	2	46
B.	46	13	2	61
C.	51	13	.	64
D.	28	6	.	32
E.	8	1	1	10
F.	7	2	.	9
TOTAL.	169	48	5	222

TABLE XV.—Showing the Number of Dogs Licensed, Number of Stray Dogs seized by the Police, how Disposed of, and the Result of Prosecutions during the Year 1901.

	Number of Dogs Licensed. (1.)	Number of Stray Dogs seized by Police. (2.)	How Disposed of.						Number of Persons prosecuted.			Sentence.					
			Destroyed. (3.)	Restored to Owner. (4.)	Sold. (5.)	Died, &c. (6.)	Remaining in "Dog's Home" on 31st Dec., 1901. (7.)	Total. (8.)	For Unlicensed Dogs. (9.)	For Stray and un- muzzled Dogs. (10.)	Total. (11.)	Dismissed. (12.)	Fined.				Other penalties. (17.)
													Under £5. (13.)	5s. and under 10s. (14.)	10s. and under £1. (15.)	£1 and over. (16.)	
Dublin City,	5,488	568	453	14	84	17	.	568	1,101	129	1,230	113	1,057	28	20	.	12
Blackrock Township,	516	11	7	3	1	.	.	11	75	27	102	14	81	1	.	.	6
Dalkey "	227	9	6	.	3	.	.	9	51	19	70	9	58	1	1	1	.
Killiney "	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	3	.	.	.	.
Kingstown "	795	13	8	1	4	.	.	13	109	39	148	21	116	1	3	.	7
Pembroke "	922	124	94	6	22	2	.	124	103	19	122	6	116	.	.	.	.
Rathmines "	1,543	112	79	7	23	3	.	112	164	43	207	26	176	4	1	.	.
Outside Townships,	186	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	31	147	7	113	9	10	2	6
TOTAL,	9,747	837	647	31	137	22	.	837	1,721	308	2,029	196	1,720	44	35	3	31

TABLE XVI.—Return of Ticket-of-Leave Convicts, also of Persons under Police Supervision.

	Ticket-of-Leave Convicts in Dublin during the year.				How disposed of.								Number under Police Supervision.		How disposed of.								
	In Dublin at commence- ment of the year.	Came from Prison during the year.	Transferred from other places.	Total in Dublin during the year.	Transferred to other places.	Emigrated.	Absconded.	Dead.	Convicted and Sentenced for new offences.	Licences Revoked for Misconduct.	Licences expired.	Number at present on Licen es.	In Dublin at commence- ment of the year.	Came from Prison during the year.	Transferred from other places	Total in Dublin during the year.	Transferred to other places.	Absconded.	Emigrated.	Dead.	Imprisoned for new Offences.	Term of Supervision expired.	Number at present under Supervision.
1901.																							
Total,	27	33	2	62	14	2	5	-	5	6	9	20	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE XVII.—CHARACTER of PERSONS PROSECUTED.

DIVISION. (1.)	PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES. (NOT TRIED SUMMARILY.)																	
	TOTAL (2.)			Habitually Engaged in Crime.						Prostitutes (6.)	Vagrants. (7.)		Other Persons of Bad Character. (8.)		Habitual Drunkards (not under preceding heads). (9.)		Previous Character good or unknown. (10.)	
				Thieves. (3.)		Receivers. (4.)		Otherwise. (5.)										
	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.	57	39	18	8	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	12
B.	104	86	18	21	1	4	4	10	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	49	11
C.	146	103	43	7	2	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	3	2	.	.	93	24
D.	74	55	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	46	18
E.	29	23	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	21	5
F.	8	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
TOTAL. . .	418	313	105	41	8	4	4	10	.	19	.	.	11	2	.	1	247	71

DIVISION. (11.)	PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST SUMMARILY.																	
	TOTAL. (12.)			Habitually Engaged in Crime.						Prostitutes. (16.)	Vagrants. (17.)		Other Persons of Bad Character. (18.)		Habitual Drunkards (not under preceding heads). (19.)		Previous Character good or unknown. (20.)	
				Thieves. (13.)		Receivers. (14.)		Otherwise. (15.)										
	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.	6,636	4,224	2,462	23	7	.	.	.	.	97	38	3	7	3	7	9	4,149	2,343
B.	5,545	4,008	1,537	5	3	.	.	3	.	136	49	76	8	.	.	.	3,943	1,322
C.	9,094	5,453	3,641	97	9	.	.	.	.	1,193	19	11	57	16	.	.	5,280	2,412
D.	5,101	3,219	1,882	48	3	.	.	.	.	189	110	33	43	17	18	91	3,000	1,549
E.	2,120	1,718	402	4	.	.	.	.	.	43	1	.	4	.	28	32	1,681	327
F.	1,976	1,479	497	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	17	3	9	5	1,443	486
TOTAL.	30,522	20,101	10,421	177	23	.	.	3	.	1,668	222	126	186	39	62	137	19,501	8,439

TABLE XVIII.—Suspected Persons at Large,

DIVISION. (1.)	NUMBER OF SUSPECTED PERSONS AT LARGE.										
	TOTAL NUMBER. (2.)			Habitually Engaged in Crime.						Other Suspected Persons. (6.)	
				Thieves. (3.)		Receive (4.)		Otherwise. (5.)			
	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
A,	69	47	22	24	8	3	3	2	.	18	11
B,	86	52	34	21	9	.	.	4	.	27	25
C,	204	103	101	67	19	2	3	7	9	27	70
D,	14	14	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
E,	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
F, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	374	217	157	127	26	5	6	13	9	72	105

* In addition to this number there were 44 Officers and

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Amount of Property Lost by the Public in Pounds

OFFENCES.	Amount Lost and Amount Recovered					
	1898.			1899.		
	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.
Burglary.	£ 151	£ 68	£ 93	£ 565	£ 72	£ 493
Breaking into Dwellings, &c., by day,.	114	56	58	157	59	98
——— Outhouses, by night or day,	195	99	96	70	28	42
*Embezzlement and Frauds, &c.,	232	76	206	417	71	346
Forgery, &c.,	81	5	76	38	5	33
Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing,	242	227	15	146	126	20
Incendiarism,	1	.	1	20	.	20
Robbery from the Person,	341	188	153	239	68	171
*Goods exposed for Sale, or not, in Public Places, and in Shops,	572	476	396	1,057	716	371
Tools, Lead, &c., from unoccupied Houses,	206	35	171	163	51	112
From Carts or Carriages,	98	39	59	71	30	41
Linen, &c., exposed to dry,	18	2	16	21	6	15
Poultry, &c., exposed in Outhouses,	18	2	16	21	2	19
*By False Keys only,	140	19	121	124	16	108
*By Lodgers,	142	37	105	326	61	265
*By Servants,	840	597	243	240	163	77
*By Doors being left open,	450	124	326	476	145	331
*By Persons pretending Business,	49	10	39	88	25	63
By Lifting Windows, or Breaking Glass,	90	33	57	270	69	201
*By Picking Pockets,	397	125	272	307	113	194
*By Prostitutes,	963	478	485	233	85	147
*From Drunken Persons,	106	36	120	84	16	68
From Children,	7	1	6	17	1	16
By other Means and Means unknown,	1,178	444	734	1,019	267	662
TOTAL,	7,041	2,167	2,874	6,126	2,295	2,903

* NOTE.—It will be manifest that the Loss sustained under the

and Houses of Bad Character.

Numbers Included in Columns 2 to 6, under 16 years of age. (7.)		Persons at Large under Police Supervision		Number of Houses of Bad Character.					Population of Division.	Strength of Police Force in Division.	DIVISION.
				Total Number.	Houses of Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Houses Frequented by Thieves.					
		Licence Holders.	Super- visees.			(10.)	(11.)	Public Houses.				Beer Shops.	Other Houses.	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)
M.	F.	(8.)	(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)
2	.	9	.	9	4	.	.	5	83,004	190	A.
5	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	56,860	219	B.
.	.	1	.	12	3	.	.	9	81,418	193	C.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	72,704	221	D.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68,681	134	E.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33,170	140	F.
7	1	20	1	21	7	.	.	14	390,187	* 1,097	TOTAL.

men employed in the "G" or Detective Division.

Sterling, with the Amount Recovered by the Police, for Four Years ended 1901.

within and outside of Police District.						Loss and Recovery within Police District.			Loss and Recovery outside of Police District.			Total Number of Cases within and outside of Police District.		
1900.			1901.											
First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Actual Loss.	Within Police District.	Outside of Police District.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
175	88	87	125	67	68	125	57	68	.	.	.	19	.	19
675	49	626	186	42	144	182	42	140	4	.	4	42	1	43
122	20	102	209	58	151	209	58	151	.	.	.	62	.	62
2,906	297	2,608	968	336	632	968	336	632	.	.	.	47	.	47
40	13	27	49	8	41	49	8	41	.	.	.	8	.	8
155	149	6	160	115	35	150	115	35	.	.	.	6	.	6
.
200	68	132	203	60	143	203	60	143	.	.	.	57	.	57
1,161	661	510	1,764	1,261	503	1,009	547	462	765	714	41	371	7	378
174	56	118	224	28	196	224	28	196	.	.	.	228	.	228
149	5	144	68	12	56	68	12	56	.	.	.	73	.	73
18	4	14	21	6	15	21	6	15	.	.	.	42	.	42
25	1	24	62	10	42	51	10	41	1	.	1	56	2	58
83	53	36	46	3	43	46	3	43	.	.	.	12	.	12
150	76	74	227	106	119	227	106	119	.	.	.	38	.	38
336	104	231	259	113	146	259	113	146	.	.	.	25	.	25
600	239	361	706	267	439	696	267	429	10	.	10	246	5	251
40	8	32	96	42	54	96	42	54	.	.	.	49	.	49
316	18	298	628	9	519	628	9	519	.	.	.	79	.	79
419	48	371	690	38	652	683	38	645	7	.	7	95	1	96
416	213	203	436	91	345	436	91	345	.	.	.	76	.	76
496	20	475	515	27	488	513	27	486	2	.	2	131	4	135
22	.	22	4	.	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	14	.	14
661	225	426	777	212	565	763	212	551	14	.	14	305	3	308
9,290	2,406	6,925	8,308	2,903	5,400	7,510	2,199	5,321	793	714	79	2,081	23	2,104

heads marked thus (*) could not have been prevented by the Police.

TABLE XX.—Showing the Classification of Offences for which Owners and Magistrates' Decisions thereon,

OFFENCES.	Hackney Carriages.							Total
	Fined.	Cautioed.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Drivers' Licences suspended, and periods.			
					One Month.	14 days.	7 days.	
ARISING BY DRIVERS.								
Seeking for hire at a place not appointed,	225	40	4	4	1	.	.	274
Not wearing Badge,	105	37	1	.	.	.	.	143
Absent from Beast and Vehicle,	245	67	.	3	.	.	.	315
Improperly ranged on Stand,	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
Improperly feeding Beast,	39	19	.	.	.	.	.	58
Deficient of Cards and Fare Book,	34	5	.	.	.	.	.	39
Refusing to Hire on Tender of Legal Fare,	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	4
Furious Driving to Public Danger,	30	13	2	.	.	.	.	54
Not having Steps and Footboards turned up when disengaged,	23	14	.	.	.	.	.	42
Not filling Hazard by proscribed Route, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not having Beast and Vehicle ready for Hire,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Disorderly conduct,	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Number covered,	7	13	.	.	.	.	.	20
Not notifying change of Residence,	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	10
Demanding more than Legal Fare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Offences,	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	10
ARISING BY OWNERS.								
Vehicles in Bad Repair,	21	47	.	.	.	.	.	68
Accoutrements do.,	12	14	.	.	.	.	.	26
Interior of Vehicle Dirty, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Name, &c., not painted on Vehicle,	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
Number do.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
"Dublin Plate" Number not visible,	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	5
Other Offences,	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	9
ARISING FROM GENERAL INSPECTION.								
Not producing Beasts and Vehicles for Annual Inspection,	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	10
	793	297	9	8	2	.	.	1,109

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Offences for which Licensed Drivers and Conductors of the Judges and Magistrates

OFFENCES.	By Judges.		By Magistrates.						
	6 Months Imprisonment.	Bills ignored.	Fines without Imprisonment.				Imprisonment		
			20s.	15s.	10s.	5s.	26 or Ten Weeks.	40s. or One Month.	30s. or Three Weeks.
Drunkenness,	12	.
Drunk, and furious driving to public danger,	4	.
Do. and assaulting police,	1	.
Do. and disorderly conduct,	2	.
Disorderly conduct,	2	.
Careless driving and injury to person,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cruelty to animals,
Furious driving to public danger,	1
Other offences,
	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	1

Drivers of Hackney Carriages, &c., were Summoned by the Police, and the during the Year 1901.

Cabriolets.								Job Carriages and Horses.					Stage Carriages.					Total for each Offence.
Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Drivers' Licenses suspended, and periods.			Total.	Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.	Fined.	Cautioned.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Total.	
				One Month.	14 days.	7 days.												
103	24	1	6	3	.	.	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	410
26	17	1	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	12	202
134	50	1	.	.	.	.	185	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
22	19	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
19	13	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
12	.	2	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43
.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
9	.	.	.	1	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
5	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	5	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	28
.
10	53	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	131
5	21	2	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	20
.
1	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
304	219	8	6	3	.	.	600	6	2	.	.	8	9	3	.	.	12	1,729

were Arrested by the Police whilst in charge of their Vehicles, and the Decisions during the Year 1901.

BY MAGISTRATES.																		Total for each Offence.	
with Option of Fine.						Imprisonment without Fine.			Compensation.						Licence Revoked.	Cautioned.	Suspended.		Discharged.
30s. or Fourteen Days.	15s. or Ten Days.	10s. or Seven Days.	7s. 6d. or Four Days.	5s. or Forty-eight Hours.	2s. 6d. or Twenty- four Hours.	Two Months.	One Month.	Under One Month.	£5.	£3 10s.	£2.	£1.	10s.	5s.					
72	.	15	.	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	17	.	138
1	5
.	1	1	.	.	3
2	1	.	.	.	5
11	.	6	.	4	.	1	3	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	4	.	5	42
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	8	13
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7
.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	9
86	.	24	.	16	8	2	3	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	9	9	19	18	225

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Number of Re-Committals of Persons Arrested by the Dublin Metropolitan Police for Four Years ended 1901, exclusive of Vagrants and Drunkards.

Re-Committed.	1898.				1899.				1900.				1901.			
	Total.	Grange-gorman.	Kilmaham.	Mountjoy.	Total.	Grange-gorman.	Kilmaham.	Mountjoy.	Total.	Mountjoy Female.	Kilmaham.	Mountjoy Male.	Total.	Mountjoy Female.	Kilmaham.	Mountjoy.
Once,	840	285	263	292	728	280	137	331	630	260	126	244	673	269	116	288
Twice,	274	163	30	91	238	133	19	86	202	105	20	77	200	112	19	69
Thrice,	96	69	3	24	91	67	3	31	103	65	8	30	94	64	5	25
Four times	45	33	2	10	37	29	.	8	47	40	3	4	32	24	1	7
Five times,	39	37	.	2	24	22	.	2	21	15	2	4	25	25	.	.
Six times,	14	14	.	.	8	8	.	.	10	9	.	1	11	10	.	1
Seventimes,	7	7	.	.	4	3	.	1	8	6	.	2	4	3	.	1
Eight times,	3	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	1	.	.
Ninetimes,	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ten times,	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Eleven times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Twelve times,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.
Thirteen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fourteen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fifteen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sixteen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seventeen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eighteen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nineteen times, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Twenty times and upwards, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,322	606	298	419	1,136	517	159	460	1,027	506	159	362	1,043	511	141	391

NOTE.—This Table is compiled from Returns furnished from the respective Prisons.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT on the HEALTH of the DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE for the Year 1901.

There has been a slight improvement in the health of the Force during the past year in comparison with the year 1900, the number of men absent from duty in consequence of illness, injuries, and sick leave amounting to 2·4 per cent. per day on the actual strength of the Force, as against 2·6 for the previous year.

I am glad to say there were but seven deaths, being six less than in 1900. The death rate is, therefore, only 5·9 per 1,000. Four men were retired on gratuity in consequence of ill health; three of these have since died of Phthisis.

Six members of less than 25 years' service were pensioned owing to their state of health, all of these being due to causes from exposure to the weather.

I regret to state there has been a large increase in the number of sick suffering from typhoid fever—22 men, as against 11 in 1900—and remaining incapacitated from duty for 1,209 days, as against 660 in 1900. Four of these cases unfortunately proved fatal.

TABLE showing Number of Days' Sickness in the Dublin Police, Length of Service of the Men who were Sick, Number of Days' Sickness caused by Exposure to the Weather, and Number of Days Absent in consequence of Hurts received on Duty, for last two years.

Length of Service of the Men who were Sick.	Actual Strength of the Force on the 31st Dec.	Number of Days' Sickness experienced during the Year.								Daily Average Number of Men Absent through Sickness during the year.	Daily Average Number of Men per cent. on the Actual Strength of the Force, as existing on 31st Dec., 1901, Absent through Sickness.	Sickness caused or Aggravated by Exposure to the Weather.*		Sickness arising from being Hurt on Duty.	
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	Total.			Number of Days.	Per Cent.	Number of Days.	Per Cent.
Under 5 Years' service,	335	532	434	825	543	161	353	-	2,863	7·8	2·3	1,076	37·7	250	8·7
5 Years and under 10, .	210	303	535	401	257	254	55	160	1,965	5·3	2·5	726	36·9	171	8·7
10 Years and under 20,	418	362	634	677	455	616	378	13	3,535	9·6	2·2	1,300	50·9	500	14·1
20 Years and upwards,	209	485	310	438	202	411	321	-	2,167	5·9	2·3	1,013	46·7	52	2·3
TOTAL, 1901, .	1,172	2,182	1,913	2,341	1,467	1,442	1,012	173	10,620	28·8	2·4	4,615	43·8	973	9·2
TOTAL, 1900, .	1,142	2,422	2,718	1,660	1,896	1,427	782	111	11,016	30·1	2·6	4,779	43·3	1,146	10·4

* Bronchitis, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Throat Disease, and Cold.

Names of the MEN who voluntarily retired on PENSION during the Year 1901 under 46 Vic., Cap. 14, Sec. 3.

No.	NAME AND DIVISION.	RANK.	Service.		No.	NAME AND DIVISION.	RANK.	Service.	
			Years.	Days.				Years.	Days.
1	Denis Hurley, . B,	Sergt.,	25	262	11	John Lonergan, . A,	Sergt.,	26	30
2	Charles Neill, . G,	"	28	112	12	John Lawless . E,	Const.,	32	325
3	Patrick Bolger, . B,	"	29	165	13	Philip Fortune, . A,	"	26	17
4	James Clarke, . C,	Const.,	25	-	14	James Toal, . . E,	"	33	307
5	Patrick Fortune, . F,	"	25	12	15	Peter Courtney, . B,	"	26	246
6	James Canavan, . F,	"	25	47	16	John Kelly, . . A,	Supt.,	34	62
7	John Boland, . D,	S.Sergt.,	27	156	17	Michael Dixon . C,	Inspr.,	30	166
8	Nicholas Watson, . A,	Const, .	25	46	18	Michael Toole, . F,	"	32	277
9	Charles Shannon, . E,	Sergt.,	28	15	19	Patrick Leonard, . F,	"	32	96
10	William Allingham, B,	Const.,	25	16					

Names of the MEN of less than 25 Years' Service who were PENSIONED during the Year 1901 in consequence of Ill-health.

No.	NAME AND DIVISION.	Rank.	Cause.	Service.	
				Years.	Days.
1	James Carroll . . . A,	Constable,	Severe and constant attacks of Neuralgia and delicacy of Lungs,	22	41
2	Patrick Neill . . . C,	"	Rheumatism,	20	24
3	Patrick Whitty . . . A,	"	Phthisis,	18	27
4	Denis Power . . . A,	"	General Debility,	18	50
5	Thomas Manly . . . E,	"	Rheumatism,	17	292
6	William Flower . . . F,	Inspector	Weak Heart,	24	115

The following Members were DISCHARGED on Gratuity during the Year 1901 in consequence of Ill-health.

No.	NAME AND DIVISION.	Rank.	Cause.	Service.	
				Years.	Days.
1	John O'Keeffe,* . . . A,	Constable,	Phthisis,	4	221
2	Michael Caffrey, . . . E,	"	Constitutional Delicacy — Effects of Abdominal Operation, . .	3	80
3	William W. Singleton,* . . A,	"	Phthisis,	4	349
4	Michael Harrington,* . . G,	"	"	6	89

Since dead.

RETURN showing the Number of MEN who DIED during the Year 1901, and the cause of Death.

No.	Name and Division.	Rank.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1	Henry Fawcett, . . . G,	D. Officer,	11th January,	Typhoid.
2	Robert H. Turner, . . . B,	Constable,	1st May,	Scarlatina, following Operation in Temporal Region.
3	Patrick Leahy, . . . C,	"	10th July,	Lung Disease.
4	Patrick Burke, . . . C,	"	5th September,	Heart Disease.
5	John Jennings, . . . B,	"	8th September,	Typhoid.
6	William W. Whittle, . . . A,	"	24th October,	"
7	James Reynolds, . . . C,	"	26th December,	"

Death-rate, 1901 = 5.9 per thousand.

" 1900 = 11.3 "

TABLE showing the Number of MEN who were SICK from Typhoid Fever, with the Number of Days they were Off Duty, during the Year 1901.

No.	Name and Division.	Rank.	Number of Days.	No.	Name and Division.	Rank.	Number of Days.
1	William W. Whittle,* A,	Constable,	45	13	Owen Corrigan, . . C,	Constable,	110
2	John Quigley, . . . A,	"	61	14	James Reynolds,* . . C,	"	79
3	William Keane, . . . A,	"	30	15	Felix Molloy, . . . C,	"	44
4	Charles M'Manus, . . A,	"	19	16	John Bailey, . . . D,	"	56
5	Maurice O'Connell, . . B,	"	13	17	Joseph O'Reilly, . . D,	"	80
6	James Hughes, . . . B,	"	48	18	Joseph Perry, . . . D,	"	89
7	James Grouden, . . . B,	"	70	19	Patrick Mahon, . . . D,	"	72
8	John Jennings,* . . . B,	"	10	20	Hugh Dougan, . . . D,	"	71
9	William Hamilton, . . C,	"	51	21	James Doran, . . . E,	Sergeant,	31
10	Denis F. O'Connell, . . C,	"	70	22	Henry Fawcett,* . . G,	D. Officer,	11
11	George Kane, . . . C,	"	76				
12	Patrick Reid, . . . C,	"	73				
					Total, 1901,		1,209
					Total, 1900,		660

* Proved fatal.

HENRY W. OULTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Principal Medical Officer.

DIVISIONS AND BOUNDARIES OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police was established under the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., Chapter 29, 4th July, 1836.

Boundary.—The District was defined and extended under the provisions of the Acts 1 Vic., Cap. 25, and 2 & 3 Vic., cap. 78, sec. 14, 63 & 64 Vic., cap. 264, sec. 61, and Order in Council dated 23rd October, 1901. It now comprises the City of Dublin, and part of the County of Dublin, bounded as follows :—*

From the Lighthouse on the North Wall of the River Liffey, by a direct line to the Lighthouse at the end of the South Wall; thence by low-water mark and the sea shore to a point two furlongs beyond the Southern Wall of Mount Malpas, Killiney, and from said point by a line running two furlongs distance from said Wall to the entrance gate of said Mount; thence by a line at the like distance to the left or outside of the Glenageary and Rochestown roads, leading to Kill-of-the-Grange; thence at like distance by the cross road of Dean's-grange and Stillorgan-road, to a point on the left bank of the River Dodder two furlongs southward of Donnybrook-bridge; thence by the left bank of that river to the junction of the baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross, near Cypress-grove, and by the boundary of those baronies to the third lock on the Grand Canal, near Golden-bridge; thence by a direct line, drawn through the fields from said lock to Chapelizod-bridge on the River Liffey, to a point 50 perches from said lock where said line intersects the boundary between the parishes of St. Jude and Ballyfermott, and by said boundary to where it intersects the G. S. & W. Railway at the carriage sheds; thence by a continuation of aforesaid direct line until it again intersects the boundary between said parishes, near Stone House; thence by said parish boundary until it abuts on St. Laurence-road, near Lynch's-lane; thence by aforesaid direct line to Chapelizod-bridge on the River Liffey, and by the left bank of the Liffey to the ferry at foot of Knockmaroon-hill; thence by the road over that hill to the Knockmaroon-gate of the Phoenix Park; thence by the Park wall to Ashtown Lodge, at the rear of the Under Secretary's house, and by the most direct road thence to Longford-bridge on the Royal Canal; thence by the most direct road to Tolka river, and by that river to Convent wall, opposite Glasnevin Cemetery, and by west side of said wall to Finglas-road, North, at Harburn Lodge, and by the left of said road, Naul-road (and Claremont to rear of Glasnevin House), to Glenavon House, thence along north side of fence across the fields to the boundary line between the townlands of Hampstead and Drishogue, and by said boundary line and wire fence between Hampstead and Albert Model Farm to a point about 200 yards from gate lodge entrance to Albert Model Farm, on Drumcondra-road; thence in a direct line to ash tree marking City boundary, on right of avenue leading to Hampstead, and across said avenue to and by the left of hedge to Whitehall; thence by the left to Drumcondra-road to a point opposite entrance to Broom-hill; thence by the right of Drumcondra-road to northern end of Charlotte-place; thence across field by said hedge to the cross fence; thence in a northerly direction by said fence to opposite Puckstown-road; thence across the fields to Puckstown-road, along said road for about fifty yards to stone pillars on said road; thence across fields by hedge on right to cross fence and said fence in an easterly direction to opposite Artane Lodge; thence by fence to the left to Puckstown-road, across said road and field to stream there; thence by the right of and along said stream to Donnycarney-bridge, Malahide-road, across said road, and along fields on right bank of said stream to within about 100 yards of Killester-lane; thence by right hand side of fence to the left to the stone pillars on Killester-lane, near gate lodge of Killester Abbey; thence along Killester-lane to Howth-road, along Howth-road to the three-mile stone; thence by Castle-avenue and Merville-avenue to "Woodville," Vernon-avenue; thence across fields and by hedge to back gate at St. Anne's, along hedge to right to gate lodge; thence across fields in St. Anne's to the Nannikin River, and by said river to Sea Wall, Dollymount Strand, along said sea wall to Annesley-bridge, and thence by sea line to the lighthouse at North Wall.

Division.—The Dublin Metropolitan Police District is divided into six divisions, viz. A B C D E F, each under the charge of a Superintendent. The number of Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables in the Force varies according to the extent of the Divisions and other circumstances. Divisions are divided into Sub-divisions each containing a station-house. Sub-divisions are divided into Sections each under the charge of a Sergeant, and Sections are divided into beats which are patrolled by the Constables.

* NOTE.—If there be any discrepancy between the foregoing statement of the boundary and the description of it given in the Acts quoted above, the description shall prevail.

The A and B Divisions occupy the portion of the City and Urban District of Kilmainham south of the Liffey from the Estuary of the Dodder at Ringsend to the Chapelized Bridge on the Liffey, thence in a direct line to Blackhorse Bridge on Grand Canal, and thence by the Grand Canal to the Grand Canal Basin at the Estuary of the Dodder, Ringsend.

The A and B Divisions are separated by a line from Portobello Bridge, through Richmond-street, Camden-street, Wexford-street, Redmond's-hill, Peter's-row, Whitefriar-street, Great Ship-street, Castle Steps, Castle-street, and Fishamble-street to the Liffey.

The C and D Divisions occupy the portion of the District lying north of the Liffey between the Nannikin River, Dollymount, and the Ferry-boat Station on the Liffey at foot of Knockmaroon-hill. They are separated by a line from Grattan Bridge, through Capel-street, Bolton-street, Dorset-street, and Drumcondra-road, to Whitehall, Upper Drumcondra-road.

The E Division occupies the portion of the District south of the Grand Canal and the Liffey, between the Blackhorse Bridge on the Grand Canal and the Railway Gates at Merrion Strand. It embraces the Urban Districts of Rathmines and Pembroke.

The F Division occupies the portion of the District between the Railway Gates at Merrion, by the sea coast to a point two furlongs south of the southern wall, Killiney. It embraces the Urban Districts of Blackrock, Kingstown, Dalkey, and part of Killiney and Ballybrack.

Divisional boundaries in all cases run along the middle of the streets, &c., mentioned.

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE
FOR THE YEAR
1901.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY,
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CONTENTS OF REPORT.

Paragraph.	Page
1. Appointment of Committee,	1
2. Claim of Dublin Force to be placed upon the same Scale of Pay as the London Metropolitan Police,	2
3. Reference to the Reports of the Committees of 1872 and 1882,	2
4. Conditions of 1872 contrasted with those of 1882 and 1901,	4
5. Pay of Dublin Force contrasted with that of London Metropolitan Police,	4
6. Other grounds upon which Increase of Pay is claimed,	5
7. Causes of Increases of Pay of Police Forces in England and Scotland,	5
8. Appointment of additional Station Sergeants recommended,	6
9. Allowance for making up Uniform Clothing,	7
10. Claim of Detective Division to be placed on same Scale of Pay as Divisional Detective Staff in London,	7
11. Comparison of the nature and amount of the work performed by the Detective Staffs of two London Divisions with that performed by the Detective Division in Dublin,	8
12. Comparison, as regards Number, Rates of Pay, Allowances, and total cost, between Detective Staffs of two London Divisions and the Detective Division in Dublin,	9
13. Recommendations of Committee as to Detective Division,	10
14. Claim for Increased Scale of Pensions,	11
15. Lodging Allowance for Married Men,	12
16. Rents paid by Married Men,	12
17. Principles upon which Allowances in Aid of Rent are granted to Police Forces in England and Scotland, and recommendation by Committee of the grant of such an Allowance to Dublin Force,	13
18. Recommendation that the Allowance be given to all Married Men of over 10 years' service below the rank of Inspector,	14
19. An Allowance in aid of Rent recommended for Inspectors,	15
20. Summary of Recommendations,	15

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

REPORT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY, EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,
&c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, *October 11th*, 1901.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

1. We had the honour to receive, while sitting as a Committee of Inquiry into the Royal Irish Constabulary, the subjoined letter from the Under Secretary :—

DUBLIN CASTLE,
28th May, 1901.

SIR,

With reference to the Inquiry which is at present being held under your presidency into certain memorials from the Royal Irish Constabulary, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state that the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police has reported to Government that the members of his Force also had made representations to him which they desired to have brought before your Committee through a few chosen representatives.

The memorials submitted are sent herewith, together with brief observations thereon by the Chief Commissioner, who promises to submit further written statements on Thursday, and I am to state that His Excellency would feel obliged if you would kindly consent to arrange to extend the scope of your Inquiry so as to include these cases also.

His Excellency is unwilling to add to your labours at the last moment, and he has impressed on the Chief Commissioner the necessity for confining the additional matter to be investigated within the narrowest possible limit.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.

In pursuance of this letter we at once placed ourselves in communication with the Chief Commissioner, Colonel John Ross of Bladensburg, C.B., who informed us that six representatives of the Dublin Metropolitan Police had been elected by their comrades to lay their views before the Committee, and support the Memorials and Statements which had been submitted. In selecting the representatives, it had been arranged that each rank of the Uniform Force, below that of Superintendent, and excluding that of Constable should be represented by one witness; that the Married and Single Constables should be separately represented; and that one witness should appear on behalf of the "G," or Detective Division.

Colonel Ross asked to be excused from being himself called as a witness, on the ground of his having been only recently appointed to the Chief Commissionership.

The Constabulary Inquiry having concluded on May 31st, we proceeded forthwith to examine the witnesses on behalf of the Dublin Force.

B

THE MEMORIALS AND REPRESENTATION.

Appendix
XI.

2. The text of the Memorials and Statements is given in the Appendix.

The contrast between the representations made by the two Irish Police Forces may thus be summarized :—

The Royal Irish Constabulary, with a strength of nearly 11,000, with its vast proportion of rural stations scattered over an area of 32,500 square miles, have asked to be placed upon the same level as regards pay as the Police of the City of London,—a private Force, about 1,000 strong, acting within an area of one square mile so crowded with banks, offices, and the business premises of 700,000 persons that very few can find sleeping accommodation therein.

The Dublin Police, on the other hand, with a strength of about 1,200, acting within an area of 32·15 square miles, among a population of 380,000 persons, claim to be placed upon the same footing as regards pay, allowances, &c., as the London Metropolitan Police doing duty within an area of 700 square miles amid a population of over five millions.

It is needless to remark that in fixing the salaries and allowances of Police Forces regard must be had to local conditions, and that no hard-and-fast rule on the subject can by any possibility be laid down.

In 1882 a Committee, of which the late Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, then Chief Police Magistrate, was Chairman, was appointed by His Excellency Earl Spencer, K.G., to inquire into the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

This Committee submitted a voluminous report containing a number of recommendations as to pay, pension, discipline, and other matters, the adoption of which has conferred very substantial benefits upon the Force. In the course, however, of their Report they made frequent reference to the London Metropolitan Police, bringing into comparison with the several ranks here the corresponding ranks of that Force; and these comparisons, coupled with the fact that a Committee had been appointed by Your Excellency to inquire into the Royal Irish Constabulary, lie at the bottom of the representations which have been made by the Dublin Force, and which may be summarized in a sentence—equality with the London Metropolitan Police.

QQ. 76, 261,
345, 476.
529.

CLAIM FOR INCREASE OF PAY FOUNDED ON REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF 1882.

3. It may be conceded at once that the passages from the Report of the Committee of 1882, which appear in the statements submitted by the Inspectors and Sergeants, and were referred to by the witnesses, indicate that the Committee, when recommending a revision of the pay of the Force, had in the then existing circumstances regard to the rates of pay of the corresponding ranks in the London Force. But there is a wide difference between recommendations made in view of certain circumstances and the inference from such recommendations of a principle which could only be justified on the assumption that these circumstances would always remain the same. The Force, however, by referring to the passages in question would seem to have concluded that the Committee of 1882 had adopted the principle that the rates of pay of the London Force should for all time be the standard by which their rates of pay should be adjusted. That the then circumstances required the Committee of 1882 to have regard to the rates of pay of the London Force was due to the action of the Commissioners appointed by the Treasury in the year 1872 to inquire into the condition of the Civil Service in Ireland, and, as the circumstances which actuated the recommendations of the latter in their Report upon the Dublin Metropolitan Police have a very important bearing upon the present Inquiry, we shall briefly refer to them.

The nature of these circumstances will be best understood from the following extracts from the Report of the Committee, dated 29th November, 1872 :—

"The present authorised strength of the establishment is 1,096 men, including the rank of Superintendent, and there are 114 vacancies.

"The Chief Commissioner has informed us that, for the twelve months up to the 1st of October last, 82 *voluntary* resignations have occurred (of which number 72 are included in the current year), that the number of recruits available in the same period has been 80, and that a large number of the men who leave the Force go to the London Metropolitan and other Police Forces in England, where the pay is higher than in the Dublin Police.

"A comparison will show that the pay of the Dublin Force is much less than that of the corresponding Forces in the sister countries.
"The facility of correspondence and communication brings the Police of England and Scotland into direct competition for recruits with the Dublin Police, and the effect of this state of things is to offer strong inducements to young men of good character, as soon as they have learnt their duties, and become useful policemen, to leave Dublin and enlist in the Police Forces of other parts of the United Kingdom."

Having regard to this state of facts, the seriousness of which admitted of no dispute, the Commissioners recommended the rates of pay which the Committee of 1882 found in force. That the increases were very considerable will be seen from the following Table :—

Rank.	Before December, 1872.	After December, 1872.	Before December, 1872.	After December, 1872.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Supernumerary, ...	0 10 0	0 15 6		
Third Class Constable, ...	0 15 6	1 3 0		
Second Class Constable,				
Second Grade, ...	0 16 9	1 6 0		
First Grade, ...	0 17 6	1 7 6		
First Class Constable, ...	0 19 0	1 9 0		
Acting Sergeant, ...	1 0 0	1 12 6		
Full Sergeant, ...	1 5 0	1 14 6		
Acting Inspector, ...	1 6 0	1 16 0		
Third Class Inspector, ...	107 0 0	127 0 0		
Second " " ...	115 9 0	150 0 0		
First " " ...	123 0 0	160 0 0		
Superintendents, ...	180 0 0 to 210 0 0	220 0 0 to 250 0 0		
Chief Superintendent, ...	236 10 0	336 0 0		

The increased rates were, confessedly, approximated to those which had just been fixed for the London Metropolitan Police ; but it is quite apparent that the Commissioners were carried away by the impression which they had derived from the evidence before them, that the growing prosperity of Ireland might make it necessary, at no distant date, to still further increase the rates of pay. For, after recommending the increases mentioned, they gave expression to the following opinion which, read by the light of what has since happened, shows not only how greatly mistaken they were in their anticipation of the difficulties with which the Government would have to contend in obtaining recruits for the Force, but also suggests that, if they had not been led away by this belief, they might not have adopted the rates of pay of the London Metropolitan Police as the standard by which the rates of pay of the Dublin Police should be determined, especially as they were generally so much higher than those of the other Police Forces with which the Commissioners had compared the pay of the Dublin Police :—

Appendix
VII. to
Report of
1872.

"At the same time," they observed, "we wish to remark that the rise in the price of the necessities of life, the diminution in Ireland of the ranks of the population from which the police is recruited, and the increased demand for labour, have been so remarkable of late years, that we cannot undertake to recommend any scale of pay which will command a sufficient supply of properly qualified recruits for a given period in the future."

In other words, they evidently contemplated the possibility of the Police in Dublin having to be better paid than the Police in London owing to the operation of economic causes. They would, therefore, seem by the rates of pay which they proposed to have discounted unconsciously, for a considerable time to come, the effects of those causes which influenced them in making the proposals.

The Committee of 1882, then, found that the rates of pay of the London Police had been adopted by the previous Committee as the standard by which they had arrived at the increases of pay recommended by them for the Dublin Force, and, while making use of this circumstance as a conclusive

answer to the representations of the latter Force that their pay was inadequate, suggested a readjustment of the rates here, which, being conditional upon an improved organisation and a reduction in the number of the higher ranks, happened in one case to level down, and in another case to level up the pay of the rank here to that of the corresponding rank in London. This, however, at most means that the Committee were unable to free themselves in these cases from the effect of the action of the former Committee.

We are not sorry, however, that the Force have referred to these passages in the Report of the Committee of 1882, for, by so doing, they have supplied us with an opportunity of contrasting the conditions under which the Commissioners of 1872 found themselves obliged to recommend the very large increases of pay to which we have called attention, with the conditions with which the Committee of 1882 had, and we now have, to deal.

CONDITIONS OF 1872 CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF 1882 AND 1901.

Report of
187
page 1.

4. In 1872 the conditions which confronted the Commissioners were the result of economic causes. At the date of their Report there were no less than 114 vacancies, while the number of voluntary resignations in the first 9 months of that year was 72, or at the rate of 96 per annum, i.e., about 9 per cent. of the then total authorized strength of the Force—a large number of the resignations being of men who left the Force to go to the London Metropolitan and other forces in England. The increased demand for labour, the rise in the cost of living, the higher rates offered by other police forces, the emigration from the country of the young men from whose ranks the Force had theretofore been recruited—all conspired at that time to render inevitable a substantial rise in the rates of pay of the Dublin Force.

Appendix
III. (7) to
Report of
1883.
Appendix
III. (6) to
Report of
88.

In 1882, however, all this was changed: instead of 114 vacancies, the number of candidates was largely in excess of the number of vacant posts; instead of 72 voluntary resignations in 9 months, the average number of such resignations for the 9 years from 1873 to 1881, both inclusive, was only 23; and, whereas in 1872 the total number of candidates (which would have been less but for the inquiry of that year) was 159, the average number for the 9 years just mentioned was 273. No wonder that in these circumstances the Committee of 1882 found that the then pay was on the whole adequate, and quite sufficient to attract to and retain in the Force as good men and as many men as were required, though, in view of the insufficiency of the pay of the rank of Acting Inspector, and of the Detective Division, they recommended a reorganization of the Force for the purpose of getting rid of these inequalities.

Appendix
IV.

Appendix
V.

But the contrast between the conditions of 1872 and those with which we have to deal is even more striking, for the total number of voluntary resignations during the ten years 1891–1900, excluding 13 in the latter year due to exceptional circumstances, was only 98, being at the rate of 9·8 per annum, or less than 1 per cent. of the entire Force: while the total number of applications for admission to the Force during these years was 4,063 as compared with 692 vacancies, and, what is more important, the number of candidates registered in the First Class is so much in excess of the number of vacancies as to make it unnecessary to have recourse to those who are registered in the Second Class. In other words, there are practically no resignations, and the number of eligible candidates is in excess of the number of vacancies. These are the conditions with which we have to deal, and they require no comment from us.

QQ. 72, 262,
473, and
Appendix
XI.

5. The claim, then, for an increase of pay, which is based upon the assumed recognition by the authorities, without regard to time or circumstances—for this is, in effect, what it means—of an equality between the two Forces, is one which, in view of the foregoing, we cannot admit. But as the Inspectors and Sergeants have laid such stress upon this ground in support of their claim, we should like to point out that, notwithstanding the recent increases in the rates of pay of the London Force, the difference between the maximum rates of these ranks in the two Forces is not more than might be expected, having regard to the relative importance of London and Dublin, and without taking into account certain counter-balancing considerations, to which we shall refer, in favour of the Dublin Force.

The maximum pay of an Inspector in London is £174 4s., less 2½ per cent. deduction for superannuation, which leaves his net pay at £169 16s. 11d., as compared with £160, the maximum pay of an Inspector in Dublin. A portion, however, of this excess does not more than compensate for the very high rents which must be paid by these officers in London who have to live near their Stations in non-suburban Divisions, or for the expenses of locomotion where they have to live at a distance from them owing to the difficulty of obtaining lodgings in their vicinity at rents which they can afford to pay.

Then, in the case of the married men of over 15 years' service—and most of the Inspectors are married—the advantage possessed by the men here in having, in effect, their lives insured at the expense of the State in the event of their dying through natural causes while in the Force, must not be overlooked in the comparison; but, as we have dwelt upon this consideration in our Report upon the Royal Irish Constabulary, we need not enlarge upon it now. Similarly, in the case of the Sergeants, we are of opinion that the difference, after deduction for superannuation, of 3s. 2d. per week, in favour of the London men, between their maximum pay and that of the Sergeants here, does not more than compensate for the advantages to which we have referred in the case of the Inspectors, if, indeed, the balance of advantage is not on the side of the Dublin men.

Appendix
XV.

OTHER GROUNDS UPON WHICH INCREASE OF PAY IS CLAIMED.

6. The next ground upon which the men base their claim for an increase of pay is that the cost of living—house rent, fuel, and the price of provisions—has increased considerably since 1883, while one witness stated that —“People are expected to live at a higher standard than they did eighteen years ago.” Rents in Dublin have, we believe, risen appreciably since 1883, and are undoubtedly high; but we pass by this consideration now, as we propose to deal with it by recommending the grant of a lodging allowance. The price of coal was, no doubt, very high during the last autumn, winter, and spring, but the rise has abated considerably since the inquiry commenced, and a return to the former level of prices may be expected. With this exception the cost of coal has not varied much during the last 20 years. As regards, however, the price of provisions, there has certainly been no general rise since 1883, if indeed, there has not been a downward tendency. That the standard of living has risen where there was much need that it should be raised, is, we are glad to believe, the case, but we are unable to see how this can affect the question whether the pay of the Force is now adequate.

QQ. 121–2,
266, 483.
Q. 266.

Appendix
XVI.

The practical question for us to consider is whether the members of the Dublin Force are able upon their present pay to maintain themselves in that state of health and comfort which is essential for the efficient discharge of their duties. This is a question in which the public is interested, but we think that no one who reads the evidence of the last witness whom we examined on behalf of the Dublin Police, will feel that, so far as the single men are concerned, their present standard of living stands in need of being raised, though he will not fail to come to the conclusion that, with a little prudence and common-sense in the matter of their messing arrangements, it would be possible for the men to live even better than they do, and at the same time to increase their savings.

QQ. 380–85,
607–11,
648–663,
698–9.

We cannot, therefore, accept as valid any of the grounds put forward by the Force in support of their request for an increase of pay, and in view of the fact, which, by itself, should suffice for a decision upon the question,—that the supply of first-class candidates is in excess of the number of vacancies—we must confess our inability to discover any ground upon which this request can be supported.

CAUSES OF INCREASES OF PAY OF POLICE FORCES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

7. It is, no doubt, the case that in the interval since 1883 the rates of pay of many of the Police Forces in England and Scotland have been substantially increased; but it will be found that wherever this has taken place the local authority was compelled by the competition of the labour market to raise the

pay of their Police Force, in order to maintain its strength and efficiency. The evidence given by Captain Munro, His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland, before us at the Royal Irish Constabulary Inquiry is particularly instructive, as illustrating the effect which the wages of labour have in determining the rates of pay of the Police Forces. Asked whether the Police Authorities have considerable difficulty in getting recruits in the counties in Scotland, he replied :

R.I.C. Ev.,
Q. 1962. "Very great difficulty, indeed. . . . The northern counties, Glasgow, and the big towns draw men from the recruiting grounds much more than heretofore. The Police Authorities in Scotland, as a rule, have to advertise for recruits, and sometimes unsuccessfully. . . . In many of the Forces 20 to 30 per cent. are very young men, with very short service, and practically no experience."

So far his reply deals with the effects of competition in Scotland, but he goes on to show that the Police Authorities there are much hampered by the "better pay and superannuation prospects in England, which, not only interfere with recruiting for the Police in Scotland, but draw away a good number of Constables who have learned their work, and simply resign." The resignations (he tells us) in Scotland, amount to about 10 per cent. But if the Police Authorities in Scotland have to contend, not only with the labour market in their own country, but with the rates of pay offered by the Police Authorities in England, many of the latter have had to raise the pay of their Police Forces, in order to keep the men in them and to attract recruits. In this connection Mr. J. B. Wright, the Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave the following evidence :

R.I.C. Ev.,
Q. 264. "There is a very great demand for labour with us. When we had got men after remaining a few months, they got more remunerative employment and resigned, and so it was thought desirable to encourage them to remain."

These were the conditions which obtained in Ireland in 1872 and rendered necessary the great increase in the rates of pay which then took place, and when similar conditions again obtain in Ireland, the same result must follow. But, when all is said, the position of the Dublin Force still compares not unfavourably with that of some of the best paid City Police Forces in England, and is distinctly superior to that of the Police Forces of the important cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, while, if our proposal to grant an allowance in aid of rent be sanctioned, we believe that few Irishmen will prefer service in any Police Force in Great Britain to that in the Force of their own Metropolis.

Having regard to these considerations, and with every desire to do full justice to the representations of the men, we have no doubt that the existing rates of pay are, adopting the language of the Committee of 1882 as regards the then rates, "on the whole, adequate, and quite sufficient to attract to, and retain in the Force as good men and as many men as are required."

ADDITIONAL STATION SERGEANTS.

QQ. 217-18, and Appen-
dix XI. 8. It will be convenient here to deal with a representation which has been made to us by the Sergeants of the Force. We allude to their request for the appointment of six additional Station Sergeants for the six stations where Sergeants are permanently appointed to perform station-house duty.

The rank of station-house Sergeant was created by the Act of 1883, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee of 1882. The Committee proposed that there should be forty Station Sergeants, but, under the arrangements consequent upon that inquiry, it was considered that thirty-four, the present number, would be sufficient. The allocation of these officers to the eighteen stations at which charges are taken remained the same from 1883 until the commencement of the present year, save that in the interval Booterstown was discontinued, and Chapelizod established, as a station at which charges are taken. The stations were divided into three classes according to the number of charges. In the first were Chancery-lane, College-street, Store-street, and Green-street, each with three Station Sergeants, whose turn of duty was eight hours each. In the second class were Kilmainham, Newmarket, Lad-lane, Summer-hill, Bridewell-lane, Rathmines, Kingstown, and Blackrock, each with two Station Sergeants, who were, alternately, on duty

for twenty-four hours ; and, lastly, one officer was in charge of each of the following stations, namely, Clarendon-street, Mountjoy, Irishtown, Donnybrook, Chapelizod, and Dalkey.

This allocation continued, as we have said, until the commencement of the present year, when it was considered desirable that no station should be left in charge of one officer ; while the increase in the number of charges at the stations of Summer-hill and Bridewell-lane required that they should be added to the list of those having three officers each. It was also decided, as part of the re-arrangement, to omit Clarendon-street from the stations requiring to be in charge of a Station Sergeant, and we understand that the Commissioner contemplates its abolition in the near future. Hence, there are now six stations to which three, and eleven to which two Station Sergeants should be allocated. That is to say, there should be not less than forty of these officers. There are, however, only thirty-four, and, therefore, the need for the appointment of six additional Station Sergeants is clearly proved.

The following is the present allocation of the authorised number of Station Sergeants :—

Stations requiring 3 Officers.		Stations requiring 2 Officers.	
A Chancery-lane,	3	A Kilmainham (b),	2
B College-street (b),	3	„ Newmarket,	2
C Summer-hill (b),	3	B Lad-lane (b),	2
D Green-street (b),	3	E Rathmines (b),	2
C Store-street (b),	2	„ Irishtown (b),	2
D Bridewell-lane,	2	F Kingstown (b),	2
		„ Blackrock (b),	2
	16	D Chapelizod (b),	1
		„ Mountjoy (b),	1
		E Donnybrook (b),	1
		F Dalkey (b),	1
			18

NOTE.—The capital letter prefixed to the name of the station indicates the Division in which it is situated, and the letter *b* in brackets following it signifies that the station is also a barrack.

The appointment of six additional Station Sergeants would not, we understand, involve any addition to the strength of the Force. The vacancies, however, in the rank of Sergeant arising from the promotion of the six Sergeants who have been permanently acting as Station Sergeants, and whose consequent withdrawal from their patrol duties has interfered with the effectiveness of the supervision which the Chief Commissioner considers requisite, would be filled by promotion from the rank of Constable.

9. We have dealt with this question because it was referred to in the memorandum submitted by the Sergeants to the Chief Commissioner, and also by the witness who gave evidence before us on behalf of that rank ; but, as the numbers of the ranks are not fixed by statute, it was a matter which might have been dealt with departmentally. Similarly, the question of the sufficiency of the allowance for making up uniform is not one which requires to be dealt with by us. It is obvious that the men should be at no loss in this particular, while there does not appear to be any reason why the fitting of the uniform should not be included in the terms of the contract for its supply ; but if this arrangement should be adopted, the present allowance of 8d. per week for boots and refitting uniform might have to be reconsidered. In this connection, too, we should mention that a matter to which our attention has been called by the Chief Commissioner, but upon which we have received no evidence, is clearly one that should be submitted by him, in the usual course, for the consideration of the Government. We allude to the alleged unsatisfactory condition of some of the Barracks and Cells. This is a question upon which a report by the Board of Works would be of far greater value than the expression of the opinion of a Committee who have not the technical knowledge to enable them to report satisfactorily upon it.

QQ. 217-18.

QQ. 213-16,
668-70,
682-7.

THE DETECTIVE DIVISION.

10. In view of the representations made by Inspector Roe on behalf of the "G" or Detective Division, to which we shall presently refer, it is desirable

at the outset to explain that the Criminal Investigation Department in London is composed of two Divisions, viz., the Central Office at Scotland Yard and the *Divisional* Criminal Investigation Department of the London Metropolitan Police. The former consists of a special staff of Inspectors, specially trained and selected, with special aptitudes for the detection of crime, many of them knowing foreign languages. The staff of the latter is allocated to the several Divisions of the London Metropolitan Police for the purpose of Detective duties in the Divisions.

The Department, however, being one, and under the one control, there are not two different scales of pay; but the distinction between the nature of the duties of the Central and Local Staff is marked by assigning the superior duties of the former to the superior officers of each rank in the Department—the Staff consisting of Chief Inspectors, 1st Class Inspectors, 2nd Class and Local Inspectors, 1st Class Sergeants, 2nd Class Sergeants, and 3rd Class Sergeants. It will sometimes happen, where the Division includes a very important portion of the Metropolis, that a 1st Class Inspector, or a 1st Class Sergeant, is assigned for *Divisional* Detective work, but, as a rule, the Divisional Staff is composed of 2nd Class Inspectors and 2nd and 3rd Class Sergeants.

QQ. 349-50, 862. Obviously a comparison of the Detective Division in Dublin with the Staff of the Central Office of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard would be out of place, and, therefore, Inspector Roe was careful to explain that the claim which he was commissioned to submit, was that the Staff of the Detective Department here should be paid as well as the Staff of the Criminal Investigation Department usually assigned for the detective duties in the Divisions, that is to say, the Local Inspectors who are paid according to the scale of the 2nd Class, and the 2nd and 3rd Class Sergeants. But notwithstanding his strong, though temperately-worded, representation, we do not think, for the reasons which we shall now state, that any change in the existing rates here, which are fixed by Statute, is imperatively called for.

Information supplied to Chairman. 11. The reasonableness of the claim will, to a large extent, depend upon a comparison of the nature and amount of the work in Dublin, and of the number of the Staff by which it is performed, with the nature and amount of the work in some Division or Divisions in London, and the number of the Staff who perform it there. The fact, if it were a fact, that, man for man, the Staff here performed duties as heavy and responsible as those of the men in any Division in London, would not necessarily mean that the men here should be paid as well as those in London, for other conditions would have to be considered before such a proposition could be accepted. It is important, therefore, that a comparison should be made, and the following information which we have obtained relative to the two very important Divisions in London—the “E” or Bow-Street, and the “B” or Pimlico—will, when contrasted with the similar information which we have received with respect to the Department in Dublin, show that the conditions to which regard must be had in fixing the rates of pay of these Officers are by no means similar in the two cases.

The Bow-street Division, which lies in the very centre of the Metropolis, has within its area most of the theatres, a number of hotels, Covent Garden Market, a great Railway Station, and several main thoroughfares, while it contains a very rough quarter and a large foreign element. In the Pimlico Division, besides many clubs, mansions, and lodging-houses, there are great hotels, crowded in the season with visitors from all parts of the world, large military barracks, and most of the Foreign Embassies.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the difference between the conditions in such districts in London and those in Dublin.

The population of the two London Divisions is estimated at about 300,000, and their combined Police Force is nearly equal to the strength of the Dublin Force. In the Bow-street Division the strength of the Uniform Force is 543, and in the Pimlico 589; while the combined number of the Detective Officers is 30, there being 17 attached to the former and 13 to the latter Division, and this number happens to be only one less than that of the “G” Division in Dublin, omitting the Superintendent of the latter.

12. The following is a comparison, as regards number, rates of pay, allowance for plain clothes, and total cost, between the Detective Staffs of the two London Divisions and the Detective Department in Dublin. The Superintendent in Dublin is omitted because the Divisional Detective Staffs in London are under the control of the Divisional Superintendent, and also of the Central Office at Scotland Yard, and, therefore, for the purpose of comparison, the cost of superintendence in Dublin should not be included :—

LONDON METROPOLITAN POLICE.							DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.						
B (Pimlico) and E (Bow-street) Detective Divisions.							Detective or G Division (excluding Hackney Carriage and Pawn Office Staff).						
Strength.		Rank.	Scale of Pay.	Total Annual Cost of B and E (Detective) Divisions.		Strength.	Rank.	Scale of Pay.	Annual Cost of G (Detective) Division.				
B.	E.			Minimum.	Maximum.				Minimum.	Maximum.			
			Per annum.	£	s.	d.		Per annum.	£	s.	d.		
-	1	First Class Inspectors.	£263 10s.—£10—£263 10s.	263	10	0	1	Chief Inspector.	£160—£8—£200	160	0	0	
1	-	Second Class Inspectors.	£190—£5—£210.	190	0	0	2	Inspectors.	£120—£6—£160.	240	0	0	
1	1	First Class Sergeants.	£137—£5—£167.	274	0	0		Per week.					
3	2	Second Class Sergeants.	£116—£5—£136.	560	0	0	15	Sergeants.	34s.—2s.—40s.	1,326	0	0	
		Per week.					10	Detective Officers.	30s.	780	0	0	
3	6	Third Class Sergeants.	40s. 6d.—1s.—42s. 6d.	947	14	0	3	Constables.	27s. and 29s.	210	12	0	
6	7	Constables.	25s. 6d.—1s.—33s. 6d.	795	12	0							
13	17			3,049	16	0	31			2,716	12	0	
30										3,066	4	0	
Allowances for Plain Clothes.							Allowances for Plain Clothes.						
2 Inspectors at £15 per annum.							3 Inspectors at £10 per annum.						
16 Sergeants at £10 per annum.							15 Sergeants at 7s. a week each.						
12 Constables at 7s. per week.							10 Detective Officers at 7s. a week each.						
							3 Constables at 3s. a week each.						

It must also be remembered that, for the purpose of this comparison, we have selected the two Divisions in London where the proportion of the higher paid ranks of the Criminal Investigation Department is greatest, and that a comparison with other Divisions might show not only no excess in favour of the London Detective Departments, but contrariwise, for, in the absence of the higher paid officers in the case of other London Divisions which might be brought into comparison, the salaries of the Chief Inspector, and the two Inspectors here might easily counterbalance the higher salaries paid to the 2nd and 3rd Class Sergeants, as compared with those paid to the Sergeants and Detective Officers here.

QQ. 422-5. 13. But, while we do not think that the circumstances call for revision of the existing rates of pay, which, with the allowances, seem sufficient to attract to the Division some of the most intelligent and promising members of the Force, we are of opinion that an addition might, fairly, be made to the number of Detective Officers and that more men than at present might be allowed to participate in the allowance of 7s. a week for plain clothes.

Appendix I. The strength of the G Division is 44, at which it stood in 1882. In that year the Division consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 13 Acting Inspectors, 4 Sergeants, 6 Acting Sergeants, and 19 Constables. The salary of the Superintendent was £250, with allowances amounting to £135; that of the Inspector, £180, with £28 allowances; 3 of the Acting Inspectors had 39s. a week, and 10 had 38s.; the Sergeants and the Acting Sergeants had 34s. 6d. and 33s. 6d. respectively, and the Constables 30s. and 28s. 6d. a week, according to the class in which they were. In addition all the ranks below the Inspector had an allowance of 2s. 7d. a week for plain clothes.

Appendix I. Since 1883 the Division has consisted of 1 Superintendent with a salary of £300 to £400 per annum; 1 Chief Inspector, £160 to £200; 3 Inspectors, including the Carriage Inspector, on £120 to £160; 15 Sergeants, rising from 34s. to a maximum of 40s. a week; 1 Sergeant attached to the Carriage Department on the scale of the Sergeants in the Uniform Force; 10 Detective Officers on 30s. a week; and 13 Constables on the ordinary rates. The Superintendent and the Inspectors receive £10 per annum each for plain clothes, while the Sergeants (excluding the officer in the Carriage Department) and the Detective Officers have 7s., and the Sergeant in the Carriage Department and the Constables 3s. a week for plain clothes.

It will be seen, therefore, that this Division substantially benefited by the changes which were made in consequence of the recommendations of the Committee of 1882. The addition of 3 Inspectors greatly improved the prospects of promotion, while the 15 Sergeants now draw each in pay (maximum) and allowances, £122 15s. per annum, as compared with £108 9s. 10d. and £105 17s. 8d., the totals received by the 3 and 10 Acting Inspectors respectively.

The following is the present distribution of the men in this Division under the Superintendent:—The Chief Inspector, 2 Inspectors, 15 Sergeants, 10 Detective Officers, and 3 Constables are engaged upon Detective work properly so called; 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, and 5 Constables are attached to the Carriage Department; and 5 Constables are employed in connection with Pawn Office work.

The inspection of hackney carriages, as was pointed out in the Report of the Committee of 1882, is not a duty properly belonging to a detective department, and might be performed by the Uniform Force, but as it has always been attached to the Detective Division in Dublin, it is not desirable that it should be divorced from it. There is, however, no occasion to pay the men so employed the allowance for plain clothes which is intended for men discharging detective duties, but we think that the present allowance of 3s. a week, which is supposed to be the equivalent of the annual cost of a man's uniform, plus the boot allowance of 8d. a week, is hardly sufficient, and should be increased to 4s. a week.

Q. 352. When a man joins the Detective Division, he is first assigned to the Carriage Department, and after he has been there for some time, and has shown himself fit for more important work, he is employed in connection with Pawn Office duties, which require nice handling, and tact. We therefore consider that the Constables who are employed upon these duties should receive the allowance of 7s. a week for plain clothes.

The three Constables who are employed on detective work proper are experienced detectives, who have graduated in the Carriage and Pawn Office branches of the Division, and should, we consider, be promoted to the rank of "Detective Officers."

Under these proposals, if sanctioned, the number of Detective Officers will be 13 instead of 10, while 33 instead of 25 members of the Division will be in receipt of the allowance of 7s. a week.

We also consider that the allowance for plain clothes should be increased from £10 to £15 a year in the cases of the Superintendent, Chief Inspector, and the two Inspectors engaged on detective duties.

PENSION.

14. We need not dwell at length upon this question, for though there are no less than three Pension Scales at present in force for the Police in the United Kingdom, the maximum in each case does not exceed two-thirds, and therefore the request of the Dublin Force that the maximum in their case should be fixed at three-fourths is one which, on the face of it, could not be entertained. Appendix XIV.

The Scale for England was fixed under the Police Act, 1890, and applies to the London Metropolitan Police Force. Under this Act there is a minimum and a maximum scale, but, for our purposes, we may assume that the maximum is of universal application, as the cases in which it has not been fully adopted are comparatively few. This scale is identical with that fixed under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883, up to the completion of the 24th year of service. In neither case can a pension be awarded until the completion of 15 years, and then only with a medical certificate until the completion of 25 years' service, when retirement is permissible without such certificate. The two scales commence at $\frac{1}{16}$ ths after 15 years' service, and increase by $\frac{1}{16}$ th for each year of service until the completion of the 20th year, when the annual increment rises to $\frac{2}{16}$ ths until the completion of the 24th year, at which period the pension is $\frac{3}{16}$ ths. Thenceforth the English scale is better than the Irish. Under the English Act a constable retiring on completion of 25 years' service would be entitled to a pension of $\frac{3}{16}$ ths, whereas a member of either of the Irish Police Forces would be entitled to one of $\frac{2}{16}$ ths, and, while the English policemen can retire on two-thirds after 26 years' service, the Irish scale, which increases by only $\frac{1}{16}$ th each year after the 25th year, does not admit of the maximum pension being claimed until the expiration of the 29th year. Appendix XIV.

But though the Irish scale after twenty-four years is not so favourable as the English, it is vastly superior to that which has been fixed for Scotland under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890. Under the last-mentioned Act no pension can be awarded until after the completion of the 20th year of service, when the scale commences at $\frac{2}{16}$ ths, rising by $\frac{1}{16}$ th yearly until the completion of the 28th year, when the annual increment becomes $\frac{2}{16}$ ths until the completion of the 34th year of service, when the maximum pension of $\frac{4}{16}$ ths, or $\frac{1}{4}$ rd, is reached. Moreover, while under the Irish Act there is no age limit for retirement, a Constable in Scotland cannot retire, without a medical certificate, until he has attained 55 years of age; and, though under the English Act no age limit is fixed, the local authorities may, at their discretion, adopt one between the ages of 50 and 55. Taking advantage of this provision, the Police Authorities of many of the English Counties and Boroughs have fixed age limits, and, if we may judge from the Annual Report of Sir Herbert Croft, Bart., Inspector of Constabulary for the Northern District, included in the "Reports, Police (Counties and Boroughs), England and Wales, for the year ending 29th September, 1900," their example is likely to be followed by others. Appendix XIV.

"There is," he writes, "a strong feeling in many places to guard against the retirement of men as soon as they have, by length of service, earned their pensions. And, in consequence, several boroughs and some counties have re-adopted, say, from Michaelmas, 1899, a future age limit; in some places of 52 years for constables and sergeants, and of 55 years for officers. One borough has decided not to enlist men under twenty-six years of age, which seems to be a year or two too old."

In these circumstances, therefore, it seems to us that a proposal to assimilate the Irish scale to that of the maximum scale under the Police (England) Act, 1890, without an age limit, would not be, and, in our opinion, ought not to be entertained.

Appendix
XI, Q. 283.

The men in the Dublin Police base their request to be treated exceptionally in the matter of pension upon the alleged ground of the difficulty they have in procuring situations after they leave the Force. This allegation, however, is not supported by the information which we have received, and which is to the effect that pensioners who are physically capable and of good character have no difficulty in obtaining employment. In any case we do not consider that pensions of £1 and £1 5s. a week, which can be secured by every Constable or Sergeant who serves for twenty-nine years, are by themselves inadequate.

LODGING ALLOWANCE FOR MARRIED MEN.

15. We believe that the absence of an allowance in aid of rent is the one thing about which the men feel strongly. When we say the "men," we should strictly limit the term to the married men, but, as most men look forward to marrying at some period of their lives, the question is one in which the single men are prospectively interested, and, therefore, we are justified in using the term generally.

Rents in Dublin are high. We refer now to the rents of such houses as would be occupied by persons in the position of the police, though the statement is not limited to them.

The Committee of 1882, relying on the evidence given before them, made the following statement in their Report :—

Report of
1883, page
26.

"There can be no doubt that the rents which the poorer classes have to pay in Dublin, for very indifferent accommodation, are very high. It is doubtful whether a married Constable could get respectable lodgings in the city at a lower rent than 5s. a week, and very frequently he has to pay as much as 7s. A married Sergeant, who will naturally look for a better class of lodgings, will pay at least 7s."

Appendix
VI. to
Report of
1883.

This statement was fully borne out by a return of the rents charged by the Artizans' Dwellings Company, which is included in a memorandum furnished by that Company and published as an Appendix to that Report. According to this return the rents charged for two rooms varied according to the locality from 2s. to 5s. a week; for three rooms from 3s. 3d. to 6s., and for four rooms from 5s. 6d. to 8s.

A married man, in the rank of Constable, with a family of three or four children, could hardly do with less than three rooms, while a Sergeant with a similar family would expect four rooms. But even in 1882 such accommodation could not have been provided by the Artizans Dwellings' Company in some of the poorer parts of the city at lower rents than from 5s. to 6s. and 7s. to 8s. respectively, and their rents are lower than those charged by private owners for similar accommodation.

We have, however, a surer basis whereon to found our conclusions.

Appendix
IX.

16. We have been furnished with a Return by the Chief Commissioner giving the actual rent paid by each of the married men in the Force, and distinguishing the cases where a portion of the house is let to lodgers. According to this Return, excluding the cases where the men take in lodgers, the average rent paid by each rank below that of Inspector is as follows :— Station Sergeants, 9s.; Sergeants, 8s. 6d.; Constables, 7s. 6d. The average rent varies, of course, in each Division. For instance, in the E Division, which comprises Rathmines, Donnybrook, and Irishtown, the average rent paid by the rank of Constable is about 5s. 6d., as compared with 8s., the average in the C, one of the North City Divisions. These averages are, perhaps, too high, for they include rents which, in the absence of lodgers, men having nothing but their pay to support themselves and their families on, could not afford to give. For instance, according to another Return in which the rents paid by the men of each rank in each Division (exclusive, again, of those who take in lodgers), are classified under four heads, viz., "under £15," "from £15 to £20," "from £20 to £30," and "over £30 per annum,"

Appendix
X.

of 168 Constables, no less than 44 are paying rents from £20 to £30, while 5 are paying rents over £30. In these cases it is obvious that the Constable has either himself, or, through his wife or other members of his family, means of living besides those afforded by his police pay.

For the purpose, therefore, of arriving at an average rent which would represent what a Constable having only his pay to live on, is obliged to give, we have excluded all rents paid by the men in this rank, at or over £20 per annum, with the result that in the four Divisions, A, B, C, D, which include the City proper, the average rent is about 6s. a week, slightly over in the B Division, while in E it is, say, 5s., and in F, which comprises Kingstown, Blackrock, and Dalkey, about 5s. 6d. Similarly, in the case of the Sergeants, the rent which a man living on his pay alone, would be likely to give, would be about 7s. 6d. a week; and in the case of a Station Sergeant 8s. to 8s. 6d.

On the other hand, these last averages are not based upon a sufficient number of cases to make them reliable, and—what, perhaps, accounts for the fewness of the cases—it must be borne in mind that, owing to the want, especially in the “B” Division, of suitable houses at rents which are at all reasonable, the men are often obliged to take houses larger than they require for themselves so as to be able out of the profits made by taking in lodgers to pay the rents which otherwise they would be unable to do.

17. The Committee of 1882, while recognizing that the married men were handicapped by the rents which they had to pay, and, as is shown by their recommendations, most anxious to assist them in this particular, found themselves unable to recommend an allowance in aid of rent, owing to the fact that there was then no precedent for such a course in the case of any city or borough force. Report of 1883, pp. 27-28.

At that time it seems to have been assumed that the rates of pay of the Police in cities and boroughs, which were, of course, higher than the rates of the county forces, had been fixed, having regard to, amongst other considerations, the higher rents which are paid in a city, and that, therefore, it was not necessary to grant an allowance in aid of rent, as was the practice in many of the English Counties wherever the rent paid by the Constable was in excess of the normal or standard rent to which regard had been had in fixing the rates of pay of the county force. This still appears to be the principle upon which the Police Authorities proceed in those cities and boroughs where there is still no allowance in aid of rent, but where the rates of pay have been largely increased since 1882. We allude to such places as Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Cardiff, where both rents and rates of pay are high. Report of 1883, p. 27.

On the other hand, in such places as Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield, the police authority seems to have adopted a different, and, as it appears to us, a sounder principle, for we find that, while the rates of pay have risen there considerably since 1882, rent assistance is also given. The principle which underlies this arrangement is plain. A policeman must live near his station, and in a neighbourhood of approved respectability; he has not, therefore, the choice of residence which is open to an artisan, or other person in a similar position in life, and is consequently subjected to a higher rent than he would otherwise have to pay. It would, therefore, seem proper that this excess of rent should be met by an allowance which will cease when he ceases to be a policeman, instead of by an increase of pay which will be pensionable and will, to that extent, continue to be a charge upon taxation after he has ceased to be a policeman.

The principle of granting an allowance in aid of rent has recently been adopted in the case of the London Metropolitan Police. The allowance, which amounts to 1s. 6d. per week, is given to all members of the Force—married and single—below the rank of Station Sergeant and 2nd Class Sergeant (C.I.D.), who are attached to any station which is situated in any metropolitan or other borough, and for whom accommodation is not provided in police or official quarters. An exception is made in the case of any man who, when quarters are vacant, declines to occupy them. The allowance is given without reference to the actual amount paid by the police officer in rent, and without any conditions except as above stated.

The objection, therefore, which the Committee of 1882 regarded as insuperable, to granting an allowance in aid of rent to the married men of the Dublin Force, no longer exists ; and, as we feel that the principle is a sound one, and, for the reasons already given, preferable to increasing the pay to enable the men to provide themselves with suitable accommodation, we do not hesitate to recommend its extension to the case of the Dublin men.

Appendix
XII.

In Liverpool it seems to be assumed that Sergeants and Constables should, having regard to their pay, be in a position to afford, without difficulty, rents not exceeding 5s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. respectively per week, for an allowance is not given unless the rents are in excess of these amounts. In the case of a Sergeant the allowance is 2s. when the rent which he necessarily pays is over 7s. 6d. a week, and 1s. when it exceeds 6s. 6d. In the case of a Constable it is 2s. or 1s., according as the rent which he necessarily pays exceeds 6s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. The same rule obtains in Sheffield, while in Manchester 2s. 6d. a week is granted towards rent and expenses of journeying between residence and locality of duty. In London, as we have already stated, the allowance is 1s. 6d. and is given unconditionally. We prefer the principle which is adopted in London to that which is acted upon in Liverpool and Sheffield, and we are quite sure that in practice it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to apply the latter in Dublin. The allowance to the married men here should be, we think, uniform in amount and given unconditionally.

Appendix
IX.

18. It may seem, at first sight, anomalous to give the allowance to men who are living either rent free or at very low rents. We allude to those members of the Force who take in lodgers, and who, according to the figures given in the Return in the Appendix, number 163 out of a total of 401 below the rank of Inspector. But, upon consideration, we think it will be conceded that, where a man is in a position to rent a house large enough to admit of his sub-letting a portion of it, it is owing to circumstances which are not connected with him as a policeman. There may be two married men in the same rank and with the same pay, one of whom can, and the other cannot, afford to take a house which is larger than he requires for his own use ; and, when the circumstances which account for this difference in the position of the two men are inquired into, it will be found that the additional income which has enabled one of them to pay a larger rent than the other is derived from the earnings of his wife or some member of his family. One man marries a wife whose training and natural ability enables her to supplement her husband's income by her own earnings, and another marries a woman who cannot do more than attend to her household duties. To withhold, therefore, the allowance in aid of rent from the man whose helpmeet is able to earn something for herself—and, without a capable wife or daughter, a policeman could not possibly take in lodgers—would be to penalize him for having made a prudent marriage. It might be proper to forbid policemen to take in lodgers ; but, as long as they are permitted to do so, they should be allowed to participate in the allowance, unless it is held that no policeman who is enabled from the earnings of his wife, or other members of his family, to take a house at a rent in excess of what he could afford to give out of his pay, should receive an allowance in aid of rent. Nor, if it be an anomaly to give the allowance in aid of rent to policemen who, having other sources of income than their pay, do not stand absolutely in need of it, is it greater than increasing the rates of pay so as to cover the higher rents which policemen are subjected to, notwithstanding that many policemen, having sources of income outside their pay, do not stand in need of the increase.

We therefore hope that the allowance will be given unconditionally to all married men below the rank of Inspector, having not less than ten years' service, and we think that the amount should be fixed at 2s. a week. Rents in Dublin are, as we have said, high, and even with this allowance a Constable will in the City Divisions have to contribute, on the average, out of his pay at least 4s. 6d. and in some cases more, while a Sergeant will have to pay generally from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., and frequently more.

Appendix
VI.

According to a return which has been furnished to us by the Chief Commissioner, the number of married men in the Force at the date thereof was 412, of whom 357 had more than ten years' service and would, therefore, be in a position to claim the allowance if this recommendation should be adopted.

19. The above recommendation is confined to the ranks below that of Inspector; but, having given the question our anxious consideration, we are, on the whole, in favour of granting an allowance to this rank. Prior to 1883 the Inspectors were in receipt of a lodging allowance. The Commissioners who reported upon the Force in 1872 found that a sum of £145 was divisible annually amongst those Inspectors who were not accommodated with quarters. Their number varied, but the allowance averaged about £8 per man. In lieu of this arrangement, the Commissioners recommended the grant of £20 per annum to each Inspector who was not provided with quarters in the Barracks.

Report of
1872.
Evidence,
Q. 9.

The Committee of 1882, however, finding themselves unable to recommend the grant of a lodging allowance to the Married Men of the Force, would have acted somewhat inconsistently if they had not, when recommending a revised scale of pay for this rank, added that it should be without a lodging allowance.

No allowance is given to the Inspectors in London; but, out of a total of 513 Inspectors of the Uniform Branch employed on Police duties, otherwise than in H. M. Dockyards, 119 are provided with quarters in Police Stations and Section Houses, for which they pay a rent of 5s. 6d. a week. The accommodation consists of a kitchen, sitting-room, two bedrooms, scullery, pantry, &c. An Inspector, therefore, in London, who is provided with these quarters at the rent mentioned, is, in effect, in receipt of a lodging allowance, for he could not possibly get such accommodation outside at anything like that rent. In some of the Police Forces about which we have received information, allowances in aid of rent are given to these officers, while in a greater number no rent assistance is given.

Disregarding precedents, however, and influenced mainly by the considerations that, prior to the withdrawal of the allowance in 1882, the Inspectors who were not accommodated with quarters were granted an allowance in lieu of them—on the principle, apparently, that they were entitled to quarters if accommodation in the Barracks admitted of their being assigned them—and that we are now proposing the grant of a lodging allowance to all the Married Men below the rank of Inspector, we have decided to recommend an allowance of £10 per annum to each Inspector in aid of rent, which would, of course, cease in the event of any of them being provided with quarters. There are at present 24 Inspectors, of whom only one, the Officer in charge of the Troop, is provided with quarters.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

20. We have now dealt with all the matters which required to be considered, and are, therefore, in a position to summarise our recommendations and their cost:—

	£	s.	d.
I. Appointment of 6 Sergeants, now acting as Station Sergeants, to rank of Station Sergeants	31	4	0
The above will involve the promotion of 6 Constables to replace the Sergeants appointed Station Sergeants. Cost, £62 8s. 0d., rising to £124 16s. 0d.	124	16	0
II. Detective (G) Division—			
Increase of allowance for plain clothes from £10 to £15 in the cases of Superintendent, Chief Inspector, and 2 Inspectors engaged on detective duties	20	0	0
Appointment of 3 Constables to rank of Detective Officer (say)	7	16	0
Extra cost of 8 additional men drawing 7s. per week for plain clothes, instead of 3s. per week	83	4	0
Extra cost of 6 men drawing 4s. instead of 3s. per week for plain clothes	15	12	0
III. Lodging allowance of £10 a year to 23 Inspectors	230	0	0
IV. Grant of an allowance of 2s. per week in aid of rent to all married men below the rank of Inspector having ten years' service and upwards. At present there are (say) 360 having this service (say)	1,870	0	0
Estimated Total Additional Cost (say)	£2,400	0	0

It remains for us only to express our obligations to the Chief and Assistant Commissioner for the assistance they have rendered in connection with this Inquiry, and to our Secretary, Mr. J. T. Drennan, for his unremitting labours, and the skill and ability with which he has collected and digested the information which will be found in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, *Chairman.*

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OF THE

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DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY, 1901.

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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LIST OF WITNESSES.

	Page		Page
Inspector Jeremiah Hourahan,	1	Station Sergeant William Gordon,	11
Sergeant Patrick Beary,	5	Constable Denis Reardon,	12
Inspector John Roe,	8	Constable William Griffin,	13

INDEX TO EVIDENCE.

ALLOWANCES.—(See also under "Lodging," "Subsistence," and "Uniform.") 17-23, 44-7, 50-1, 213-6, 366-7, 392-3.	MARRIED MEN—RENTS PAID BY: 94-101, 108-14, 117-29, 178-82, 194-202, 256-60, 368-70, 437-9, 450-4, 523-4, 540-5.
AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICT: 52-3, 513-4.	MEDICAL ATTENDANCE: 31-2, 204-11, 458, 520-2.
AUTHORISED STRENGTH OF FORCE: 54-7, 83-4, 460, 512.	MESS EXPENSES: 377-85, 590-667, 694-701.
ARTIZANS—PAY OF: 269-74.	PAY—RATES OF: 12-4, 78-82, 193-4, 321, 394-7, 429-31, 455, 516-8, 583.
BARRACK ACCOMMODATION: 24-5, 584-8.	PAY—INCREASE ASKED: 59-76, 133-8, 157-60, 169-177, 233-55, 261-3, 404-10, 420-5, 476, 482-3, 529-34, 537-8, 558-62.
BOOTS: 213, 668.	PAWNBROKERS: 411, 434-6.
CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT: 351-6, 417-21.	PENSIONS: 37-41, 283-6, 300, 546-9.
DUTIES—BEAT, &c.: 85-93, 139-148, 160-8, 217-31, 278, 401-2, 411-5, 463-72.	PENSIONS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS: 287-8, 388-90, 459, 563-6.
DETECTIVE DIVISION: 281-2, 308-439.	PENSIONERS—EMPLOYMENT OF: 288-99.
EDINBURGH POLICE FORCE: 169, 559-61.	PLAIN CLOTHES: 328, 366-7, 392.
EXTRA PAY: 50-1.	PROMOTION: 688-92.
EXPENSES: 27-8, 325, 393.	RETIREMENT—COMPULSORY: 307, 550-2, 689-90.
FUEL: 584-8.	RENTS—See under "Married Men."
GOOD CONDUCT PAY: 58.	RECRUITS: 557.
GLASGOW POLICE FORCE: 300, 559-61.	SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES: 44-7.
INQUIRY OF 1882: 59-75, 150-6, 475.	SICKNESS: 33-6, 301-6, 480.
LEAVE: 275-7.	UNIFORM: 17-23, 213-6, 668-70, 680-7.
LONDON METROPOLITAN POLICE: 59-76, 135-141, 150-69, 181, 232-50, 252-5, 280-2, 286-8, 346-50, 357-62, 529-4.	WIVES—INDUSTRIES OR TRADES OF: 102-7.
LODGING ALLOWANCE: 26, 519, 567-9.	WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND: 248-50.
	WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS—See under "Pensions."

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

31st MAY, 1901.

Committee :—Colonel Sir HOWARD VINCENT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Chairman; Mr. R. W. A. HOLMES, C.B. Treasury Remembrancer, and Mr. R. F. STARKIE, R.M., sat in the Committee Room, Upper Castle Yard, Dublin, for the examination of Witnesses.

Inspector JEREMIAH HOURAHAN, examined.

May 31, 1901.

Inspector
Jeremiah
Hourahan.

1. CHAIRMAN.—You are an Inspector in the Dublin Metropolitan Police?—I am, sir.

2. Which division of that Force are you in?—The “A” Division.

3. Whereabouts is that division—in what part of Dublin?—Kilmainham, sir; and from that to St. Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church, and all that district.

4. Where is the depôt?—Kevin-street Barracks. There are three stations in the division.

5. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-four years and about two months.

6. Whom do you represent here?—I represent the uniformed inspectors of the service—all except the “G” or Detective Division.

7. Are you married or single?—Married.

8. How many children have you got?—None.

9. Give us the particulars of your service in the Force. How long were you a constable?—Five years. I was an acting-sergeant about a year; then a sergeant for seven years; and I have been an inspector for six years.

10. What class inspector are you?—We have no classes.

11. Have you been in uniform during your entire service?—Yes, sir, with the exception of about three years that I acted in the Carriage Branch.

12. What is your pay as inspector?—£156 a year.

13. Is that the maximum?—No; it begins at £120, and it can go up to £160.

14. Your next rise will be to the maximum, £160?—Yes, sir.

15. In addition to your salary, what allowances do you get?—£10 a year for uniform.

16. Do you go to your own tailor and get it made?—Yes, sir; but we have recognised contractors.

17. What do they charge for supplying the uniform?—The outfit at starting comes to about £25.

18. Do you find that the £10 a year is sufficient to meet the yearly expenditure?—Quite sufficient.

19. Is there an allowance for uniform to the other ranks of the service?—No.

20. Do you expend what you like upon your uniform, or is there any regulation that you shall expend a certain amount upon it?—No; but, of course, we are expected to keep ourselves respectable.

21. Mr. HOLMES.—You say £25 is the expenditure on the outfit?—Yes, sir. The first year's allowance is not sufficient to meet our expenditure; but then, putting one year with another, by the time we are entitled to the maximum salary, we are clear.

22. Do you pay off the cost of your outfit by instalments to the contractor, if you have not got £25 to pay down?—Well, I paid the money down. I had the money in hand.

23. You find the allowance of £10 a year is sufficient to maintain your uniform?—Yes, sir.

34. CHAIRMAN.—Do any of the inspectors get quarters?—No, sir. No inspectors get quarters, with the exception of the troop men.

25. The inspector in charge of the mounted men gets quarters?—Yes.

26. Do you get any allowance for lodging?—None.

27. Do you get any other allowances, besides the £10 for uniform?—No, sir, we get no other allowance; but our actual cost of locomotion is refunded to us.

28. That is, in visiting stations?—Yes, sir, and patrolling our division; or if, in case of any sudden emergency, we require to take a car.

29. Is your pay subject to any deduction for superannuation?—No, sir.

30. Is there any boot allowance?—No, sir.

31. Is medical attendance provided?—Yes, sir, for myself, personally.

32. Not for your wife and children?—No.

33. Are you subject to any deduction from your pay if you are sick?—No, sir, I don't think it is usual to deduct anything from the pay of inspectors in case of illness; at least, it has not been done.

34. But in other ranks it is?—It is.

35. If the Chief Commissioner saw that an inspector was always getting sick—just when he was most wanted—he could deduct?—I presume he would sir.

36. He has the power to do so?—Yes, sir, I suppose he has.

37. At what age can you take your pension?—At forty-three.

38. At what age did you enter the Force?—At eighteen or nineteen.

39. Then you can take your pension after twenty-five years' service, on the scale of 30-50ths?—Yes, sir; 30-50ths.

40. Would that be calculated on your last year's pay, or on the pay of the last preceding three years?—I do not think the rule as to the last three years' rate of pay would apply to me.

41. Is that the rule with regard to all the inspectors?—I think those who joined since 1883 come under that rule; those who joined before would not come under that rule.

42. What is your age now?—I am forty-two.

43. Are there any Christmas allowances, or anything of that kind?—No, none.

44. Do you get any subsistence allowance if you are continuously on duty for eight hours?—No, sir; we have to maintain ourselves.

45. You get a subsistence allowance if you have to be away from home for more than eight hours?—Yes, sir, that is an exceptional case; if we are away from home on duty, such as attending races.

46. If you have to attend races, and have to start at 10 o'clock, and do not get back until 8 o'clock at night, how much allowance do you get?—5s.

47. Is that from the Force, or from the race people?—From the race people.

48. Take the case of being on duty in the streets of Dublin, say, on the occasion of the entry of the King, or something of that sort, and that you are on duty the whole day long—do you get an allowance for that?—No, sir; it is only when we have to leave the police district.

49. Mr. STARKIE.—Supposing you have to go to Kingstown, to supplement the Force there, what allowance do you get?—None, sir.

May 31, 1901.

Inspector
Jeremiah
Hourahan.

50. Mr. HOLMES.—What does "extra pay" mean?—It means when extra men are employed during the Castle season, at balls and levees in the Castle—they are entitled to some allowance; and there are some other things of that kind for which extra pay is given; but that does not apply to the general service.

51. To what branch of the service does it apply?—I think the Detective Department may get something in that respect; but, so far as the uniformed service is concerned, we have no other allowances whatsoever.

52. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know what is the extent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District?—Yes, sir; it is 32·15 square miles. It embraces Kingstown, and down to Dalkey; it extends a considerable distance in the other direction, and takes in a large extent of land at this side of Dundrum, Rathmines, and Crumlin.

53. What is the population of the police district?—352,000 was the population according to the Census of 1891. From what I hear, it has now gone up to about 380,000.

54. And the present police force consists of 60 inspectors and acting-inspectors, 153 sergeants and acting-sergeants, and 877 constables, or thereabouts. Is that right?—Yes, sir; the total is 1,198 of all ranks.

55. How many sergeants?—Thirty-four station-sergeants, 143 sergeants, and 990 constables.

56. Mr. STARKIE.—You do not distinguish between sergeants and acting-sergeants?—No, sir; we have no acting-sergeants now.

57. Mr. HOLMES.—Your figures, of course, exclude the "G" Division?—Yes, sir.

58. CHAIRMAN.—Do you get any good conduct pay or long service pay?—No, sir.

59. Now we want to know what your representation is.

(Witness reads).—"The inspectors of the Dublin Metropolitan Police (exclusive of the "G," or Detective Division), respectfully request that they may be advanced to the same status, regarding pay, pension, and allowances, as that of the inspectors of the London Metropolitan Police. The grounds upon which they base their application are:—1st, That in 1882, when recommending a revision of their pay and allowances, the Committee of Inquiry took for their standard the rates of pay of the corresponding ranks in the London Metropolitan Police, as the following extract from page 8 of the Report will show:—"

60. Mr. HOLMES.—I think that at this stage, with the Chairman's permission, because it is a very important matter, I should like to make a statement which, I hope, will settle the question so far as the Committee of 1882 are concerned, once and for all.

61. CHAIRMAN (To the Witness).—You of course, understand that Mr. Holmes was a member of that Committee.

Witness.—Yes, sir, I know that.

62. Mr. HOLMES.—I wish to make this statement, because really you are under a misapprehension. The Committee of 1882 did not consider or recommend that the pay of the Dublin police should be fixed according to the London standard; but when the witnesses told them that their pay was utterly inadequate, the Committee pointed out that the constables in Dublin were practically as well paid as the London constables, and that the inspectors were, on the whole, better paid; and they asked whether, in view of those facts, the men in Dublin could seriously assert that their pay was utterly inadequate. Moreover, if the Committee had desired to adopt the London pay as the standard for the Dublin police, they would not have recommended rates for the "G" Division distinctly lower than those in the Criminal Investigation Department in London; nor would Mr. Mallon and Inspector Smith, of the "G" Division, have repudiated the suggestion that they should be as well paid as the men of the London Criminal Investigation Department, if they had thought that there was any fair comparison with London. We did not adopt the London standard, or consider or recommend that the pay of the men here should be fixed according to that standard; but with regard to your rank, although the inspectors who were examined before us said that their pay was utterly inadequate, we found that on the whole they were better paid than the inspectors in London; and, as we recommended a re-organisation of the Force—there were then three classes of inspectors, and we recommended that in future, the distinctive classes should be abolished, and that the number of sergeants should be cut down—we said that we did not

consider that the pay of the inspectors here should be in excess of the pay in London. Do you understand that?—I do, sir.

63. I understood that you were misled by that passage in our Report, and I was anxious that you should know what was in the mind of the Committee at the time?—I understand, sir.

64. Mr. STARKIE.—The Committee said, "We see no reason why there should be this difference between the rates of pay of the two Forces." That phrase, of course, taken by itself, might lead to some misconception.

65. Mr. HOLMES.—Yes; it should of course be read in connection with what went before it.

Witness.—Well, sir, it might have been in your mind at the time, in regulating the pay of the inspectors of the "G" Division—that is, that you recommended the pay to be on the basis of the pay in the Criminal Investigation Department—we thought you had in your mind that the inspectors of the "G" Division should have a rate of pay in keeping with that of the inspectors attached to the Detective Department in London—

66. I do not quite follow you as regards the "G" Division; both Mr. Mallon and Inspector Smith repudiated the suggestion that there should be any comparison with the Criminal Investigation Department in London. Mr. Mallon says, "I have talked very freely with the men about the matter, and they see that it would injure their claim very much if they went beyond the mark;" and the rates we suggested for all ranks in the "G" Division were the rates that were recommended by Mr. Mallon himself, and by Inspector Smith?—

Witness.—I do not doubt that at all, sir.

67. However, we must not go into the question of the "G" Division at present?—

Witness.—No, I would prefer not, sir.

68. CHAIRMAN.—We may take it that you refer generally to the extracts from the Report of the Committee of 1882? I do, sir; and I hope that it will all be included in the evidence, because the inspectors generally would like that I should put it forward.

69. Mr. HOLMES.—Certainly; we are most anxious to hear everything that you wish to say.

Witness.—Thank you, sir.

70. CHAIRMAN.—What you argue is (reading) "that the pay, pension, and allowances of the London inspectors are now far in excess of the Dublin inspectors"—Yes, sir.

71. Although the duties and responsibilities of the Dublin inspectors are, in their opinion, quite as arduous and important as those of the London men?—Quite so, sir.

72. And then you go on to say, "House rent and the cost of living have greatly increased during the past twenty years; and the Dublin inspectors look forward with hope that their present application will be dealt with on the same principle as that adopted in 1882." That is, you base your application on the underlined words extracted from the Report of 1882, "We see no reason why there should be this difference between the rates of pay of the inspectors in the two forces"?—Exactly so, sir.

73. Mr. HOLMES.—As I have already said, if you read what went before that passage in the Report, you will see that the words you have quoted simply mean that there is no reason why the Dublin pay should be in excess of the London pay?—Yes, sir; but the inference we drew from it was, that as the Committee believed the duties were analogous, they should be put on a par.

74. We brought you down from the higher level on which you were, to the lower level of the inspectors of the London force; and we said we saw no reason why the Dublin inspectors should be better paid than the London men?—Yes, sir; because their duties were about the same.

75. CHAIRMAN.—You understand what my colleague says, as a member of the Committee of 1882?—I do, sir.

76. What you ask is, that the pay, pensions, and allowances, of the uniformed inspectors in Dublin should be on the same basis as those of London?—Yes, sir.

77. How many inspectors are there in the "A" Division?—Three ordinary patrol inspectors.

78. And you get varying rates of pay, from £120 to £160, rising by £6 increments?—Yes, sir.

79. Is the number of inspectors the same in all the divisions?—No, sir; they vary.

May 31, 1901.

Inspector
Jeremiah
Hourahan.

80. The number of patrol inspectors varies, according to the duty?—No, sir; there are three attached to each division, although the number of stations in the divisions do not correspond.

81. Mr. STARKIE.—You say the salaries of the inspectors rise by £6 increments?—Yes, sir.

82. Are there not six increments of £6, and a final one of £4?—Yes, sir.

83. CHAIRMAN.—How many men are there in the "A" Division?—Deducting the twenty-two men in the troop, there are seven station-sergeants, eighteen sergeants, and 128 constables.

84. What is the proportion of inspectors to men?—I can give you the proportion in all the divisions. Each of the eighteen inspectors in Dublin is, on the average, responsible for sergeants and constables to the number of 48·6.

85. Will you give now, your hours of duty—your own, I suppose, are the same as those of all the patrol inspectors?—Yes, sir; eight hours each.

86. How are they divided?—The first beat is from 6 a.m. till 2 p.m., the second from 2 p.m. till 10 p.m., and the third from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m. But I might mention that the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to modify that in some respect as to the night beat. He allows the inspectors to go off at 4 o'clock, provided everything is quiet; but to do three patrols in the month till 6 o'clock. That is, if everything is quiet, he allows us the two hours from 4 till 6.

87. Your beat is eight hours, but of course you are not all the time patrolling?—Yes, sir; except we are required at the station, we are supposed to be patrolling, visiting the stations, seeing the locations of the men, and taking observations.

88. How do you divide the night duty?—It is continuous.

89. Supposing you are on to-day from 6 a.m. till 2 p.m., what do you do to-morrow?—Every third month we are on night duty; we are on day duty for two months, and on night duty one month.

90. Then, during four months in each year, you are on night duty?—Yes, sir.

91. Do you patrol by yourself?—By myself. On Saturday nights, on certain occasions, we have a constable to accompany us.

92. You see the men are on their beats?—Yes.

93. You know whereabouts a man ought to be, and you come on him at his beat?—Yes; at irregular times and places.

94. Where do you live?—On the South Circular-road, near Kilmainham.

95. Is that far from Kevin-street?—It is a good distance from Kevin-street. There is a police station at Kilmainham, and I take up duty there.

96. How far from that station is your residence?—About 200 yards.

97. What do you pay for rent?—£32 a year.

98. Do you take in any lodger, or have you the whole house to yourself?—No; I have the whole house to myself.

99. I suppose some of the men take in lodgers?—They do; but it would be better if they had not the necessity to do so.

100. But we must take facts as they are; do a good proportion of them take in lodgers?—Yes.

101. And so reduce their own rent?—They reduce the rent, of course.

102. Is the wife of an inspector allowed to engage in business?—Well, I should think there are certain businesses that she might engage in.

103. Do they carry on any registry offices, or anything of that sort?—No, sir.

104. Are any of them engaged in business of any sort?—No; the only thing is the keeping of lodgers.

105. I suppose some of them reduce their rent materially, or live rent free, by that?—Well, sir, I believe it is not a paying game.

106. Not worth the trouble?—No sir, I think they could be far more independent if the wife kept a shop.

107. But they do not keep any shops?—No sir.

108. The only way in which an inspector reduces his rent is by taking lodgers?—Yes, sir.

109. Is he allowed to take as a lodger a constable or sergeant?—No, sir; he is not permitted to take anyone of an inferior rank.

110. He is allowed to take another inspector, as a lodger?—He is, sir.

111. Do you know of any case in which that has been done?—It is not frequently done.

112. Will you tell us what sort of a house you have. I suppose there is a sitting room downstairs,

a kitchen behind it, and three rooms upstairs?—Yes; in fact, I am very comfortably situated, as regards the house.

113. Have you it by the month?—By the month.

114. You can leave at a month's notice?—Yes, sir.

115. Now, what you ask is to be put on the same basis of pay as the London Metropolitan inspectors?—Yes, sir.

116. You get no lodging allowance at all?—No, sir.

117. Mr. STARKIE.—Can you tell us what, as a rule, a single inspector would have to pay for rent in Dublin?—Well, I should say about £1 10s. a week for board and lodging.

118. What would he pay for lodging alone?—I have no idea.

119. You pay at the rate of 12s. 4d. a week for rent?—Yes, sir, I am very fortunate, in that respect.

120. Do the single inspectors generally lodge in places where they are boarded?—Yes, sir.

121. Do the inspectors say their rents have increased during the last twenty years?—Yes, sir.

122. To what extent do they say rents have increased?—About 30 per cent.; more in some localities.

123. Has there not been great activity in the building of houses during the last twenty years?—Yes, sir, but there has been a great influx of people into the city.

124. Has not the Corporation built houses?—Yes, sir, they have built some; but more have been built by private trusts, such as artisans' dwellings.

125. Would what you say as to rents apply to districts such as Kingstown and Blackrock?—It would. I think houses are dearer there than in the city.

126. Do you believe that houses are dearer at Blackrock?—Yes, sir, I do believe it.

127. Mr. HOLMES.—What division is Blackrock in?—The "F" Division, sir; it is a seaside resort. Rents are very high there.

128. Mr. STARKIE.—Are the houses in the "A" Division cheaper than in the "B" Division?—Yes, sir; in fact it is impossible for an inspector to get a residence in the "B" Division, unless he goes to an exorbitant rent. It includes what you may call the residential part of the city—Merrion-square, Fitzwilliam-square, Trinity College. As I have been asked about Kingstown and Blackrock, here is a communication I received from the inspector at Blackrock. (Witness hands in letter).

129. Have you his authority to put this in?—Well, it is not private. The writer expresses his concurrence in what I have stated. He says the claim of the inspectors was different from that of the sergeants and constables; and that house rents had gone up immensely latterly. He considers the claim of the inspectors a reasonable one, and that it should be properly laid before the authorities.

130. CHAIRMAN.—This letter appears to be a reply to a communication from you?—Yes, sir; when it was mooted that the married officers, sergeants, and constables, should memorial jointly for some lodging allowance I took it on myself to say that we should not join with the rank and file at all.

131. You thought it would be better for the inspectors to make a claim on their own account?—Yes, sir; and this is his reply to that communication.

132. I suppose you would not say that the prices of provisions have increased during the last twenty years?—No, sir not materially; but other things have.

133. You base your claim mainly on the increase of house rent?—House rent. The price of coal has also increased.

134. Of course that has gone up and down?—Yes.

135. Is there anything you would like to say as to which I have not asked you?—Yes sir; in support of our memorial, in comparison between the London inspectors and us, I wish to point out this—as I mentioned before, each of the Dublin inspectors is responsible for sergeants and constables, to the number of forty-eight, and I see by the statistics of the London force that there is one inspector to every 25·6 sergeants and constables.

136. That is, you take the number of inspectors, and the number of sergeants and constables in each force, and work it out by a long division sum?—Yes, sir.

137. That would not be a fair test, because there are a vast number of inspectors in London who are not patrol inspectors?—I have excluded those who are employed in dockyards, and paid by private individuals, sir; I take the working service.

138. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you excluded from your calculation the constables in the dockyards?—Yes, sir.

May 31, 1901.

Inspector
Jeremiah
Hourahan.

139. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you wish to mention—you have given your evidence shortly and clearly—do you wish to add anything?—I wish to say, with regard to the duties we have to perform that a very important part of the duties that devolve upon the inspectors in Dublin is in connection with the licensing laws. I am simply adding this to support the part of our statement in which we say that our duties are as great as those of the London men. Now, in 1889, there were in London 14,280 licensed houses, and of those 324 were summoned—that is, an average of 2·2 per cent. of the licensed houses were prosecuted in London. In Dublin there are 1,285 licensed houses; and we had 174 prosecutions, which is equal to 13·5 per cent. Again, in the year 1899 there were in Dublin 121 applications for new licenses and renewals, and all of these were opposed by the police, with the result that ninety were granted and thirty-one refused. Again, referring to the duties of the police in Dublin, as compared with London—

140. May I ask you have you a personal knowledge of London?—I have been there on two occasions.

141. For a holiday, or was it on duty?—Holiday, sir. In London the total number of prosecutions in the Metropolitan area in 1899 was 149,239—being on an average 10·7 prosecutions per man of the total force. In Dublin we had 37,451 prosecutions, which meant an average of 31·2 per man. That is treble the number in London.

142. Is not the amount of serious crime in Dublin small—that is to say, such crimes as burglaries, robberies with violence, forgeries, embezzlements?—Well, it is; but in 1899 we had two murders and twenty-two burglaries. We made fifteen persons amenable for those twenty-two; and for housebreaking there were twenty-two also, and twelve arrests.

143. How many robberies with violence?—We had very few of those; none scarcely.

144. How many cases of larceny from the person?—I have not taken a note of those. Then, with regard to the value of property stolen, the amount stolen during the year was £6,198, and of that £2,296 was recovered, which was 37 per cent.

145. With regard to that, of course you enjoy great advantages, owing to the system in Dublin, with respect to the pawnbrokers—an excellent system. But your streets in Dublin, as a rule, are quiet; there is comparatively little street crime, at any rate?—Well, it is not quite so great as it was some time ago; but with regard to the streets, I wish to mention it is very hard to manage the traffic in Dublin; the people here are not at all so pliable as those in London.

146. The people here like to drive their own way?—Well, sir, I think the reason our traffic offences exceed the London ones so much is that when a policeman in Dublin has occasion to reprove a person, even for the slightest offence, he must be prepared to put the law in motion; the people here are not so amenable to take directions from the police as those in London.

147. They have not got the same moral control?—They have not, sir. In London, as I have myself seen, a policeman has only to put up his hand, and it is sufficient. It is not so in Dublin.

148. The Irish carman rather likes driving on the wrong side?—Yes, sir, he is inclined to be “contrary” sometimes. And, I may add, it is not confined to the carmen. Even the upper classes frequently offend against the regulations; and, if you speak to a gentleman for doing it, many of them will tell you that you are “a cad of a policeman,” or use some other offensive expression.

149. Have you not stated what you want to put forward?—Yes, sir.

150. Mr. HOLMES.—As you have referred to the Report of the Committee of 1882, and drawn an entirely erroneous inference from it, I must, at the risk of repetition, say that, in my judgment, the sentence you have quoted from that Report does not bear the interpretation put upon it. We were dealing with the class of inspectors. At that date there were three classes of inspectors in the London force, and three in the Dublin force. The salaries of the inspectors in the London force commenced at £117 6s. 6d., in the third class; £144 6s. 8d. in the second class; and £162 10s. in the first class. The salaries of the Dublin inspectors were £137 in the third class, plus £20 house allowance; £150 in the second class, plus £20 house allowance; and £160 in the first class, plus £20 house allowance. So that, whereas a third class inspector in London, who had no lodging allowance, had only £117—and the great majority of the men in the third class could never rise beyond that rate—the Dublin third

class inspector had £157 a year; and, similarly with regard to the other classes. Seeing this great disparity between the two rates, we decided to recommend a revision of the scale, and we said that we saw no reason why there should be this difference between the rates of pay of the inspectors of the two forces; and, accordingly, we suggested that in future the distinctive classes in the Dublin Metropolitan Police should be abolished, and that a salary, without any lodging allowance, commencing at £120 a year, and rising, by annual increments of £6 a year, to a maximum salary of £160, would be adequate remuneration for the duties which they would be required to perform. If we had wished to apply the London standard to you, instead of giving you that very favourable scale, we should have fixed the rates at the London rates, namely, £117 for the third class, £144 6s. 8d. for the second, and £162 10s. for the first; whereas, under our arrangement, every inspector in Dublin could, after seven years, rise to £160; that is, only £2 less than the first class in London. I wish to make that quite clear; and I hope, now that I have explained the matter, you will see that the sentence you quoted is not open to the interpretation you put upon it.

Witness.—Well, sir, I would respectfully make a few remarks regarding that. I respectfully say that the contrast was not in keeping with the position of the forces at the time. Our acting-inspectors, in Dublin, at that time contrasted with the third class inspectors in London. The acting-inspectors in Dublin discharged the same duties as the third class inspectors in London; and our third class inspectors in Dublin would compare with the second class in London. The inspectors in Dublin discharged all the duties between the ranks of constables and sergeants.

151. Still, the inspectors in Dublin were better paid than those in London?—Not for the same duties, sir; the acting-inspectors in Dublin performed the same duties as the third class inspectors in London, at the time.

152. You say that the third class inspectors in Dublin performed the same duties as the second class inspectors in London?—Yes, sir.

153. Very well. The third class inspectors in Dublin were, as a matter of fact, better paid than the London second class inspectors, taking into account the lodging allowance. The reason the acting-inspector in Dublin was not rated, was that he wore the ordinary uniform, and was put to no expense; that was the reason his pay was low, in comparison with that of the third class inspector. Now, after next year, your pay will be £160?—It will, sir.

154. The pay of the inspectors in London, in 1900, was £166 8s. That was the maximum, from which there was a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation; therefore, your maximum pay is very nearly as much as that of the London inspectors in the year 1900. Is not that so?—I think, sir, you are taking the lowest rank of inspector.

155. No; the scale of pay in London was £145 12s., rising by increments of £4 per annum to £166 8s. ?—Do you mean the pay of the London inspectors at the present time, sir?

156. No; I am speaking of last year. Last year your pay was as good as that of the inspectors in London?—I am not prepared to say that it was not.

157. CHAIRMAN.—You ask now that you should be paid as much as the London inspectors are, in 1901?—Yes, sir.

158. As I understand, the scale of pay at present, in London, taking the figures you have supplied to us, is a minimum of £153 8s., for the ordinary inspectors, rising by increments of £5 4s. per annum to a maximum of £174 4s. ?—Yes, sir.

159. There is a deduction from that of 2½ per cent. for superannuation; but, even putting aside that deduction, there is only a difference of £14 4s. between your maximum and that of the inspectors in London; so that I do not think you have any ground of complaint. I do not think £14 4s. is a great difference.

Witness.—It is a lot of difference, sir; and, taking into account the duties the inspectors in Dublin have to discharge, it is doubly so.

160. Do you hold that the duties of the inspectors in Dublin are more severe than those of the London inspectors?—Yes, sir; I am in a position to prove it. The average mortality of the inspectors in Dublin, in the years 1897, 1898, and 1899, was 14 per cent.; while, in London, during the same period, it was only 5·7.

161. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you mean, by what you have said, that the conditions of life in Dublin are un-

healthy, and that you run a greater risk of disease than the inspectors in London?—No, sir, that is not what I mean.

164. What do you mean by referring to the greater death rate in Dublin?—I mean that the fact of having to be out in the streets eight hours at night, even in the winter, makes our duties more severe.

165. Why do you refer to the fact of the lower death rate in London?—I mean that our death rate is higher, because we run greater risks.

166. That is what I say. Your contention is that, owing to the unhealthy conditions of Dublin, as compared with London, you run greater risks of disease. Is that what you mean?—Yes, sir; and the amount of duty we have to perform.

167. Are you aware that the higher mortality in Dublin is mainly confined to the poorer districts?—Yes, sir.

168. You cannot say that a police inspector in Dublin runs greater risks than I do, or anybody else?—At any rate, you say that you ought to be as well paid as the inspectors in London?—I do, sir. We say that the inspectors in Dublin perform the same duties as the sub-divisional inspectors in London. Of course, I am not dictating; but I would respectfully suggest that our duties are more analogous to those of the sub-divisional inspectors in London.

169. Why do you select London for comparison? Why not compare Dublin with Edinburgh: Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, a much wealthier country than Ireland. Why not compare your position with that of the police in Edinburgh?—Because the police in Edinburgh have not such responsibilities, regarding the protection of life and property, as we have in Dublin.

170. If you compare your position with theirs, you are better paid than they are?—That may be, sir; but I would respectfully say that it depends upon the duties they have to perform. I have to take charge of large bodies of men, and, acting on my own responsibility, I am required to use great judgment and tact, in dealing with crowds in Dublin.

171. Mr. STARKIE.—In comparing your pay with that of the London inspectors, are you aware that the London inspector has to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on his salary towards the superannuation fund?—Yes, sir, I know

that; and we would be very glad to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if we got the same salary.

172. If you had to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. it would amount to an annual deduction of over £4?—We would regard that as insignificant.

173. But where there is only a difference of £14 between you, it would be a not inconsiderable deduction?—We would not mind it, sir; even after the deduction, the lowest rank of inspector in London has £9 16s. pay more than we have.

174. Your salary, next year, will be £160?—Yes, sir, £160.

175. That is a difference of £14 4s., as compared with the London inspector?—Yes, sir.

176. Then, deducting the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for superannuation, which the London inspector has to pay, the difference is reduced to £9 16s. 11d.?—Yes, sir; but if you take the sub-divisional inspector in London, who performs duties similar to ours, you will find that he receives a pay of £186 6s., after the deduction.

177. He is not of the same rank?—Well, sir, his duties are the same: he has charge of three stations, the same as I have.

178. With reference to your statements as to the increase in house rents, are you asking for lodging allowance?—Well no, sir; we would prefer to get it in pay, because lodging allowance would not count in our pension.

179. Your maximum pension would be two-thirds of £160?—Yes, sir; that would never be sufficient to maintain me in the same position as I am now.

180. You do not ask for lodging allowance, as it would not add to your pension?—Yes, sir; what we respectfully ask for is an increase of our pay. I think the position of an inspector of police is one that it should not be necessary for him to seek another situation after leaving the Force. It is a very respectable position.

181. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware that if you were in the London force, and were provided with quarters in a station, you would be charged 5s. 6d. a week. Now as to the question of lodging allowance, have you any observations to make?—Well, sir, of course, lodging allowance would be a great benefit to us; but we would all prefer to get it in the shape of an increase of pay.

182. The basis of your application is, the increase in house rent?—Yes, sir; it is one of the grounds of our application.

Sergeant PATRICK BEARY, examined.

183. CHAIRMAN.—You are a sergeant in the Dublin Metropolitan Police?—I am, sir.

184. In what division are you?—The "D" Division.

185. Do you represent the uniformed sergeants of the Force?—Yes, sir; all the sergeants except those of the Detective Department.

186. How long have you been in the Force?—Twelve years and two months, sir.

187. How long have you been sergeant?—Five years and eleven months.

188. You were promoted after seven years' service?—Yes, sir; something under seven years.

189. Did you pass an examination upon your promotion?—Yes, sir; I passed an examination.

190. Are you married or single?—Married, sir.

191. Have you any children?—No, sir.

192. How long have you been married?—Over five years.

193. Tell us what your pay is?—My present pay is 38s. per week. Our pay rises by increments, after a certain number of years. We commence at £1 14s.; after two years, we get £1 16s., and after five years, £1 18s.

194. You have the maximum?—Yes, sir—£1 18s.

195. What do you pay for house rent?—£24 a year, sir.

196. Do you take any lodgers?—No, sir.

197. Is £24 a year about the average rent paid by the men of your rank, or is it a high rent?—No, sir, it is not. The average is about 9s. or 8s. 6d. a week. I have reduced my rent latterly; it used to be £26 or £28 a year. I have removed to a cheaper house.

198. Do you get your house at a lower rent, because you are a constable?—No, sir. My present house is a good deal smaller than what I had previously.

199. You have I suppose, a sitting room down stairs, a kitchen behind, and two rooms up stairs?—Yes, sir.

200. Where are you stationed?—Mountjoy.

201. Do you live in one of the houses near that?—Yes, sir.

202. Do you get any allowance for lodging?—No, sir, I do not.

203. Is there any deduction made from your pay for superannuation?—No, sir.

204. Is there any deduction for medical attendance?—No, sir; but I subscribe to a fund for medical attendance for my wife and family, if I had one.

205. How much do you pay?—9d. a week.

206. Do you get medical attendance yourself from the Force?—Yes, sir, from the Government.

207. What is the name of the society you subscribe to?—The North City Medical Aid Society.

208. Is that a usual thing with the police?—It is, sir, for the married members of the Force.

209. Does the society give medical attendance to the wives of members in their confinements?—Yes, sir.

210. And provide medicines?—Yes, sir; sometimes, if a man's wife is bad, he might like to call in another doctor, sooner than have his wife in danger; but that costs him more.

211. You pay 9d. a week for medical aid?—Yes, sir. That is the average; it is sometimes 1s., and at other times 6d.

212. Nothing is deducted from you for superannuation?—No, sir.

213. You get your 38s. a week clear?—Yes, sir; and we get 8d. a week for boots and refitting of uniform.

214. Does that pay for your boots and refitting?—It does not, sir.

215. Which does it not pay for?—I include the two together. When I get a suit of uniform I have to pay a tailor for refitting it.

216. I suppose the chevron is not on it when you get it?—No, sir, nor the number; and when I get it, it

May 31, 1901.

Inspector
Jeremiah
Hourahan.

Sergeant
Patrick Beary.

May 31, 1901.
Sergeant
Patrick Beary.

does not fit me properly, and I have to get the tailor to refit it. It costs me 8s. for fitting my uniform every year.

217. Now let us know what are your duties?—I am at present performing the duties of station sergeant; I have qualified myself for that rank; and am performing the duties permanently, although I am not paid the station sergeant's pay.

218. Mr. HOLMES.—When do you expect to be paid at the rate of the station sergeant?—Well, sir, at present I have no prospect of promotion sooner than about four years hence; but we are applying to have additional station sergeant appointed, where sergeants are now permanently performing office duty.

219. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever been to London?—No, sir.

220. Now you are station sergeant, and do duty, I suppose, turn and turn about with another man?—Yes, sir.

221. You go to bed at night, I suppose?—Yes, sir, sometimes we go to bed at 1 o'clock, when the men are off duty for a few hours, if things are quiet.

222. Do you take off your clothes?—Partly, we take off our coat and trousers.

223. So that if a prisoner is brought in, you can turn out?—Yes, sir, or if a message comes. We have a telegraph at the station.

224. And if the Morse bell rings, you turn out and take the message?—Yes, sir.

225. Then the section sergeant, what are his duties? How many men has he got?—Well, sir, it varies. Sometimes, when the station sergeants are on leave, it takes a number of the section sergeants to perform their duties; so that sometimes he might have three sections to patrol.

226. What are his hours?—One day he comes to duty at a quarter to six, goes on duty at 6 o'clock, and goes off at 9.

227. The same as the men, then?—Yes, sir; then he goes on at 3, and remains till 10, and it is often half past ten when he leaves the station.

228. He has ten hours' duty one day, and six hours the next day?—Yes, sir; an average of eight hours.

229. He visits his beats at different times?—Yes, sir; of course he is responsible for the men.

230. Mr. STARKIE.—You say ten hours' duty one day, and six hours the next day?—Yes, sir.

231. What are the hours when he does the six hours' duty?—He goes out at 9 a.m., and remains on duty till 3 p.m.

232. CHAIRMAN.—Now, what is the representation you wish to make on behalf of the uniformed sergeants?—That our present pay is inadequate. We wish to be put on an equality with the London Metropolitan Police.

233. That is, with the uniformed sergeants of the London police?—Yes, sir. They commence at 36s. a week, and rise by annual increments of 1s., till they receive 42s. a week. I find in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry in 1882, of which one of the gentlemen present was a member, that they recommended that that should be done. I wish respectfully to call your attention to the following passage from that Report: (Reads) "We now come to the sergeants. At present, the pay of the acting-sergeants is 32s. 6d., and of the sergeants 34s. 6d. per week. As under our suggested scheme, the number of sergeants will be greatly reduced, and their duties and responsibilities, therefore much increased, we consider that they should be paid as highly as the sergeants in the London Metropolitan Police, more especially as they will be frequently employed on duty as inspectors."

234. Mr. HOLMES.—As a matter of fact, are you frequently employed on duty as inspectors?—Yes, sir; we are performing the duties of acting-inspectors frequently.

235. You know there are no acting-inspectors now?—No, sir; they were abolished in 1883.

236. What was the rate of pay of the sergeants in the London police; the same as you have now?—No, sir; they are better paid.

237. I am not speaking of their pay now, but at that time?—Their pay at that time was the same as we have now.

238. Yes; having regard to the responsibilities of the sergeants in the Dublin Police Force, and to the fact that they were frequently employed on duty as inspectors, the Committee of 1882 considered that they should be paid at the then rate of pay of the sergeants in London, but why do you draw from that the conclusion that you should now be paid at the present

rate of the sergeants in London?—We do, sir, because we have the same duties; we uphold the security of life and property in the city, and have the same duties and the same responsibilities as the London police sergeants.

239. You are better paid than the sergeants in the Edinburgh force?—With great respect, sir; we do not compare ourselves with the Edinburgh force; we compare ourselves with the London Metropolitan Police; and we say our duties are more responsible, inasmuch as the people in Ireland are, generally speaking, hostile to the Government, and we are employed by the Government.

240. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that in London there is a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation?—Yes, sir; of course, if we got the increase, we would not mind that.

241. You say the London sergeant begins at 36s., and rises to 42s.?—Yes, sir.

242. You begin at 34s. and rise to 38s.?—Yes, sir.

243. Without deduction?—Without deduction.

244. You are getting 38s. Yes, sir.

245. That is, after five years' service?—Yes, sir.

246. If you had been in the Metropolitan Police of London, you would be getting 40s. a week. Yes, sir.

247. But from that you must deduct 1s. for superannuation, so that would be only 39s. that the Metropolitan sergeant would get?—Yes, sir; but we have to pay for medical aid.

248. So he has?—Then, sir, there is the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

249. Yes; I know all about that; it is the same with him as with you; there is no Widows' and Orphans' Fund in London, except a voluntary one; if a sergeant dies leaving a widow and orphans they make a "whip"—you understand what I mean?—Yes, sir.

250. You may take it the thing is about the same in London as with you. Your Widows' and Orphans' Fund is voluntary with you, and it is voluntary there. With regard to the Superannuation Fund, it is only for the constable himself, not for his widow. The widow gets nothing in London; the superannuation is for his own pension, and a deduction of 1s. a week is made for it—you understand that?—I do, sir; but a sergeant in London gets 4s. a week more than I do.

251. No; now, you have been a sergeant five years?—Yes, sir; almost six.

252. Well, you are an exceptionally young man, and an exceptionally lucky man, to have got your promotion so soon. Very few get on so well as you have done; and it is greatly to your credit. But take the middle case, take the case of a man who has been a sergeant four years. A sergeant in London gets 40s. a week when he has completed four years' service; but from that you must deduct the 2½ per cent. superannuation, that is 1s. a week; therefore his net pay is 39s. and not 40s.; and therefore the difference between you is only 1s. a week?—Yes, sir, but after another year one gets 2s. a week increase, and the other only 1s.

253. I am taking the case of the middle sergeant, as being that of the majority of the men; the difference between their pay in London and in Dublin is only 1s. a week; and the subscriptions they pay in London are really higher than they are with you, because in London there are more of those "whips" or voluntary subscriptions.

254. Mr. STARKIE.—You say there is a difference of 4s. a week between your pay and that of a sergeant in London?—Yes, sir; between my pay and that of a sergeant in London who has attained his maximum.

255. A man of your service in London would not have 4s. a week more than you have?—No, but in another month I would have completed my sixth year, and if I were in London I would have 4s. more. I would have 42s.

256. CHAIRMAN.—We cannot go on the future; we must go on the present. Now you pay £24 a year rent?—Yes, sir.

257. Mr. HOLMES.—You have got no children, and have good pay?—Well, sir, I am very well satisfied, at my present pay, that I have got no children.

258. You have no children, and can afford to spend more than you otherwise would, on rent?—Yes, sir; of course, men with families must give their children a lot of nourishment.

259. You occupy a better house than you could do if you had a family?—Yes, sir.

260. CHAIRMAN.—In many cases, I know landlords take 6d. a week off the rent for policemen. Is not £24

rather in excess of the average rent men of your rank pay?—Well, it is, sir; I am not stating it as the average; I should say about 8s. 6d. a week is the average. Some of them, of course, might have houses for 7s. 6d.

261. Now, what is the representation you make? What increase of pay do you want?—I want the same pay as the London Metropolitan sergeant.

262. You base your claim entirely on increase of rent?—No, sir; we base it on the comparison with the London Metropolitan Police that was made in 1882.

263. Mr. HOLMES.—Although the conditions may have entirely changed in the interval?—I cannot see how they are changed, with regard to sergeants.

264. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know the rents that are paid by the men in London?—Yes, sir; I have an idea what their rents are in London. I have a letter here from the Superintendent Chief Clerk of the London Police.

265. Yes; we had him here; that is not the Metropolitan; it is the city police—that is a letter written to the Clerk of Petty Sessions in Cork, is it not?—Yes, sir.

266. Yes; we have seen that letter. Now, if the rates of pay of the London police had not been raised the other day, would you be dissatisfied with your pay?—Yes, sir; because the cost of living of everybody has increased. People are expected to live at a higher standard than they did eighteen years ago.

267. Mr. HOLMES.—Last year, in London, the maximum pay of the sergeant was 40s., less 2½ per cent. deduction, so that he was practically no better off than you were. Would you, if the rate of pay in London had remained as it was last year, have complained that your pay was inadequate?—I would, sir.

268. Notwithstanding that the London men were not better paid?—Yes, sir, I would.

269. Are you aware that your pay is higher than that of most skilled artisans?—No, sir, I am not aware of that.

270. I suppose you have heard of Harland and Wolff, the shipbuilders, in Belfast?—Yes, sir.

271. In a letter to our Secretary, they have given us the rates of wages of their artisans:—Platers, 39s.; riveters, 36s.; joiners, 38s. 3d.; smiths, 35s.; fitters, 37s.; shipwrights (skilled labour), 38s. 3d.; and so on—showing that their average pay is less than yours?—Well, sir, I would say that a sergeant in the Dublin Metropolitan Police has a right to be better paid than a skilled artisan.

272. Why?—Suppose you had to give up your situation in the police, do you think you would be able to take any of those places?—I am sure I would not, because in my youth I was not brought up to any of those occupations.

273. Are you aware that those artisans are not in constant employment?—I am not aware of it.

274. Here is what Harland and Wolff write:—"We at present employ between 9,000 and 10,000 men, but a very considerable proportion of them do not earn those wages weekly, as a large number of them only work four or five days in the week?—Well, sir, I know that those men get off work at 3 o'clock on Saturdays, and, of course, they have all Sunday. We have to work till late on Saturday night; and we have more duty on Sundays.

275. CHAIRMAN.—How many days' holiday do you get in the year, on full pay?—All I am entitled to is twenty-one days, and a day each month.

276. How many days would that be, on the whole?—Thirty-three days; but I may mention that though I may apply for those days, I may not get them, in consequence of other men being on leave.

277. But you are entitled by the conditions of the service, to a month's holiday, on full wages?—Yes, sir, I am entitled to twenty-one days in the year, to go to the country. But, in consequence of my small pay, I am not able to save enough to take me to the country; and I may tell you that, from the dull monotony of a policeman's life in Dublin, he wants something to recoup him, after his twelve months' monotonous life.

278. Mr. HOLMES.—Don't you think those artisans, whose wages I have read to you, would want a holiday, after their year's work, working hard nine hours a day?—Well, sir, they only work by day; but I have to work day and night.

279. CHAIRMAN.—You are three months in the year on night duty?—No, sir; every alternate month.

280. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you aware that Mr. Mallon repudiated the suggestion that there should be any comparison between London and Dublin?—I am not, sir.

281. Here is what Mr. Mallon says—of course he was speaking for the detectives; but they were a branch of your Force; and if you are entitled to be put on the same level as the London men, they are entitled also. He says: "They would expect some little increase; but they would have no idea of making any exorbitant demand. For instance, at Scotland Yard, the system which is the basis of our Department, they have a chief superintendent with £550 a year, and three chief inspectors with £350 a year. But then our men could not, as a matter of course, expect to be placed on the same footing, because, in point of importance our duties would not take rank with the duties imposed on the people of Scotland Yard. There is a disparity between the wealth of the two cities." That is what Mr. Mallon said. So, also, Mr. Smith. He was asked, "Do you seek to be placed on an equality with the London Detective Force?" His reply is, "Not exactly; we will allow for the fact of their being employed in the capital of the world, we might say; but we think our pay is not in proportion, or has not reached the point it ought to reach, as compared with theirs. We think we should not be left with pay which is less than half theirs. Theirs on an average, is £196 a year; and ours, on an average, is only £92 a year." There, you have two representative men of your Force repudiating the suggestion that you should be placed on an equality with London.

Witness.—They represented the Detective Branch.

282. Yes; but if you are entitled to be placed on the same level as London, the detectives have the same right?—In 1882 the members of the Committee considered that we should be paid as highly. The sergeants of our Force consider they should be paid as highly as the sergeants of the London Metropolitan Police Force; and there is a great disparity in the pay now between the two forces.

283. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything more to say?—Yes, sir; with regard to pension, we ask for an increase of pension from two-thirds to three-fourths of our pay when retiring, in consequence of the difficulty of getting employment on retiring from the service.

284. Your pension is fixed by the 46th & 47th Victoria, chapter 14?—Yes, sir.

285. Under that Act you get a pension of 30-50ths of your pay after twenty-five years' service, and of two-thirds on completing twenty-nine years' service?—Yes, sir.

286. What is it you ask for?—Well, sir, in the first place, we ask to be placed on an equality with the London Metropolitan Police, and that we should get two-thirds of our pay after twenty-six years' service. That is a very moderate request, I think.

287. If the London police have an advantage over you, as regards the earlier retirement on two-thirds pension, you are aware, of course, that you have an advantage over them in another respect: that there is a provision for widows in the Dublin Metropolitan Police which does not exist in the London police?—No, sir, I am not aware of that.

288. The provision is that, when you have completed fifteen years' service, if you die, leaving a widow, she will get a pension of £10 a year, no matter from what cause you die. There is no such provision in the London Metropolitan Police. The widow of a London policeman gets no pension, except her husband dies in the execution of his duty.

Witness.—I was not aware of that, sir. But, with regard to the London police, I wish to observe that in London, on retirement, it is easier to get employment, than in Dublin. In support of that, I produce this advertisement, which appears in the *Freeman's Journal*. (The Witness reads advertisement, to the effect the Board of Guardians would, on the 9th May, 1901, elect an assistant gate-porter for the Workhouse, at a salary of £1 a week, and that pensioners were ineligible.)

289. That does not mean police pensioners alone; it applies, also, to army pensioners?—Yes, sir; I suppose it does. I read that advertisement, as an illustration of what I say, that in Dublin there is an objection to pensioners.

290. Mr. STARKIE.—Is there any ill-feeling against Dublin Metropolitan Police pensioners?—There is, sir.

291. For what reason?—Well, sir, one reason is, to support trade. Tradesmen want to keep the employment for themselves.

292. I suppose they consider that a man with a pension is able to work for a lower rate of pay, and therefore injures the labour market?—Yes, sir, I suppose that is one reason.

May 31, 1901.
—1000
Sergeant
Patrick Dwyer

May 31, 1901.
Sergeant
Patrick Beary.

293. Is the objection to employ them solely on that ground, or is it because they have served the Government?—Well, sir, I think it is principally because they have served the Government.

294. CHAIRMAN.—Does that feeling exist with regard to the Metropolitan Police in Dublin?—It does, sir. For instance, no police pensioner will get any situation from the Dublin Corporation.

295. For what reason?—They have not stated their reason.

296. Is it not the fact that the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, and many other companies and private firms, such as Messrs. Guinness, Messrs. Jameson, and others, do what they can for police pensioners, and are glad to get them?—Well, sir, I think the Royal Irish Constabulary get more than we do in that respect.

297. The Royal Irish Constabulary and you run in double harness for the posts?—Yes, sir; that is so.

298. But if you were a pensioner to-morrow, I am sure you would find it easy enough to get a place?—I don't know that, sir; I am sure I would not be able to secure another situation. I may mention that a candidate for the representation of the Arran-quay Ward stated, twelve months ago, that he would oppose any police pensioners getting employment.

299. You know perfectly well that though, in Ireland, one class of people condemn the police pensioners getting employment, other people are in favour of it?—Well, sir, he laid down that no police pensioner should get employment.

300. Mr. STARKIE.—I wish to draw your attention to the Scotch pension regulations, take Glasgow for instance. That pension scale does not entitle a policeman to two-thirds of pay as pension until he has completed thirty-four years' service.

Witness.—Well, sir, I would say, as to that, that we do not compare ourselves with the Glasgow force. Our men do not join the Force under twenty-one; the

majority are between twenty-three and twenty-five; and by the time they leave the Force they are old men. Our men do not join the Force under twenty-one, or over twenty-six years of age. Another matter I have been requested to state, sir, is this; the sergeants request to have six additional station sergeants appointed.

301. CHAIRMAN.—We could not do that. We cannot make that suggestion.

Witness.—We also ask, on behalf especially of the married men, that there should be no stoppages when the men are sick. It is a great hardship, when a man is sick, to have a 1s. a day stopped from his pay.

302. You cannot blow hot and cold. You ask to be put on an equality with the London men, and it is stopped in London.

303. Mr. HOLMES.—With regard to the stoppage of pay in case of illness, it is never done in hard cases, when a man is really ill, and requires his pay to keep him in health. Are you not aware that the deduction is never made when the doctor certifies that in his opinion it ought not to be made?—Yes, sir, I know that that is done, on the recommendation of the doctor.

304. Don't you know the deduction is never made, when the doctor certifies that it ought not to be made, in the interest of the man?—Yes, sir.

305. It is necessary in other cases, to prevent malingering?—Well, sir, there is no malingering with the married men, because there is a deduction of 1s. a day from them.

306. You say there is no malingering, because 1s. a day is deducted?—Yes.

307. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else that you wish to mention?—Yes, sir; another point I am asked to mention is that of compulsory retirement after thirty years' service. We think that would contribute to the efficiency of the Force. Dr. Nedley recommended that in 1882.

Inspector JOHN ROE, examined.

Inspector
John Roe.

308. CHAIRMAN.—You are an Inspector in the "G" or Detective Division?—I am, sir.

309. You have in that division a Chief Inspector, and how many inspectors?—Three, including a carriage inspector.

310. How many sergeants?—Sixteen.

310A. How many constables?—Ten detective officers come after the sergeants, there are then thirteen constables, making with the Superintendent, forty-four all told.

311. Whom do you represent here?—The whole of the "G" Division.

312. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-two years and two months.

313. What is your age?—Forty-two.

314. Are you married or single?—Married.

315. Have you any children?—Yes, sir, three.

316. You joined the Force, I suppose, as constable?—Yes, sir, as constable in the "B" Division, in 1879.

317. When did you become sergeant?—In 1888. I may mention that I was, during nearly all my time, on station duty. I was telegraph officer and recording clerk.

318. When did you go into that?—In 1883; immediately after the disturbances. I became sergeant in 1888, and then became station sergeant. I was three years and four months station sergeant, and then I was promoted to the rank of inspector, and transferred to the "G" Division. Mine was an unique case; it had never occurred before.

319. Then promotion in the "G" Division does not go in the "G"?—Now it does, sir; but there has been some men transferred from the "G" to the outside divisions; and it was felt that it would be fair to transfer some of the outside men.

320. One of the inspectors of the "G" Division, you said, was at the carriages?—Yes, sir.

321. Your commencing salary is £120, rising to £160?—Yes.

322. And what do you get for clothes?—£10 a year.

323. As regards pay, there is no difference between your pay and that of a uniformed inspector?—None, sir.

324. You charge in the ordinary way, your out of pocket expenses?—Yes, sir.

325. For your extra expenses, do you get a lump allowance, or have you to give the items of them?—Yes, sir; every item has to be put down.

326. How is the "G" Division recruited. When vacancies occur in the "G" Division, application is made to the Chief Commissioner for more men; and the Chief Commissioner invites the Superintendent to call on any men whom he desires to join to make application.

327. As constable, but not as sergeant?—No, sir, as constable.

328. What additional pay does he receive?—3s. a week for plain clothes.

329. Is that all the allowance he gets?—That is all.

330. Mr. HOLMES.—That only refers to constables?—Yes, sir.

331. CHAIRMAN.—They join as constables; you joined as inspector, but you say yours was a unique case?—Yes, sir; I am positive on that point. Except myself, all the men who are in the division at present joined as constables.

332. And your Superintendent, I suppose?—Yes, sir; he was appointed from outside to be Chief Inspector, and was afterwards appointed Superintendent.

333. You say the constables only receive 3s. a week allowance for clothes?—Yes, sir.

334. When they rise from that to be detective officers, what do they get?—30s. a week, irrespective of length of service; and 7s. a week allowance.

335. The same as is given in London to plain clothes patrol men?—Yes, sir.

336. Do you occasionally call upon extra men to do plain clothes patrol?—Yes, sir; if we require supernumeraries we call them in.

337. Do they get any extra allowance?—No, sir; they are not paid from the "G" Division, nor do they become "G" men, properly speaking.

338. The constables only get £7 16s. a year more than men of the same rank outside?—Yes.

339. Otherwise, the pay is the same as that of outside men, service for service?—Yes, sir; I should state that, practically speaking, the allowance is only 2s. 4d. a week, because the outside men get an allowance of 8d. a week for boots. When a man gets into the "G" Division he gets 3s. a week, and that is all, so that he really only gets an increase of 2s. 4d.

340. If a man joins the "G" Division is he looked upon as a "G" man for the remainder of his service, or can he get out of plain clothes, and join one of the divisions outside—can he compete for examination as sergeant outside?—Yes, sir; but they very seldom do.

341. When he came to his turn he could do so?—He could, sir; but he would have to pass the examination before he would be allowed.

342. Have any of the present superintendents in the outside divisions been detective officers?—I could not tell you that, sir. I may mention there is one inspector outside who had been in the "G" Division.

343. Now, what is the representation you desire to make on behalf of the men of the "G" Division, as a whole—I suppose you do not represent the Superintendent?—No, sir, I do not represent the Superintendent in any way.

344. Or the chief inspectors?—Yes, sir; I do represent the chief inspectors.

345. What is your representation?—That we should be put on the same level as the men in London.

346. Are you acquainted with the system of the Criminal Investigation Department in London?—Well, I am not exactly acquainted with it, but I know something about it.

347. You are aware that the staff of Scotland Yard consists of thirty or forty men, and that they make inquiries in serious cases very often in all parts of the country and the Continent?—Yes, sir, I am aware of that.

348. Are you aware that there is a special staff of men, with special knowledge and special aptitude, and that many of them know foreign languages, and are occasionally in attendance on sovereigns, and have special duties to perform?—Yes, sir.

349. Now, tell me what is the representation you desire to make on behalf of the "G" Division as a whole?—That they should be regarded as equivalent to the local ranks in London.

350. That is, to the Divisional Detective Staff in London?—Yes, sir.

351. How many of the men of your division are employed on hackney carriage duty?—Five constables, a sergeant, and an inspector.

352. Are those men permanently on hackney carriage duty?—No, sir; when a man comes to the "G" Division first, he is put on the carriage duty, and goes about making inquiries about lost property; and by that he acquires an initial idea of detective duty.

353. The Carriage Inspector is a permanent office, I suppose?—Yes, sir.

354. How long has the present Carriage Inspector held the office?—Four years.

355. Does he wear plain clothes or uniform?—Plain clothes.

356. Has he charge of the lost property?—Yes, sir, the lost property found in hackney carriages is in his charge.

357. Have you got the rates of pay of the Divisional Detectives in London?—Yes, sir; I made a note of them for myself, and have it here. I got them a few days ago.

358. Would you please read them out?—Well, sir, as regards the inspector's pay, in the Criminal Investigation Department the local inspector is not under a separate head; but I am aware the local man is paid at the same rate as the second class in Scotland Yard.

359. What do you mean by "local man"?—The local inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department.

360. What is his pay?—He begins at £190, and by annual increments of £5 goes up to £240, and £15 allowance for clothing.

361. What is the sergeants' pay?—I have had a difficulty about that; it is not stated in the book, and I have not had an opportunity of informing myself as to it. I believe they are paid from 4s. to 6s. a week more than the uniformed force, according to class. It is on the assumption that they have that that our sergeants make their case.

362. You want to be put on the same footing as the Divisional Detective Staff in London, and if you had that it would meet your views?—It would, sir.

363. Your duties are confined to Dublin?—Well, practically speaking, they are.

364. Does your warrant go all over Ireland?—Yes, sir. We can execute a warrant in any part of Ireland.

365. You do not send to the Royal Irish Constabulary when you require to execute a warrant out of Dublin?—

No, sir; we go ourselves; and occasionally we go to England and Scotland, and to Havre, Rouen, and Hamburg. May 31, 1901.
Inspector John
Rea.

366. Do you find the allowance of £10 a year enough for clothing?—We do not.

367. Is clothing not cheaper in Ireland than in England?—It is about the same price.

368. What do you pay for rent?—Well, sir, I have a house of my own; but the class of house I would get to accommodate me would be about £38 a year.

369. Do you take lodgers?—No, sir.

370. What would be the average rent paid by the married constables and sergeants of your Force?—I should say about £28.

371. Do the single men lodge in the barracks?—Yes, sir, they lodge in the barracks.

372. Have you a barrack at Exchange Court?—Yes, sir.

373. How many men lodge in the barrack?—About twenty, on an average.

374. Are they on the same footing as the other men?—Yes, sir.

375. They have no better accommodation than the other men. No cubicles?—No, sir; there are seven or eight men in a room.

376. There is no difference in that respect between your men and the men of the other divisions?—No, sir; except that the mess costs a little more.

377. How many would there be at the mess in Exchange Court?—About twenty in the mess.

378. Would it not be much cheaper, and more satisfactory, to have a civilian mess-man. Would he not understand the thing better?—Well, sir, I don't know. It was never tried.

379. You have a pretty wide experience of police organisation?—I have, in Dublin, sir.

380. Does it not strike you that there might be a better organisation as regards mess?—Yes, sir, I think there might.

381. Don't you think that a civilian caterer would probably do it better than a constable told off to do it, turn and turn about?—Well, sir, I think that in a very large barrack that might work; but in small barracks they could not afford to have a civilian caterer.

382. In a large barrack, with twenty-eight or thirty men, you think it might be better?—Yes, sir, in Kevin-street or Green-street it is possible it would work better, and be worth a trial.

383. To have a civilian caterer, charging the men so much each?—Yes, sir.

384. Mr. HOLMES.—Don't you think that, under the present system, there is a great deal of unnecessary waste?—I am afraid there is.

385. A new organisation might be useful?—Yes.

386. CHAIRMAN.—You have no deduction for superannuation?—No, sir.

387. You are aware that the local inspector in London, out of his salary, say of £200, has to pay £5 per annum for superannuation?—Yes, sir.

388. And you have another advantage that the London man has not, that if you die after fifteen years' service, your wife and children under fifteen years of age get an allowance?—Yes, sir, a very small one.

389. Yes; but even a small allowance is better than none; half a loaf is better than no bread?—Of course it is.

390. If the widow is living with her father £10 a year is a welcome thing?—It is, sir, no doubt.

391. Your pension rate is the same as that of the uniformed Force?—Yes, sir, it is the same.

392. Mr. STARRIE.—The Dublin detective sergeants and detective officers receive £18 5s. a year for clothes?—Yes, sir.

393. Also expenses out of pocket?—Yes; that includes a good many things we cannot often tell about.

394. The pay of the sergeants is the same as that of the uniformed sergeants, except that the maximum is the same as that of a station sergeant, namely £2 a week?—Yes, sir.

395. Therefore practically the only advantage the detective has over the uniformed man is the plain clothes allowance?—Yes, sir, that is all.

396. And that, for the sergeants and detective officers is £18 5s., for the chief and other inspectors £10, and for the constables only £7 16s.?—Yes, sir.

397. Why do the chief and other inspectors in the Detective Department get only £10, when the sergeants and detective officers receive £18 5s.?—Well, sir, they are employed in the office.

398. CHAIRMAN.—Do you make inquiries yourself?—Seldom, sir, except in some important cases.

May 31, 1901.
Inspector John
Roe.

399. Do the inspectors generally remain in the office? Yes, sir, as a rule, we remain in the office; we have to instruct the men, and tell them what to do in difficult cases.

400. Mr. HOLMES.—You ask that you should be paid at the same rates as the local detective inspectors in London?—Yes.

401. Is it the case that your duties are the same as theirs?—I think they are the same, as similar as they possibly can be; they both look up local robberies and serious crimes of that nature.

402. If your duties are not severer why do you ask to be paid as well as the London men?—Because it costs us as much for food and clothing.

403. The Royal Irish Constabulary say their duties are the same as those of the London men, and, ignoring altogether economic conditions, they ask to be paid the same?—Well, sir, I don't mean to express any opinion as to the claim of the Royal Irish Constabulary; all I say is that, in point of fact, our duties are the same as those of the men in London.

404. It is generally admitted that, assuming the duties to be the same, the rates of pay in London should be fixed somewhat higher than in Edinburgh or Dublin—men in London who occupy analogous positions are, as a rule, paid at a higher rate than those in Scotland and Ireland. For instance, you are aware that the judges in England are paid more than the judges here?—Yes, sir; I think they spend more, too.

405. If the principle that, because the duties are the same, therefore the pay should be the same, is admitted in your case it should be admitted in other cases?—Well, sir, it would be well to make a good commencement.

406. If we adopt the principle that the salaries of your men should be put on the same footing as that of the men in the Divisional Criminal Investigation Department in London, how can we refuse to do so in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary?—The Royal Irish Constabulary are not circumstanced as we are; they are in the country; we are in Dublin.

407. CHAIRMAN.—You draw a distinction between the men of the "G" Division and the uniformed men of the Royal Irish Constabulary in country districts?—I do.

408. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you draw a distinction between the men in the "G" Division and the men in the other divisions of the Dublin Metropolitan Police?—Well, sir, I think they ought to be paid better.

409. You say the men of the "G" Division have a claim to the same rate of pay as that of the London Detective police?—I do, sir.

410. Is not that a large order?—Well, sir, you cannot blame us for putting our claim in the most favourable point of view for ourselves. Our duties are the same; and yet the minimum pay of a local inspector in London is £190, while mine is £160; so that the London man gets £30 a year more for performing the same duties.

411. CHAIRMAN.—Will you tell us, shortly, what your duties are?—I come down every alternate morning, and see the pawn office men out on duty first—I parade the pawn office men, and see that they are looking after their business, and if there is anything special I look it up. At 10 o'clock I parade the other men. I read the orders of the day, and the reports of all the occurrences worth noting that have taken place within the preceding twenty-four hours; and apportion the duties between the men—the more serious cases may require the personal attention of two men. I have to select the men who, in my judgment, are the best fitted to take up each case; there might be men good at forgery cases who are not so good at burglary—I have to apportion the cases among the men. Then in certain cases the men will come to me for advice, and ask what should they do—they tell me the facts, and ask "What should I do?" "Is there any offence here?" "What step should I take?" Should I act without a warrant?" I have to give advice in all such cases.

412. What does the Chief Inspector do?—He superintends the office generally; he comes in the morning before 10 o'clock; there is no fixed hour for him to go away, but he never goes away till after 6 or 7 in the evening.

413. What does the Superintendent do?—He stops in the office in the Castle Yard, conducts the correspondence, inspects our books, and superintends the business generally.

414. And when any report comes to him which requires to be attended to, does he refer it to you to detail the officer who should look after it?—Yes, to me or to the Chief Inspector; and the Chief Inspector sends it to me, and I detail the officer; but if there is

any serious question, or any doubt as to who would be the best man to attend it, I consult the Chief Inspector. We confer between ourselves upon matters like that.

415. I am a little struck by the fact that from your statement it does not appear that any of the four inspectors themselves make personal inquiries?—Oh, they do, sir, an inspector does make personal inquiry, and goes in charge of the men in special or difficult cases.

416. Mr. HOLMES.—I do not at all say that the rates of pay of the men in the "G" Division do not require an addition; but I cannot accept your general proposition, that, because the duties are the same as in London, therefore the pay should be the same?—Well, sir, I am sorry I cannot impress you with that.

417. There is a Hackney Carriage Inspector?—Yes, sir, he has a very great responsibility; and I submit it would be hardly fair to put him on a par with an outside inspector. The Carriage Inspector is solely responsible for the carriage duty in Dublin.

418. CHAIRMAN.—How many hackney carriages are there?—There are at present, licensed, 1,047 hackney cars; 647 cabriolets, or four-wheelers; 261 stage carriages, including the tramcars; 117 two-horse job carriages; fifty-nine one-horse job carriages; and twenty-nine job horses. Number of licensed drivers, 2,926.

419. What assistance has the Carriage Inspector?—Five men. One of them is called the Carriage Inquirer. When a man makes an application for a licence as a driver he goes out, and inquires whether he is a proper man to be entrusted with a licence. If a man proposes to become a licensed proprietor the vehicle has to be shown to the inspector, and he has to inspect it before he allows it to be licensed. Then he has to report when men misconduct themselves. He has four men under him. The city is divided into four districts, one man responsible for each district. They go out every morning at 10 o'clock, and inspect all the cars in the district, see that they are clean, that the drivers are clean, the horses and carriages in good condition, and that everything is right. In connection with the work he does, I may mention that last year he collected £3,770, and during the past year he licensed 239 drivers and 118 conductors. During the same year 80 stage carriages were licensed, and 62 job carriages, 3 job horses, 237 hackney cars, and 111 cabs. He has an assistant—a sergeant, who is paid differently from the other sergeants; he only gets 3s. a week for clothes, in place of 7s. He has to make inquiries often, and during the absence of the inspector from any cause, he has to attend the Police Court, and take his place and responsibility. There is a point in connection with the Chief Inspector which I wish to bring under your notice. He is paid more than we are paid, of course; and then the question is, how will he stand in relation to us as the result of this Inquiry.

420. What is his representation?—Well, sir, his initial salary is 33 per cent. more than mine, and I am asked to state that he would be satisfied if his pay was increased 33 per cent. more than what my salary would be increased.

421. Mr. STARKIE.—He begins with your maximum?—Yes, sir; he asked me to state that he would be satisfied with 33 per cent. more than the increase of salary that I confidently hope to get.

422. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything more you wish to state?—Yes, sir; there is one thing more I have been asked to mention. There are ten detective officers and thirteen constables. Each of these constables is as much employed on detective duty as the officers. Their duties are at least as onerous as those of the officers, yet they only receive 3s. a week.

423. Of course they are probationers?—No, sir; they are fully fegged "G" men.

424. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the distinction between a detective officer and an ordinary "G" Division constable?—It is only a distinction of pay. We say that eight of those men should rank as officers.

425. Do you say that thirteen constables are too many for the probationary rank, and that the detective officers should be increased to eighteen, and the constables reduced to five?—Yes, sir; to five.

426. How long do you regard a man as a probationer?—We regard the men in the Carriage Department as probationers.

427. For what period?—There is no fixed period. Usually we would find out very soon whether a man was fit for detective work or not. Before a man would be a month under me I would know it.

428. What length of service have the detective officers?—From eight years to sixteen.

429. If a man from eight to fifteen years' service is a detective officer, he gets 1s. a week more than if in

the uniform service?—Yes, sir; they don't ask for anything more. A sergeant receives the same pay as in the ordinary rank; detective officers may receive more.

430. Mr. HOLMES.—Are the detective officers who get 30s. a week satisfied with their pay?—Well, sir, here is what they say: "They respectfully submit that in respect of the important duties they have to perform, their pay should be somewhat higher than that of first class constables of the uniformed force." That is the only complaint they make.

431. Mr. STARKIE.—Is there any limit of service before which a man cannot be made a detective officer?—No, sir; it depends upon the condition of the promotion list. As a rule men do not go in for the Detective Department till after four years' service.

432. Mr. HOLMES.—In your opinion would it be possible to effect any reduction in the staff?—Not in our department, sir.

433. Are you quite sure that you could not effect any saving in that respect?—I do not think you could, sir.

434. CHAIRMAN.—I notice that in your memorial you allude to the pawnbroking duty as being dangerous. What is the meaning of that?—Well, sir, they have to go round the pawn offices every day. It is disagreeable, dirty work; and there is always some epidemic going, and there is more or less danger in that way.

Station Sergeant WILLIAM GORDON, examined.

440. CHAIRMAN.—You are Station Sergeant in the Mountjoy Division?—Yes, sir, the "D" Division.

441. You represent the station sergeants in the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force?—I do, sir.

442. How long are you in the Force?—Eighteen years and nine months.

443. What length of service had you as acting-sergeant?—I was seven years a constable, and then became honorary sergeant.

444. How long were you honorary sergeant?—Twelve months.

445. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you mean acting-sergeant?—Honorary sergeant, sir. I was honorary sergeant for twelve months, without pay.

446. CHAIRMAN.—And then sergeant, how long?—Four years and ten months patrol sergeant.

447. And how long have you been station sergeant?—Five years and eleven months. I got first place in the examination, and it put me up some steps.

448. Are you married?—Yes, sir.

449. How many children have you?—Two.

450. What rent do you pay?—7s. 6d. a week, sir. My landlord lets me have the house cheaper than he otherwise would; being a policeman, he gives it to me 6d. a week cheaper.

451. He looks upon it that having a policeman as a tenant is an advantage to the neighbourhood?—Yes, sir.

452. And you make, I am sure, a very good tenant?—Well, sir, I think I am. I pay my rent, of course. The house I was living in previously cost me £23 a year; but it was a better house: the apartments of the house I now occupy are something smaller.

453. How many apartments have you?—Four.

454. The ordinary rent of your house would be 8s. a week, and your landlord lets you have it for 7s. 6d.?—Yes, sir.

455. What is your pay now?—£2 a week—£104 a year.

456. There is no deduction for superannuation?—No, sir.

457. You get medical attendance for yourself?—Yes, sir, for myself.

458. And you pay 9d. a week to a Medical Aid Society for medical attendance for your family?—Yes, sir.

459. And if anything happened to you your wife would get £10 a year, and your children £2 10s. each until they were fifteen years of age?—Yes, sir.

460. Now what is the representation you wish to make on behalf of the station sergeants—first, let me ask you how many station sergeants there are?—Thirty-four.

461. That is, two for each station?—Well, sir, some have three, and more have two.

462. How many stations are there?—I think, twenty.

435. Your Pawnbrokers' Act is much better than in London?—The pawnbrokers in Dublin are quite satisfied with it.

436. You say it is a disagreeable duty?—Yes, sir; but it certainly should, in my opinion, be considered detective duty, pure and simple. When property is lost, and is found at a pawn office, the men bring it before the magistrate themselves. They have a little professional pride in doing it, and it is quite right they should.

437. Mr. HOLMES.—The average rent paid by single constables in London for lodgings is 4s. a week, and by married constables 8s. a week. Do you think it would be possible to get lodgings for less than that in Dublin?—No, sir. They cannot get lodgings for that. I was myself paying £24 a year rent when only a sergeant, and the moment I left the house £30 was offered for it. As inspector, I was paying £32 for a house, and the moment I left it £32 was given for it.

438. Have you ever let lodgings?—No, sir; I think if a man can at all live in respectability he had better live without lodgers, provided his pay is sufficient to enable him to do so.

439. Do the men, as a rule, let lodgings?—No, sir; they nearly all live in single houses. A policeman cannot, as a rule, fraternise with the people in this country.

May 21, 1894.
Inspector John Roe.

463. The station sergeant is responsible for the condition of the station?—Yes, sir; he is in charge of the station during his turn—eight hours, where there are three.

464. How do you take your turns of duty?—In the stations where there are two station sergeants they take it twenty-four hours on and twenty-four hours off. If there are three, they take it eight hours on and sixteen off.

465. The station sergeant in the London police is responsible for the station, the same as you are?—He is in charge of the station; but not so responsible as we are.

466. You say the duties of the station sergeant in London are not so responsible?—Yes, sir; because the inspector is on along with him for half his turn of duty: he does four hours in the station, and four hours on patrol.

467. You say that in London, for part of the time, the inspector is on duty with him, and that here you are alone?—Yes, sir; alone.

468. Of course, the work of the station sergeant varies according to the station he is in charge of—for instance, in Store-street there are many more charges than in Mountjoy?—Yes, sir; double the number.

469. Do they get the same pay?—Yes, sir, the same pay.

470. Is Mountjoy an easy station?—Yes, sir, one of the easiest.

471. What are your duties—you take the charges?—Yes, sir; and tell off the reliefs.

472. In fact, you are responsible for all the duties of the station?—Yes, sir; I post all the books, investigate all charges brought to the station, take all reports, and, if necessary, transmit them by telegram.

473. Now what is the representation you wish to make?—The representation is that, in 1882, our scale of pay was fixed at £2 a week, to correspond with the sergeants who did analogous duties in the London Metropolitan Police.

474. Mr. HOLMES.—There were no station sergeants in London?—I mean the men who were performing analogous duties.

475. There were no station sergeants, either in Dublin or in London, in 1882: they were a creation of the Act of 1883. We heard nothing of the sergeants in London getting extra pay for discharging the duties of station sergeants, and your pay was fixed without reference to any men in London. You may take that from me, as I was a member of the Committee of 1882.

476. CHAIRMAN.—What is it you want, on behalf of the station sergeants?—The same pay as the station sergeants in the London Metropolitan Police.

477. You are aware that their pay is 47s. 6d. a week?—£2 7s. 6d., rising by 1s. a week to £2 10s. 6d.

478. You are aware that those rates are subject to 2 per cent. deduction for superannuation?—Yes, sir, I am aware of that—either 2 or 2½ per cent.

Station
Sergeant
William
Gordon.

May 21 1901.

Station
Sergeant
William
Gordon.

479. There is no deduction from you for superannuation?—No, sir.

480. Is there any deduction made for sickness?—Yes, sir, 1s. a day, unless we are injured in the discharge of our duty; we will say assaulted, or the like.

481. Suppose the doctor certifies it ought not to be stopped, is the deduction made then?—Well, sir, I will give you the rule on the point. The regulation is this:—"Under the rules of the service, all members of the Force are liable to a deduction from their pay when non-effective through illness. Some cases have recently occurred in which this rule appeared to bear hardly upon individuals, and in future I wish superintendents and the medical officers of the Force to bring forward specially any case which appears to them to justify exemption from the rule." So that the case must be specially brought forward before one can get any exemption.

482. Your application is that your pay should be put on the same basis as London?—Yes, sir.

483. The main contention you have is about rent?—Our contention is that rent, and the cost of fuel and provisions, are about the same in Dublin as in London. Quite independent of any comparison with London, we respectfully ask for an increase of pay, because since the last adjustment there has been at least 25 per cent. increase in house rent and the cost of fuel.

484. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you any outside duties to perform?—None, sir; except the inspector is absent from any cause, and I have to go out and take his place.

485. CHAIRMAN.—Has that often occurred?—It has occurred with me; I have done the duty for about a month at a time.

486. You didn't like it?—Well, sir, I liked it well enough.

487. You must be very nearly the senior station sergeant now?—I am not, sir; there are several before me yet.

488. You intend, I suppose, to go in for an inspectorship?—I intend to do so if I can.

489. There are some acting station sergeants, are there not?—Yes, sir, when a station sergeant is absent from any cause, an ordinary sergeant takes his place. It is only men who are willing to come forward and ask for it that are appointed.

490. Do they get any allowance for acting as station sergeant?—No, sir; there is no allowance.

491. But they are looked upon as on the ladder for promotion?—Yes, sir.

492. They would like the number of permanent station sergeants to be increased, so that they might get in?—They would, sir, of course.

493. Mr. STARKIE.—What rank in the Royal Irish Constabulary is analogous to yours?—Head constables; the rank that intervenes between sergeant and officer.

494. I observe you do not wear sergeants' stripes?—No, sir; the crown is the badge of my rank.

495. Mr. HOLMES.—You are aware you now receive the maximum pay of a head constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes, sir; but I do not consider his duties analogous to mine; I am on duty, night and day, eight hours out of the twenty-four.

496. During your eight hours' duty do you go home for meals?—No, sir, not during the eight hours.

497. You bring something with you, I suppose, to the station?—Yes, sir.

498. You take a cup of tea, I suppose, there?—Yes, sir.

499. Mr. STARKIE.—At what service as a rule, does a man attain the rank of station sergeant?—Unless they get special promotion they are generally men of eighteen or nineteen years' service.

500. How many men have you under you?—There are fifty men attached to the station.

501. How many are living in the station?—Thirty-four.

502. Are you responsible for them?—I am, sir, during my time on duty. The sergeants and men come in, and parade before me; I am accountable for the discipline—I parade them, send them on their duty, and am accountable for them.

Constable DENIS REARDON, examined.

Constable
Denis Reardon.

503. CHAIRMAN.—What Division are you in?—The "F" Division, sir.

504. How long have you been in the Force?—Eight years and eight months.

505. Whom do represent?—The married constables of the entire service.

506-7. Will you tell me how they came to select you to represent them?—There was one constable selected, sir, from each division, and then there was a special selection made from them, by lot.

508. What age were you when you joined the service?—I joined at twenty-two.

509. When did you marry?—A year and five months ago.

510. Is there any rule as to length of service, at which constables can marry?—Yes, sir; five years. I married after seven years' service.

511. Where is your station?—At Kingstown.

512. How many police are there in Kingstown?—About forty-one single men, and nineteen married.

513. How many people are there in Kingstown; what is the population?—I could not say, sir, exactly.

514. About how many—are there 5,000?—Yes, sir; more than that.

515. It increases on bank holidays?—Yes, sir.

516. What is your present pay?—£1 9s. per week.

517. And you rise to what?—£1 10s., when I attain fifteen years' service, sir.

518. You get 29s. now, plus 6d. for boots?—Yes, sir; 8d. for boots and fitting uniform.

519. Any lodging allowance?—No, sir, no lodging allowance.

520. You get medical attendance for yourself?—Yes, sir; I have to pay for medical attendance for my wife and family; but I am supplied by the Force with medical attendance for myself.

521. You subscribe 9d. a week to a Medical Aid Society?—Yes, sir.

522. That gives you medical attendance and medicine for your wife and children?—Yes, sir.

523. What do you pay for rent?—I pay 6s. 6d. a week myself.

524. Is that the average rent the men have to pay?—No, sir; the average rent is 8s. or 8s. 3d.

525. Is Kingstown as dear as Dublin, as regards rent?—I think it is dearer.

526. Of course it is better for children than Dublin—have you been stationed at Kingstown during the whole of your service?—No, sir; I have been in Dublin part of the time.

527. They are a law-abiding people in Kingstown—are they not?—Well, sir, recent occurrences do not show that.

528. Those were not the Kingstown people; were they?—No, sir; they were principally tourists.

529. Well, what is it that you want, on behalf of the married constables?—We want to be placed on an equality with the London Metropolitan Police. They commence at £1 5s. 6d. a week, and increase annually by a 1s. a week to 33s. 6d., which they attain at eight years' service.

530. You say that you, having eight years' service, would, if you were in the London Metropolitan Police, be getting 33s. 6d.?—Yes, sir.

531. Are you aware that that is subject to a deduction for superannuation of 2½ per cent.?—Yes, sir; I think it is 2 per cent. for constables. It would be about 8d. a week at 2 per cent., and about 10d. at 2½ per cent.

532. On what grounds do you base your claim to be placed on an equality with the London Metropolitan Police?—On the ground that we have the same duties to perform as they have in London, with the exception that we have to perform them under more trying and difficult circumstances.

533. Of course your duty may be a little bit difficult, in one way; but you cannot compare Kingstown, a suburban place, with the inner divisions of London?—Well, sir, I might be in Dublin to-morrow; I have been in Kingstown only about a year and eight months, and might be ordered back to Dublin to-morrow.

534. And what you apply for is the same rate of pay as the London Metropolitan Police?—Yes, sir, with the same annual increment. I find a first-class London man has drawn about £235 more pay than a first-class Dublin man, if he has completed twenty-five years' service; and at eight years' service he has drawn £62 8s. more.

535. I see you have calculated it all very well—may I ask what county do you come from?—From the County Kerry, sir.

536. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you a farmer's son?—Yes, sir.

537. CHAIRMAN.—Now, you base your claim to be put on an equality with the London police, on what grounds?—First, on the ground of the similarity of duties; next, that their pay and pension were in 1882 the same as ours, and since then they have got two increases, which amount to about 9 per cent.; so that allowing for the 2 per cent. deduction, their pay is still 7 per cent. over ours.

538. Mr. HOLMES.—I should mention that the Act of 1883 did not alter the existing pay of the constables. All it did was to give extra pay after twenty-three years' service; and to allow you to come up for promotion after a fixed period. Previous to that, you had to pass an examination before you could rise from one grade to another grade in the rank of constable. There is no examination now; you rise by periods of service?—Yes, sir, by periods of service; but I believe a man in the London Metropolitan Police is not supposed to pass an examination to obtain his promotion.

539. CHAIRMAN.—You say the cost of living has gone up?—It has, sir.

540. Have you a house to yourself?—No, sir; I have only half a house and the common use of the kitchen; and I have to pay 6s. 6d. a week for that.

541. They are not building in Kingstown those small houses like the Mountjoy houses?—No, sir; and in Dublin they have passed resolutions to prevent constables getting houses.

542. You mean the Corporation?—Yes, sir; the Corporation. A policeman is the last man they will give a house to.

543. I have known cases in which a man has got a reduction of rent for being a policeman?—Well, sir, I have known cases in which the rent of a house was increased on account of the tenant being a policeman.

544. We have had a case in which the landlord liked to have policemen as tenants, and gave a house to a policeman at a lower rent?—Well, sir, I can give you a case in which the landlord would not let a house to a policeman at all. He says, "I will not let the house to you on any terms; please return the key." I have his letter here. (Witness hands in the letter, as showing the difficulty in some cases policemen had in getting houses.)

545. Did he assign any reason, in addition to his letter?—No, sir; no reason.

546. Is there any other matter you wish to state?—Well, sir, with regard to pension, we ask for two-thirds of pay as our pension after twenty-six years' service.

547. Why?—Well, sir, the pension given at present is too small. If a man leaves the service, his pension would be about 18s. a week, and that would not suffice to support him, because he is an old man, and, in fact, would not get any employment in Dublin. We ask that the pension should be calculated on the actual pay at the time of retirement.

548. What is the rule now?—It is calculated on the annual pay for the previous three years.

549. Mr. STARKIE.—That is the rule in England also, under the Police (England) Act, 1890, First Schedule, Part III.

550. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish to state anything else?—Yes, sir; the next matter is that of compulsory retirement at the completion of twenty-nine years' service, or when a person becomes entitled to the maximum pension of his rank.

551. Irrespective of age?—Yes, sir.

552. Would a man have to do that who was a

superintendent?—Yes, sir; a man might attain that rank after twenty-six years' service. What we say is, that after twenty-nine years he would be unequal to his duty.

553. Mr. HOLMES.—Were you ever a candidate for the Royal Irish Constabulary?—No, sir, never.

554. Why did you prefer the Dublin Metropolitan Police?—There were some friends of mine in the police at the time.

555. Service in the Force would appear to be popular in this country. I find that the average number of vacancies during the past ten years was about seventy, and the average number of applications for admission was 410?—Yes, sir.

556. You do not base your request to be paid as well as the London men on the ground of any difficulty in getting candidates?—I have no idea what difficulty there may be in London.

557. No; not in London, but here. You do not base your request on the ground that there is any difficulty in this country in filling up vacancies in the Force?—No, sir.

558. You base it simply on the ground that you should be put on an equality with the London men?—Yes, sir; we have more difficult duties. They are only every third month on night duty; we do night duty every second month.

559. Why should you be better paid than a constable in Glasgow, or in Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland?—We would not put ourselves on a par with that force. We are an imperial force.

560. You think an imperial force is superior to a force which is paid out of local rates?—Yes, sir, we think so.

561. Dublin is not a superior city to Edinburgh, and Ireland is not a superior country to Scotland?—The exercise of our duties in Dublin is much more difficult than it is there. There the people are in harmony with the law. Here they show an active hostility to the law.

562. You do not know anything personally about the duties of other police forces—you only speak from hearsay. Is not that so?—Well, sir, I have heard that very often.

563. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that the provisions of the Irish Pension Act are much more favourable, as regards widows, than those of the English Pension Act?—I am not aware of that, sir.

564. Are you not aware that, under the Irish Pension Act, if you die from natural causes after you have completed fifteen years' service, your widow would be entitled to £10 a year pension for life?—Yes, sir, I am aware of that.

565. Do you know that there is no such provision in England?—I find no fault with the pension, up to twenty-six years.

566. You must balance one thing against another. If you are not as well off as regards period of service for maximum pension you are better off as regards widows?—That is a thing I would not look at: I must look to myself; I do not mind about the widows.

567. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything more to say?—We ask for lodging allowance for the married men, in addition to the actual pay. I think a lodging allowance is given to the married men in the London Metropolitan Police.

568. How much do you want?—Whatever they are getting. I base my application on that. I believe they get 1s. 6d. a week, with some other extras.

569. Would that content you?—Well, sir, I would not ask for any more than they have.

570. Is that all you wish to say?—Yes, sir.

571. You have given your evidence very well. I think you will get on in the Force?—Well, sir, that is my ambition.

Constable WILLIAM GRIFFIN, examined.

572. CHAIRMAN.—What part of Ireland do you come from?—The County Cork, sir.

573. What station are you attached to?—The Lower Castle Yard—the "B" Division.

574. Whom do you represent?—I represent the single men of the Force.

575. How many men are there in your station?—There are about ninety single men at the Castle.

576. How long are you in the service?—Five years and one month.

577. What are you employed on now—are you on ordinary patrol duty?—Yes, sir.

578. You are a very young man. How came they to choose you to represent them?—Well, sir, the men chose me.

579. Yes; but how did they come to choose you?—I cannot say, sir. First, there were four men told off from each division, and then one from each; and I was elected to represent the single men.

580. You have heard what Constable Reardon has stated; have you anything to add to what he said with regard to the general question?—Well, no, sir.

581. As regards the general question, you think Constable Reardon represented the case correctly?—Yes, sir.

582. Now, as to the single men. The single men, I

May 21, 1891.

Constable
Denis Reardon.

Constable
William
Griffin.

March 1, 1901.
 Constable
 William
 Griffin.

take it, are pretty well off. I suppose you have a bank account?—No, sir, I have no bank account. I have less money now than when I joined the police five years ago. It is only by the strictest economy I can make both ends meet.

583. What is your pay?—My pay at present is £1 7s. 8d. a week.

584. You pay 1s. 2d. a week for lodging and fuel?—Yes, sir, 1s. 2d. for lodging and fuel in the barracks, and 1d. for washing sheets.

585. You pay 1s. 2d. for lodging and fuel. Do you find you get enough fuel?—Yes, sir; we make no complaint as regards fuel.

586. What about light?—Well, sir, there is no allowance for light in bedrooms.

587. Have you gas?—No, sir, there is no gas; we use candles.

588. What amount of fuel do you get?—As much as we require.

589. Is there no fixed allowance?—I believe there is, sir; but I don't know what it is.

590. One of you is told off to act as messman for six months?—Yes, sir.

591. Have you acted as messman?—Yes, sir.

592. The messman manages the canteen?—Yes.

593. And you give him £1 a month?—No, sir; he gets a certain amount when his time is up; and he has to contribute a certain amount of the profit to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

594. How much would the profit in the canteen come to with a barrack of ninety men?—I have not had experience myself; I am not in a position to say.

595. How much is your weekly expenditure for the mess?—Our average weekly expenditure would be £1 4s. 3d. We provide our own dinners on Friday.

596. You provide your own breakfast and tea?—Yes, sir; we are supplied with dinner only from the mess.

597. For dinner you have soup, meat, and vegetables?—Yes, sir.

598. You have soup every day, except Friday?—No, sir; Monday is the only day on which we have soup.

599. You say £1 4s. is your average weekly expenditure?—Yes, sir; we pay 6s. 6d. a week for dinner only for six days. That includes cook's pay.

600. Does it include bread?—It does not.

601. You buy your own bread?—Yes, sir; that is one of the extras.

602. How much do the extras come to, including bread?—My extras come to about 19s. or 19s. 5d., for provisions, weekly, including the 6s. 6d.

603. Then, deducting the 6s. 6d. for dinner, it would be about 13s.?—Yes, sir.

604. That is a high average?—Well, sir, there is the list.

605. Do I understand you to say that 19s. covers all your expenses for food?—Yes, sir, for the week.

606. That is a high average?—Well, sir, we cannot live more economically.

607. You have a barrack of ninety men. Have you ever had a civilian caterer?—No, sir; there is no such thing in the Dublin police.

608. You are a man of ability, and have been selected by the other men to represent them: why don't you try and start it? Surely, a civilian would know much better than a policeman how to cater: you cannot find a man in the police who understands catering so well as an experienced civilian would do?—Why not, sir?

609. Because a policeman is not trained to it. Every trade has to be learned?—Well, sir, we never tried it.

610. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you mean to say that your food alone costs you £1 a week?—Yes, sir; 19s. a week. We cannot do it for less.

611. There are hundreds of students in Dublin—medical students and others—who have to live on half that?—That may be, sir.

612. CHAIRMAN.—I see in this account an item—"Attending deceased comrades." What does that mean?—Attending the funerals of comrades. For a car alone it costs us 2s. 6d.

613. How do you mean a car?—A car to attend the funeral.

614. You hire a car?—Yes, sir; we pay 10s. for a car to attend a funeral, and that accommodates four of us, and we pay 2s. 6d. each. There are fourteen funerals annually, on an average.

615. Why pay such a lot as that?—The hire of a car is only 18d. for the first hour, and 1s. an hour afterwards?—Yes, sir; but job carriages are hired differently.

616. You take a carriage?—Yes, sir.

617. Why don't you walk?—You will see no such thing, sir, as a person walking to a funeral in Dublin.

618. You say there are about fourteen funerals annually?—Yes, sir. I don't mean to say that I attend fourteen funerals annually; but attending funerals costs me about £1 annually.

619. Do you attend five funerals annually?—Perhaps about that.

620. Why don't you make better arrangements? A funeral cannot take more than four hours; that would be 4s. 6d. for a car?—Well, sir, 10s. is the usual arrangement we make, and four of us join.

621. Mr. HOLMES.—You cannot include that as a necessary expense?—It is, sir; we must keep pace with the times.

622. CHAIRMAN.—The London police would not dream of such a thing as that. When they attend the funeral of a comrade they walk?—Well, sir, in Dublin it is usual to drive.

623. You have a boy to clean your boots?—Yes, sir.

624. How much is your contribution to him?—We pay the "Boots" 4d. a week.

625. There are ninety men in your barrack—there must be two or three boys: are there?—There are several. Well, there are only two in reality: we pay 4d. a week for polishing the boots, and there is a messenger, besides, who receives his pay.

626. And you really, as a single man, say it costs you 19s. a week for your food. Now, supposing you were married, as, I suppose, you will be, some day—

Witness.—Well, sir, at present the prospects of my getting married are very small.

627. But, supposing you were married, it is said the average rent they have to pay is 7s. or 8s. a week. Taking it at 7s., that would make 26s., if it takes 19s. to feed yourself, how would you feed your wife and children, if you were a married man?—As regards that, sir, I fail to see how a married man could support his wife and children on his pay.

628. But, as a matter of fact, they do. Between 30 and 40 per cent. of the Force are married. Do you seriously mean to say that 19s. a week is the average expenditure of a single man for food?—Yes, sir.

629. Take the case of a man in your rank of life outside the Force. Is that the average expenditure of a single man in Dublin?—I have no experience of city life outside the Force.

630. You go into the city, on your beats?—Yes, sir.

631. You see heaps of places where people get dinners—eating-houses?—Yes, sir.

632. I suppose you have been into some of them, and had dinner?—I have, on a few occasions.

633. Is not the dinner you get there as good, and better, than you have in your mess?—I don't think it is.

634. You can get a dinner of four courses for 18d.?—The police, sir, cannot, properly, be compared with people living outside, for they can live as they please. We cannot.

635. I should say that ninety men, messing together, ought to live much more cheaply than a single man, living outside?—Well, sir, that is what it costs us.

636. Mr. STARKIE.—You say your dinner costs you 6s. 6d. a week; that, excluding Friday, is rather more than 1s. a day?—Yes, sir.

637. You have ninety men in the barrack. Is it possible that each day's dinner costs £4 10s.?—That is what it costs, sir. It goes to show that provisions are high in Dublin.

638. What do you get for dinner?—Meat, vegetables, and potatoes.

639. Do you get anything else?—No, sir. We get soup on Mondays.

640. Mr. HOLMES.—Does the charge for dinner include porter?—It does not, sir.

641. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you say that there is £4 10s. worth of meat, vegetables, and potatoes provided for the ninety men every day?—You have to take into account the cost of cooking.

642. Yes, of course, it has to be cooked. But I see in your account there is an item for cooks separately?—Yes, sir; the 6s. 6d. a week is only for dinner; we have to provide the other meals ourselves, and, of course, they must be cooked.

643. You come from Cork?—Yes, sir.

644. Is your father a farmer?—Yes, sir.

645. Has it ever occurred to you how much better you could organise your mess if you had a professional caterer, who understood the business? When you see

May 21, 1901.

Constable
William
Griffin.

those bills of fare outside restaurants in the city, has it never occurred to you that your mess might be better managed than it is?—No, sir.

646. What is done with the remnants of the dinners?—They are given away for so much a week, and the proceeds contribute to keep up the recreation room which is attached to the barrack.

647. How much a week do they come to?—I do not exactly know—a few shillings, I believe.

648. Have you got a contractor for meat, potatoes, and vegetables?—No, there is no contract.

649. Where do you get the meat?—In William-street, at present.

650. Without any contract?—Without any contract.

651. Mr. HOLMES.—To have ninety mouths to feed, and to have no contract, is an absurd arrangement.

652. Mr. STARKIE.—What do you pay for meat?—I do not know exactly what they pay for it. I understand that there is a contract, sir, for meat; and that it costs 7½d. a lb., all round.

653. It would take nearly 5 stone of meat per day to feed the ninety men, allowing ¾ lb. to each man; have you a contract for vegetables?—No, sir.

654. Have you a contract for tea?—No, sir.

655. The ninety men would use, according to the scale you have put in, 30 lb. of tea in a week?—Yes, sir.

656. Is that bought in a shop?—Yes; everybody buys his own tea.

657. What do you pay for it?—2s. 6d. a lb.

658. Would it not be cheaper to get it by contract—you could then buy it for about 1s. 6d. a lb.?—It would be of inferior quality, sir.

659. Ninety men, separately buying tea over the counter in small quantities appears an extravagant method. Why do you not get your messman to make a contract, and have the tea supplied in packages for each man?—Well, sir, the messman seems to have quite enough to do at present.

660. You are paying 1s. 3d. per lb. for butter?—Yes, sir; sometimes it is much higher.

661. CHAIRMAN.—Do you deal with the Army and Navy Stores?—No, sir; it is only subscribers can deal there.

662. There would be no difficulty about that; 2s. 6d. a year would do it?—No, sir; we have never dealt there.

663. Mr. STARKIE.—It appears to me that the cost of messing could be considerably reduced, if carried on with due economy. Your scale here appears to be 15s. a week; you said it was 19s. a week for food; but the items in this return only come to 15s.?—It comes to 19s. 3½d.

664. What are you including in that?—I include my weekly average expenditure. I include fuel.

665. You said it cost you 19s. for food; do you include fuel in that?—Yes, sir; fuel is necessary to prepare it; it is part of my weekly expenditure.

666. What do you pay for actual food—you have included fuel?—Yes; the food must be cooked, and we must get fuel before we can cook it. The cost of food is 19s. 3½d.; but if I take off 1s. 2d. from that it leaves 18s. 1½d.

667. The actual cost of food, leaving out the question of cooking, appears to be 15s. a week; that is over 2s. a day?—Yes; about 15s.—14s. 9½d.

668. CHAIRMAN.—Do you get any allowance for uniform?—Yes; we get 8d. a week for fitting and repairing uniform; that also includes boots, and it is entirely insufficient. Boots are very high at present.

669. You say, "Fitting and repairing uniform"—that is simply improving the fit of it?—The uniform is supplied to us in a state in which it is unfit to be worn, and we have to get it altered.

670. The uniforms appear to fit very well—any that I have seen?—Well, sir, when they are supplied to the men they do not fit them at all, and they have to send them to a tailor to be altered. We have to pay 4s. to tailor for fitting the tunic, 2s. for a trousers, and 2s. for a top-coat.

671. Do you like the service—I would infer, from what you say, that you do not?—I like it fairly well, on the whole; but at present my prospects are very poor.

672. Do not your prospects depend upon yourself—if you do not like the Force why don't you leave it?—I have not said that I don't like the Force; but I think our condition might easily be improved. I think it should be improved. We belong to an Imperial Force—the same as the London Metropolitan Police, and we perform similar duties—the only difference being that the execution of the duties is more difficult in Dublin than in London. I may observe that the number of prosecutions in Dublin is three times as great as that in London, in proportion to the number in the Force in the two places.

673. If you don't care about remaining in the Force, why do you not leave?—If a man has spent four or five years in the police, he is not well qualified to take up another situation.

674. You are a young man still—how old are you?—I am twenty-five.

675. You entered the Force of your own accord—you did it with your eyes open?—Yes, sir; but, after all, coming from the country, one knows very little of the world or its doings.

676. You knew what the rates of pay were when you joined the Force?—Yes, sir; but when I was joining the Force I did not know what my expenditure would be.

677. Who advised you to join?—I don't know that I was advised by anybody.

678. Your name was on the books for some time before you were admitted?—Yes, sir.

679. How long?—Four months.

680. Mr. STARKIE.—What amount of uniform clothing do you get in the year?—A tunic, and two pairs of trousers, and a top-coat every three years. We get a serge tunic every second year, and a "blue" every second year—we get them every alternate year, serge and "blue."

681. You get a full-dress tunic every second year, and a serge every second year, two pairs of trousers every year, and a great-coat every three years?—Yes.

682. You say that when the clothes are supplied to you they don't fit?—Yes, sir; the uniform has to be sent to a tailor to be fitted, and he charges 4s. for fitting it.

683. Is the uniform supplied to you unmade?—No, sir, it is supplied to us made up; but it does not fit.

684. Has it to be taken to pieces again, and fitted?—Yes, sir.

685. What about the trousers?—He charges 2s. a pair for fitting the trousers.

686. Have they to be taken to pieces, too?—Yes, sir.

687. You get £1 14s. 8d. a year, for boot money and fitting uniform?—Yes, sir; I get that for boots and fitting.

688. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything more that you want to say?—I want to call attention to the fact that promotion is at present very slow in the force.

689. How would you get over that?—By enforcing compulsory retirement.

690. That is what Constable Reardon said; he said retirement should be made compulsory after twenty-nine years; and you endorse what he said?—Yes, sir, I see that, according to the evidence given in 1882, the average number of constables promoted in the year to the rank of sergeant was eighteen. The average number promoted in the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 was only eleven. From this it will be seen that a constable's chance of promotion, before 1883, was 38 per cent. better than it is now.

691. We have had three witnesses here to-day who were sergeants at seven years' service?—Yes, sir; some years ago a man was eligible for promotion in six years; such is not the case at present.

692. At what time is he eligible now?—After eight years; and the average time at which a man becomes a sergeant at present is after fifteen or sixteen years' service.

693. Is there anything more that you want to say?—No, sir, nothing more.

694. Are you on the committee of your mess?—I am not.

695. Is there a committee to manage it?—There is not.

696. Who manages the recreation room?—A few of the constables.

697. Who engages the boys that clean the boots and the messengers?—The messman.

698. Mr. STARKIE.—Why is bread not included in the mess?—I don't know; but it is not included; every man pays for his own bread.

699. CHAIRMAN.—The whole fact of the matter is that the regulations with regard to the mess should be changed. Soldiers are fed twice as well for half the money?—Well, sir, the rules that apply to soldiers are not applicable to us.

700. You mean that you have your meals at different hours?—Yes, sir, and apart from that, a soldier can go anywhere he likes, to any eating-house. A policeman cannot do that; he must live up to a certain standard of respectability.

701. Are there ninety quarts of milk consumed in your barracks every day?—Well, sir, I know I drink a quart myself; and I am not altogether a teetotaler either.

Conclusion of evidence taken by the Committee.

APPENDIX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Rates of Pay and Allowances of Dublin Metropolitan Police from 1838 to 1901, .	18-
II. Return showing the Service of the men of the several ranks serving in Force on 30th May, 1901,	20
III. Return showing the number of Married and Single Men in Force in 1882 and 1901,	20
IV. Table showing the Wastage of the Force in ten years, 1891-1900,	21
V. Return showing the number of Applications for admission to Force in 10 years, 1891-1900; also the number of Candidates awaiting appointment on 30th May, 1901,	21
VI. Return showing the number of married Station Sergeants, Sergeants, and Constables of less than 10 years' service, of between 10 and 15 years' service, and of over 15 years' service,	22
VII. Return showing the average Age of the Recruits who joined the Force during 5 years ended 31st March, 1901,	22
VIII. Return showing the Service of the men who retired on Pension during 5 years ended 31st March, 1901,	22
IX. Return showing the Annual Rents paid by the Married Men,	23-5
X. Return classifying the Rents paid by Married Men,	25
XI. Statements submitted by the several ranks of the Force in support of their claim for Increase of Pay,	26-9
XII. Summary of Replies to Circulars addressed to certain Police Forces in Great Britain,	30-39
XIII. Return showing the Rates of Pay of the London and Dublin Metropolitan Police Forces, 1883-1901,	40
XIV. Table contrasting Police Pension Scales in England, Scotland and Ireland,	41
XV. Table showing actuarial value of the Pensions, payable to Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary,	42
XVI. Contract Prices of Provisions in 1882, 1890, and 1901,	43-5
XVII. Evidence given by Mr. E. L. Richardson, Labour Correspondent in Dublin of the Board of Trade, before the Royal Irish Constabulary Committee of Inquiry,	46-9
XVIII. Rates of Wages, 1901,	49-50

APPENDIX

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN

TABLE showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Dublin Metropolitan

RANK.	1833.*	1839.	1840.	1841-2.	1843 to 1848.	1849 to 1853.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Chief Superintendent,	—	—	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Superintendent,	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	£150-5-£175	
Inspector, 1st Class,	75 0 0	75 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	
" 2nd Class,	—	—	75 0 0	85 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	
" 3rd Class,	—	—	—	75 0 0	85 0 0	85 0 0	
	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	
Acting Inspector,	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sergeant,	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	
Acting-Sergeant,	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Const ble, 1st Class,	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	
" 2nd Class,	—	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	
" 3rd Class,	—	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	
Supernumerary,	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	

DETECTIVE

Superintendent,	—	—	—	—	(b) 130 0 0	175 0 0
Inspector,	—	—	—	—	—	—
					Weekly.	Weekly.
Acting-Inspector,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergeant,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acting-Sergeant,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constable	—	—	—	—	1 1 0	1 1 0

* The Force was established by the Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 22.
(a) Increased to 10s. per week in 1859. (b) Increased

ALLOWANCES.

1833. Superintendents—£25 per annum for rent of an office and stable if not provided with quarters. 2s. per day for the keep of a horse, and 10s. per week for a groom. Sergeants and Constables—6d. per week for fuel for entire year to married men not provided with quarters; and to single men not provided with quarters 6d. a week from 1st October to 31st March, and 3d. a week from 1st April to 30th September.
1839. Sergeants and Constables—2s. 1d. per month in lieu of boots.
1847. Superintendents—Additional £5 per annum in lieu of horses.
1850. Superintendents—Additional 1s. a day each to Superintendents of D. and E. Divisions for car hire, one horse having been found insufficient for the discharge of the duties from the extent of the divisions.
1859. Detective Division—12 men £6 per annum, and 18 men £3 per annum, for plain clothes.

L

POLICE

Police Force from the year 1838 to the present time (1901).

1854.	1855 to 1866.	1867 to 1872.	1873 to 1883.	From 1883 to present time (1901).			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.
250 0 0	226 10 0	226 10 0	330 0 0	Chief Superintendent,	...	...	400-15-500
£150-£175	200 5 8	210 0 0	250 0 0	Superintendent,	...	...	250-10-320
	181 5 8	190 0 0	220 0 0				
95 0 0	121 1 5	123 0 0	160 0 0	Inspector,	...	...	120-0-160
90 0 0	113 9 3	115 0 0	150 0 0				
85 0 0	105 17 1	107 0 0	137 0 0				
Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.			£ s. d.
—	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 16 0	Station Sergeant,	...	...	2 0 0
	1 5 8			Sergeant—			
1 1 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 14 6	5 years and over,	...	...	1 10 0
	1 4 6			2 to 5 years,	...	...	1 10 0
—	0 19 6	1 0 0	1 12 6	Under 2 years,	...	...	1 14 0
	0 19 3			Constable—			
0 16 9	0 18 9	0 19 0	1 9 0	15 years and over,	...	...	1 10 0
	0 18 6			8 to 15 years,	...	...	1 9 0
0 15 0	0 16 9	0 17 6	1 7 6	3 to 8 years,	...	...	1 7 0
	0 16 9			1 to 3 years,	...	...	1 5 0
0 11 8	0 15 0	0 15 6	1 3 0	Under 1 year,	...	...	1 3 0
	0 11 6			Supernumerary.	...	...	0 15 6
0 7 0	(a) 0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 6				

DIVISION. (c.)

1875 0 0	206 5 8	210 0 0	250 0 0	£ s. d.			
—	—	153 0 0	180 0 0	Superintendent,	...	...	300-10-400
				Chief Inspector,	...	...	180-0-200
				Inspector,	...	...	120-0-160
Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.			£ s. d.
—	1 8 5	1 8 6	1 10 0	Sergeant—			
	1 6 1	1 7 6	1 18 0	8 years and over,	...	...	2 9 0
—	—	1 5 0	1 14 6	5 to 8 years,	...	...	1 18 0
	1 1 10	1 2 0	1 13 6	2 to 5 years,	...	...	1 16 0
—	1 1 1	1 0 0	1 10 0	Under 2 years,	...	...	1 14 0
1 1 0	0 16 2	0 18 0	1 8 6	Detective Officers,	...	...	1 10 0
				Constable—			
				15 years and over,	...	...	1 10 0
				8 to 15 years,	...	...	1 9 0
				3 to 8 years,	...	...	1 7 0
				1 to 3 years,	...	...	1 5 0
				Less than 1 year,	...	...	1 3 0

in the year 1836, and entered on its duties in January, 1838.
to £150 in 1845. (c) The Detective Division was formed in 1843.

ALLOWANCES.

1872. Superintendents—£45 per annum horse allowance; £45 per annum for a servant; £30 per annum for office and stable when unprovided with quarters. Inspectors—£20 per annum for lodgings, and £8 per annum for uniform. Acting-Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables—£1 14s. 8d. per annum for boots and refitting uniform. Detective Officers—£6 18s. 3d. per annum for plain clothes. Mounted Inspector—£12 per annum for uniform. Mounted Men—£3 0s. 8d. per annum for boots, spurs, gloves, and refitting uniform.

1883. Chief Superintendent—Free house; £45 per annum for horse; £45 per annum for a groom, and £5 per annum for wear and tear of horse. Superintendents and Inspectors—£10 per annum for uniform, and actual cost of locomotion, as may be approved of by the Commissioner. All ranks under an Inspector—£1 14s. 8d. per annum for boots and refitting uniform.

Detective Division.—Superintendent and Inspectors—£10 per annum for plain clothes. Sergeants and Detective Officers—£18 4s. per annum for plain clothes. Constables—£7 16s. per annum for plain clothes.

RETURN showing the Service of the Men of the several Ranks serving in the Force on the 30th May, 1901.

SUMMARY OF LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The effective strength on 30th May, 1901, was 1,143 of all ranks, and the number of removals from the Force through all causes during the 12 preceding months was 90.

APPENDIX III.

RANK.	1882.		1901.	
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Superintendents,	7	-	7	-
Inspectors,	18	8	19	5
Acting Inspectors,	31	18	-	-
Station Sergeants,	-	-	29	5
Sergeants,	44	27	101	42
Acting Sergeants,	50	44	-	-
Constables,	228	668	285	650
	378	765	441	702
	1,143		1,143	
Vacancies,	3		55	
Authorized Strength,	1,146		1,198	

YEAR.	Married.	Single.	Total.	Vacancies.	Authorized Strength.
1882, --- ---	378	765	1,143	3	1,146
1901, .. ---	441	702	1,143	55	1,198

APPENDIX IV

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

TABLE showing the WASTAGE in the FORCE during the TEN YEARS 1891 to 1900, inclusive.

YEAR.	Dismissed or Compelled to Resign.	Deaths.	VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS. (Without Pension or Gratuity.		RETIREMENTS			TOTAL.
			Under 1 Year's Service.	Over 1 Year's and under 25 Years' Service.	With Pension, after 25 Years' Service and upwards.	Or Medical Certificate.		
						With Pension, over 15 and under 25 Years' Service.	With Gratuity, under 15 Years' Service.	
1891,	21	11	2	9	22	2	9	76
1892,	11	13	2	10	20	5	7	68
1893,	7	11	4	3	24	4	16	69
1894,	6	12	1	4	32	2	8	65
1895,	14	6	4	10	28	2	9	73
1896,	14	11	—	3	29	1	5	63
1897,	12	13	4	2	23	1	7	62
1898,	14	9	1	10	24	4	15	77
1899,	11	12	4	6	14	6	8	61
1900,	14	13	4	28*	20	5	9	93*
Totals,	124	111	26	85	236	32	93	707

* 4 of these joined the Imperial Yeomanry, and have not yet returned.
1 man joined Lord Iveagh's Irish Hospital in South Africa, and has returned ; he is now in the Force.
2 Reservists joined the Colours ; one has returned and is now in the Force ; the other has not returned.
6 have joined the Shanghai Police ; they have left China and are now in South Africa.
13 men out of the above 28 resigned, therefore, under exceptional circumstances in 1900.

APPENDIX V.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS for ADMISSION to the FORCE during the Ten Years 1891 to 1900, inclusive, and the NUMBER of CANDIDATES on the REGISTER on 30th May, 1901, APPLICATIONS.

1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	TOTAL.
365	364	453	462	409	365	441	534	375	295	4,063

NUMBER ON REGISTER.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	TOTAL.
98	260	358

APPENDIX VI.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

RETURN showing the Number of Married Station Sergeants, Sergeants, and Constables, of less than 10 Years' Service, of 10 and under 15 Years' Service, and of 15 Years' Service and upwards, on 1st September, 1901.

DIVISION.	Station Sergeants.			Sergeants.			Constables.			Total.
	Under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and upwards.	Under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and upwards.	Under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and upwards.	
A.	-	-	7	-	-	17	12	10	29	76
B.	-	-	4	-	2	11	12	20	24	73
C.	-	1	3	-	-	13	9	19	27	73
D.	-	-	6	-	1	17	7	18	23	80
E.	-	-	4	-	2	11	5	10	15	47
F.	-	-	4	-	-	15	4	6	14	43
G.	-	-	-	-	2	9	6	5	-	22
Total.	-	1	23	-	7	93	55	86	142	412

SUMMARY of foregoing Return.

RANK.	Under 10 years' service.	10 years and under 15 years' service.	15 years' service and upwards.	Total.
Station Sergeants.	-	1	23	29
Sergeants.	-	7	93	100
Constables.	55	86	142	283
Total.	55	94	263	412

APPENDIX VII.

RETURN showing the average Age of the Recruits joining the Force on conclusion of their period of instruction at Depot, during the 5 years ended 31st March, 1901.

YEAR.	Number of Recruits.	Average Age.
1896-1897.	58	22.7
1897-1898.	63	22.5
1898-1899.	83	23.2
1899-1900.	65	23.0
1900-1901.	84	22.9
Total.	353	22.8

NOTE.—The period of instruction at Depot does not count as Service for Pension.

APPENDIX VIII.

RETURN showing the Service of the Men who Retired on Pension during the 5 years ended 31st March, 1901.

YEAR.	Under 25 years' service (on Medical Certificate).	25 years' service.	25 years' service.	29 years' service.	30 years' service and upwards.	Total.
1896-1897.	2	5	4	-	13	24
1897-1898.	4	9	2	2	7	24
1898-1899.	4	14	4	3	2	27
1899-1900.	8	13	4	-	-	25
1900-1901.	3	11	6	1	3	24
Total.	21	52	20	6	25	124

APPENDIX IX.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RETURN showing the Annual Rents paid by Married Officers and Men.

Rank.	No.	Amount of Rent per Annum.	Remarks.	Rank.	No.	Amount of Rent per Annum.	Remarks.
A DIVISION.				B DIVISION—con.			
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Superintendent	...	1	40 0 0	Sergeant	...	1	32 0 0 Keeps lodgers.
Inspector	...	1	40 0 0	Do.	...	2	30 0 0 do.
Do.	...	2	40 0 0	Do.	...	3	28 0 0 do.
Do.	...	3	—	Do.	...	4	30 0 0 do.
Do.	...	4	36 0 0	Do.	...	5	26 10 0
Do.	...	5	32 0 0	Do.	...	6	24 0 0
Station Sergeant	...	1	28 0 0	Do.	...	7	26 0 0
Do.	...	2	30 0 0	Do.	...	8	28 0 0
Do.	...	3	36 0 0	Do.	...	9	26 10 0
Do.	...	4	30 0 0	Do.	...	10	32 0 0 Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	5	40 0 0	Do.	...	11	22 0 0
Do.	...	6	24 0 0	Do.	...	12	28 0 0
Do.	...	7	21 0 0	Do.	...	13	32 0 0
Sergeant	...	1	32 0 0	Do.	...	14	32 0 0
Do.	...	2	30 0 0	Do.	...	15	28 0 0
Do.	...	3	28 0 0	Do.	...	16	28 0 0
Do.	...	4	30 0 0	Do.	...	17	28 0 0
Do.	...	5	25 0 0	Do.	...	18	28 0 0
Do.	...	6	28 0 0	Do.	...	19	28 0 0
Do.	...	7	15 12 0	Do.	...	20	28 0 0
Do.	...	8	16 0 0	Do.	...	21	30 0 0
Do.	...	9	28 0 0	Do.	...	22	34 0 0
Do.	...	10	13 0 0	Do.	...	23	32 0 0
Do.	...	11	15 12 0	Do.	...	24	22 0 0
Do.	...	12	30 0 0	Do.	...	25	26 0 0
Do.	...	13	15 12 0	Do.	...	26	16 0 0
Do.	...	14	18 0 0	Do.	...	27	32 0 0
Do.	...	15	28 0 0	Do.	...	28	28 0 0
Do.	...	16	15 12 0	Do.	...	29	30 0 0
Do.	...	17	28 0 0	Do.	...	30	30 0 0
Constable	...	1	15 12 0	Do.	...	31	15 0 0
Do.	...	2	18 0 0	Do.	...	32	28 0 0
Do.	...	3	13 0 0	Do.	...	33	15 10 0
Do.	...	4	15 12 0	Do.	...	34	15 12 0
Do.	...	5	17 6 8	Do.	...	35	30 0 0
Do.	...	6	15 12 0	Do.	...	36	30 0 0
Do.	...	7	16 18 0	Do.	...	37	18 4 0
Do.	...	8	30 0 0	Do.	...	38	26 0 0
Do.	...	9	30 0 0	Do.	...	39	30 0 0
Do.	...	10	15 12 0	Do.	...	40	16 0 0
Do.	...	11	20 16 0	Do.	...	41	26 0 0
Do.	...	12	18 4 0	Do.	...	42	30 0 0
Do.	...	13	18 5 0	Do.	...	43	32 0 0
Do.	...	14	13 0 0	Do.	...	44	30 0 0
Do.	...	15	13 0 0	Do.	...	45	25 0 0
Do.	...	16	33 0 0	Do.	...	46	28 0 0
Do.	...	17	34 0 0	Do.	...	47	45 0 0
Do.	...	18	38 4 0	Do.	...	48	17 0 0
Do.	...	19	30 0 0	Do.	...	49	13 0 0
Do.	...	20	32 0 0	Do.	...	50	22 0 0
Do.	...	21	18 4 0				
Do.	...	22	15 12 0				
Do.	...	23	18 4 0				
Do.	...	24	18 0 0				
Do.	...	25	36 0 0				
Do.	...	26	35 0 0				
Do.	...	27	15 12 0				
Do.	...	28	15 12 0				
Do.	...	29	34 0 0				
Do.	...	30	60 0 0				
Do.	...	31	15 12 0				
Do.	...	32	15 12 0				
Do.	...	33	15 12 0				
Do.	...	34	33 0 0				
Do.	...	35	15 12 0				
Do.	...	36	18 0 0				
Do.	...	37	13 0 0				
Do.	...	38	10 8 0				
Do.	...	39	15 12 0				
Do.	...	40	18 0 0				
Do.	...	41	32 0 0				
Do.	...	42	24 0 0				
Do.	...	43	16 12 0				
Do.	...	44	15 0 0				
Do.	...	45	26 0 0				
Do.	...	46	16 0 0				
Do.	...	47	15 12 0				
Do.	...	48	15 0 0				
Do.	...	49	30 0 0				
Do.	...	50	22 0 0				
Do.	...	51	13 0 0				
Do.	...	52	15 12 0				
Do.	...	53	30 0 0				
Do.	...	54	38 0 0				
B DIVISION.				C DIVISION.			
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Superintendent	...	1	52 0 0	Superintendent	...	1	45 0 0
Inspector	...	1	32 0 0	Inspector	...	1	75 0 0
Station Sergeant	...	1	25 0 0	Do.	...	2	35 0 0
Do.	...	2	20 16 0	Do.	...	3	45 0 0
Do.	...	3	25 0 0	Do.	...	4	45 0 0
Do.	...	4	27 0 0	Do.	...	5	20 16 0
				Do.	...	6	24 0 0
				Do.	...	7	30 0 0
				Do.	...	8	34 0 0
				Do.	...	9	30 0 0
				Do.	...	10	34 0 0
				Do.	...	11	32 0 0
				Do.	...	12	29 5 0
				Do.	...	13	22 0 0
				Do.	...	14	18 4 0
				Do.	...	15	23 8 0
				Do.	...	16	30 0 0
				Do.	...	17	20 0 0
				Do.	...	18	26 0 0
				Do.	...	19	21 0 0
				Do.	...	20	45 0 0
				Do.	...	21	23 8 0
				Do.	...	22	28 0 0
				Do.	...	23	26 0 0
				Do.	...	24	26 0 0
				Do.	...	25	26 0 0
				Do.	...	26	26 0 0
				Do.	...	27	24 0 0
				Do.	...	28	24 0 0

Rank.	Nos.	Amount of Rent per Annum.	Remarks.	Rank.	Nos.	Amount of Rent per annum.	Remarks.
C DIVISION—con.				D DIVISION—con.			
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
Constable	9	24 13 0		Constable	30	15 12 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	10	36 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	31	13 8 0	
Do.	11	30 0 0	do.	Do.	32	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	12	15 12 0		Do.	33	18 4 0	
Do.	13	26 0 0		Do.	34	23 12 0	
Do.	14	22 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	35	21 4 8	
Do.	15	22 2 0		Do.	36	24 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	16	14 6 0		Do.	37	30 0 0	do.
Do.	17	26 0 0		Do.	38	15 12 0	
Do.	18	24 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	39	20 16 0	
Do.	19	20 16 0		Do.	40	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	20	19 10 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	41	16 0 0	
Do.	21	26 0 0		Do.	42	—	Resides in lodgings
Do.	22	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	43	26 0 0	
Do.	23	30 0 0	do.	Do.	44	20 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	24	15 12 0		Do.	45	18 0 0	do.
Do.	25	41 12 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	46	13 0 0	
Do.	26	20 16 0		Do.	47	22 0 0	
Do.	27	15 12 0		Do.	48	14 0 0	
Do.	28	16 0 0		Do.	49	23 10 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	29	45 0 0		Do.	50	15 0 0	
Do.	30	20 16 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	51	20 0 0	
Do.	31	15 12 0		Do.	52	16 12 0	
Do.	32	41 12 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	53	26 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	33	30 0 0		Do.	54	18 4 0	do.
Do.	34	18 4 0					
Do.	35	15 12 0		E DIVISION.			
Do.	36	13 13 0		Superintendent	1	43 0 0	
Do.	37	26 0 0		Inspector	1	30 0 0	
Do.	38	24 0 0		Do.	2	25 0 0	
Do.	39	23 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	3	36 0 0	
Do.	40	15 12 0	do.	Station Sergeant	1	33 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	41	36 0 0	do.	Do.	2	25 0 0	
Do.	42	13 0 0		Do.	3	24 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	43	26 0 0		Do.	4	24 0 0	
Do.	44	13 13 0		Sergeant	1	25 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	45	40 0 0	Keeps lodgers.]	Do.	2	40 0 0	do.
Do.	46	20 16 0		Do.	3	24 0 0	do.
Do.	47	15 12 0		Do.	4	11 12 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	48	15 12 0		Do.	5	28 0 0	do.
Do.	49	23 8 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	6	36 0 0	do.
Do.	50	20 0 0		Do.	7	34 0 0	do.
Do.	51	11 0 0		Do.	8	16 0 0	
Do.	52	15 12 0		Do.	9	18 0 0	
Do.	53	15 12 0		Do.	10	20 16 0	
Do.	54	36 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	11	8 13 4	
Do.	55	31 4 0	do.	Do.	12	22 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	56	22 0 0		Do.	13	25 0 0	do.
D DIVISION.				Do.	14	21 0 0	do.
Superintendent	1	51 0 0		Do.	15	24 0 0	do.
Inspector	1	34 0 0		Do.	16	28 0 0	do.
Station Sergeant	1	25 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	17	22 0 0	
Do.	2	23 8 0		Do.	18	11 12 0	
Do.	3	18 0 0		Do.	19	11 12 0	
Do.	4	30 0 0		Do.	20	11 12 0	
Do.	5	26 0 0		Do.	21	13 0 0	
Do.	6	19 10 0		Do.	22	22 0 0	
Sergeant	1	26 0 0		Do.	23	28 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	2	34 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	24	14 6 0	
Do.	3	28 0 0	do.	Do.	25	28 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	4	24 0 0		Do.	26	36 0 0	do.
Do.	5	14 0 0		Do.	27	24 0 0	do.
Do.	6	20 16 0		Do.	28	16 0 0	
Do.	7	20 16 0		Do.	29	13 0 0	
Do.	8	20 0 0		Do.	30	11 14 0	
Do.	9	30 0 0		Do.	31	16 0 0	
Do.	10	20 16 0		Do.	32	16 0 0	
Do.	11	20 16 0		Do.	33	32 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	12	26 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	34	28 0 0	do.
Do.	13	26 0 0		Do.	35	10 8 0	
Do.	14	30 0 0		Do.	36	18 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	15	—	Retiring on pension.	Do.	37	25 0 0	do.
Do.	16	28 0 0		Do.	38	26 0 0	do.
Do.	17	20 17 2		Do.	39	35 0 0	do.
Do.	18	32 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	40	10 8 0	
Do.	19	24 0 0	do.	Do.	41	10 8 0	
Constable	1	30 0 0	do.	Do.	42	13 0 0	
Do.	2	15 12 0					
Do.	3	20 16 0	Keeps lodgers.	F DIVISION.			
Do.	4	30 0 0	do.	Superintendent	1	50 0 0	
Do.	5	14 5 0		Inspector	1	20 0 0	
Do.	6	26 0 0		Do.	2	32 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	7	26 0 0		Station Sergeant	1	22 0 0	do.
Do.	8	20 16 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	2	21 0 0	
Do.	9	16 0 0		Do.	3	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	10	15 12 0		Do.	4	23 8 0	do.
Do.	11	13 0 0		Sergeant	1	18 4 0	
Do.	12	20 16 0		Do.	2	19 16 0	
Do.	13	16 18 0		Do.	3	50 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	14	18 5 0		Do.	4	20 16 0	do.
Do.	15	18 0 0		Do.	5	30 0 0	do.
Do.	16	39 0 0		Do.	6	36 0 0	do.
Do.	17	13 0 0		Do.	7	35 0 0	do.
Do.	18	18 4 0		Do.	8	17 0 0	
Do.	19	24 0 0		Do.	9	28 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	20	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	10	35 0 0	do.
Do.	21	15 12 0		Do.	11	24 0 0	do.
Do.	22	26 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	12	16 18 0	
Do.	23	18 0 0					
Do.	24	18 5 2					
Do.	25	13 0 0					
Do.	26	36 0 0	Keeps lodgers.				
Do.	27	24 0 0					
Do.	28	18 4 0					
Do.	29	—	Has free residence at Phoenix Gate, V.R. demesne.				

Rank.	Nos.	Amount of Rent per Annum	Remarks.	Rank.	Nos.	Amount of Rent per Annum.	Remarks.		
F DIVISION—con.				G DIVISION.					
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
Sergeant	...	13	20 18 0	Keeps lodgers.	Superintendent	...	1	—	Has official quarters
Do.	...	14	23 8 0	do.	Chief Inspector	...	1	38 0 0	
Do.	...	15	24 0 0	do.	Inspector	...	1	38 0 0	
Constable	...	1	14 0 0		Do.	...	2	36 0 0	
Do.	...	2	16 18 0		Do.	...	3	38 0 0	
Do.	...	3	20 0 0		Sergeant	...	1	24 0 0	
Do.	...	4	20 16 0		Do.	...	2	18 4 0	
Do.	...	5	20 16 0		Do.	...	3	40 0 0	
Do.	...	6	36 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	...	4	34 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	7	20 16 0		Do.	...	5	43 0 0	do.
Do.	...	8	25 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	...	6	38 0 0	
Do.	...	9	13 0 0		Do.	...	7	36 0 0	
Do.	...	10	13 10 0		Do.	...	8	24 0 0	
Do.	...	11	19 0 0		Do.	...	9	30 0 0	
Do.	...	12	7 16 0		Do.	...	10	29 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	13	24 0 0		Do.	...	11	34 0 0	do.
Do.	...	14	13 0 0		Detective Officer	...	1	28 0 0	
Do.	...	15	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	...	2	32 0 0	
Do.	...	16	36 0 0	do.	Do.	...	3	27 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	17	15 12 0		Do.	...	4	21 9 0	
Do.	...	18	20 16 0		Do.	...	5	30 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	19	28 0 0	Keeps lodgers.	Do.	...	6	27 0 0	
Do.	...	20	30 0 0	do.	Do.	...	7	28 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	21	12 0 0		Constable	...	1	18 5 0	
Do.	...	22	20 16 0		Do.	...	2	18 5 0	
Do.	...	23	15 12 0		Do.	...	3	27 0 0	Keeps lodgers.
Do.	...	24	18 4 0		Do.	...	4	30 0 0	

APPENDIX X.

RETURN CLASSIFYING THE RENTS PAID BY THE MARRIED MEN (exclusive of those who keep Lodgers).

Rank.	Division.	Number of Men whose Rent is				Total No. of Men.
		Under £15 per annum.	From £15 to £30 per annum.	From £30 to £50 per annum.	Over £50 per annum.	
Station Sergeants,	A	—	—	4	—	4
	B	—	—	3	—	3
	C	—	—	3	—	3
	D	—	2	3	—	5
	E	—	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	1	—	1
	G	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	2	16	—	18
Sergeants,	A	1	6	3	—	10
	B	—	—	7	—	7
	C	—	1	4	1	6
	D	1	1	11	—	13
	E	2	2	1	—	5
	F	—	4	—	—	4
	G	—	1	3	3	7
Total,	—	4	15	29	4	52
Constables,	A	6	28	2	—	36
	B	1	13	5	2	21
	C	5	13	18	2	38
	D	7	16	10	1	34
	E	11	5	2	—	18
	F	6	6	6	—	18
	G	—	2	1	—	3
Total,	—	36	83	44	5	168

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF RENT PAID BY THE MARRIED MEN (exclusive of those who keep Lodgers).

Division.			Station Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Constables.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A.	...	...	26 5 0	18 12 9	16 0 9
B.	...	...	23 12 0	25 14 3	20 5 1
C.	...	...	24 18 8	25 2 10	21 0 8
D.	...	...	23 7 6	23 4 8	18 16 4
E.	...	...	25 0 0	15 0 3	14 5 0
F.	...	...	21 0 0	17 19 6	17 0 8
G.	...	...	—	20 0 6	22 2 4
Average per man of the whole Force.			24 6 4	22 4 11	19 18 0

APPENDIX XI.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE FORCE IN SUPPORT OF THEIR CLAIM FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

(1.)—STATEMENT submitted by the Inspectors.

The Inspectors of the Dublin Metropolitan Police (exclusive of the "G," or Detective Division) respectfully request that they be advanced to the same status regarding Pay, Pension, and Allowances as that of the Inspectors of the London Metropolitan Police.

The grounds upon which they base their application are:—

1st. That in 1882, when recommending a revision of their Pay and Allowances, the Committee of Inquiry took for their standard the rates of Pay of the corresponding ranks in the London Metropolitan Police, as the following extract from page 8 of the Report will show:—

"We have now to deal with the Inspectors. There are, as will be seen, twenty Inspectors in the Force, as at present constituted, available for beat duty. We have recommended that there should in future be three Inspectors for each Division—an arrangement which will have the effect of reducing to eighteen the number of Inspectors in the Force available for beat duty.

"There are now three classes of Inspectors. The third-class Inspector receives £137 a year salary and £20 allowance for a house; the second-class Inspector receives £150, with the same allowance; and the first-class Inspector £160, with the same allowance. Practically, therefore, their salaries are £157, £170, and £180 respectively.

"In London there are also three classes of Inspectors, whose duties, according to the evidence, are as severe as those performed by the Inspectors in Dublin. Their salaries are, nevertheless, much lower, being for the third-class Inspector £117 6s. 6d.; for the second-class Inspector £144 14s.; and for the first-class Inspector £162 19s.; and they do not receive any allowance for a house.

"Exclusive of the allowance given to the Dublin Inspectors, the actual pay of second and third class Inspectors in Dublin is higher than the pay of the corresponding ranks in London; and the actual pay of a first-class Inspector in Dublin, though nominally £2 19s. less than that of a first-class Inspector in London, is really £1 2s. 6d. more when the deduction of 2½ per cent. for the Superannuation Fund is considered.

"We see no reason why there should be this difference between the rates of pay of the Inspectors in the two forces, and we would suggest in future that the distinctive classes should be abolished, and that a salary, without any lodging allowance, commencing at £120 at year, and rising by annual increments of £6 a year to a maximum salary of £160, would be adequate remuneration for the duties which they would be required to perform."

The foregoing recommendation was adopted immediately, and the result, though it meant a great reduction in the then existing Pay and Allowances, could not, under the conditions set forth, be regarded otherwise than fair and reasonable.

2nd. That the Pay, Pension, and Allowances of the London Inspectors are now far in excess of the Dublin Inspectors, although the duties and responsibilities of the latter are quite as arduous and important as those of the former.

3rd. That house rent and the cost of living have greatly increased during the past twenty years.

Finally, the Dublin Inspectors look forward with hope that their present application will be dealt with on the same principle as that adopted in 1882.

I.—RETURN showing the Rates of Pay, &c., of the Dublin Inspectors before and after 1882.

Inspectors.	Pay (Annual).	Allowances.		Total.
		Lodging.	Uniform.	
	£	£	£	£
1st Class, . . .	160	30	8	198
2nd Class, . . .	150	30	8	178
3rd Class, . . .	137	30	8	165

After 1882.

—	160	NH.	10	170
	140	NH.	10	150
	120	NH.	10	130

Average reduction per man £27 a year.

II.—COMPARATIVE Return of the present Annual Rates of Pay of the Inspectors in the London and Dublin Metropolitan Police Forces.

	Annual Pay.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
London { Chief Inspectors,	—	226 4 0	Reaching maximum by annual increments of £6 4s. in four years.
Sub-Divisional Inspectors.	—	191 2 0	
Ordinary Inspectors.	153 8 0	174 4 0	
Dublin Inspectors, .	120 0 0	160 0 0	Reaching maximum by annual increments of £8 in six years and eight months.

(2.)—STATEMENT submitted by the Station Sergeants.

(1.) Increase of Pay:—Nineteen years ago the pay of the several ranks of the Dublin Metropolitan Police was revised and the Station House Officers who then held the rank of Acting Inspector were designated Station Sergeants in order to correspond with the London Metropolitan Police, and their pay increased from 36s. to £2 per week in accordance with the scale of pay of Station Sergeants of latter Force. Since then the pay of a Station Sergeant in the London Metropolitan Police has been increased, and he now receives 47s. 6d. a week on appointment with an annual increment of 1s. per week until he attains 50s. 6d. per week, but the Station Sergeants of the Dublin Police in the meantime have received no increase of pay.

Since the last adjustment the price of lodgings and fuel has increased at least 25 per cent., and the price of provisions has considerably increased, and as lodgings, fuel, and provisions must be provided, an increase of pay is much needed to enable the men to do so, and to suitably nourish, clothe, and educate their families as they ought, and as men holding ranks must do in order to command respect and uphold the reputation of the Service.

The duties which a Station House Officer in the Dublin Police is called upon to discharge are most responsible, and he requires to be capable and resourceful in order to keep up the reputation of the Force, and to deal promptly, judiciously, and legally in all cases, and on many occasions the credit of the Service depends on his action. Taking everything into account it must certainly be admitted that the rank of Station Sergeant is the most responsible, but worst paid rank in the Service.

(2.) Increase of Pension, &c.:—Members of the Force who have retired on two-thirds of their annual pay are unable to live in decency on the amount, and many of them fail to obtain a situation which would realise the balance between their pay and pension. If the scale of pension were increased from two-thirds to three-fourths of the annual pay many of the old members who are obliged to remain in the Force much longer than is desirable for the maintenance of efficiency, would retire, and many deserving men would aspire to positions which are not now open to them by the too long continued service of these old members.

I attach Pension scales of both Forces, from which it will be seen that a member of the London Metropolitan Police receives two-thirds of his pay as pension, on completion of twenty-six years' service, while a member of the Dublin Metropolitan Police is obliged to serve for twenty-nine years before he can claim two-thirds of his pay as pension.

(3.) As the duties performed by a Station Sergeant are entirely different from the duties performed by an ordinary Police Sergeant, and although he is his superior, there is nothing which enables the public to distinguish the superiority.

It is therefore suggested that the Chief Commissioner, if not already empowered, should be authorised to change the title of our rank to any other suitable name, should he deem it desirable.

Signed on behalf of the applicants.

WILLIAM GORDON, Station Sergeant.

Pension Scales of the London Metropolitan and Dublin Metropolitan Police for approved service of fifteen years and upwards.

London Metropolitan Police.	Dublin Metropolitan Police.
15 years' service, 15/50ths of pay.	15 years' service, 13/50ths of pay
16 " " 16/50ths "	16 " " 16/50ths "
17 " " 17/50ths "	17 " " 17/50ths "
18 " " 18/50ths "	18 " " 18/50ths "
19 " " 19/50ths "	19 " " 19/50ths "
20 " " 20/50ths "	20 " " 20/50ths "
21 " " 21/50ths "	21 " " 22/50ths "
22 " " 22/50ths "	22 " " 24/50ths "
23 " " 23/50ths "	23 " " 26/50ths "
24 " " 24/50ths "	24 " " 28/50ths "
25 " " 25/50ths "	25 " " 30/50ths "
26 and upwards two-thirds of pay.	26 " " 31/50ths "
	27 " " 32/50ths "
	28 " " 33/50ths "
	29 and upwards two-thirds of pay.

(3.)—STATEMENT submitted by the Police Sergeants.

PAY.

In the year 1883 the pay of the men in the different ranks of the Dublin Metropolitan Police was revised. The pay of a Sergeant in the Dublin Police was then adjusted and regulated in accordance with the pay of a man holding a similar rank in the London Metropolitan Police, namely, 34s. per week on appointment, rising gradually to a maximum of 38s. per week, to be attained after five years' service in the rank. Since that time the pay of a Sergeant in the London Metropolitan Police has been increased, and he now receives 36s. per week on appointment, rising by annual increments of 1s. per week to a maximum of 42s. per week, while in the meantime the pay of the Dublin Police Sergeant has remained unaltered. There, therefore, exists a great disparity between the two Police Forces which were placed on equalisation in 1883. The duties which a Sergeant in the Dublin Police is called upon to perform are at least as onerous and responsible as those performed by a Sergeant in the London Metropolitan Police. In the Report of the Committee of Inquiry of 1883 we find the following passage at page 7:—

"We now come to the Sergeants. At present the pay of the Acting Sergeant is 32s. 6d., and the pay of the Sergeant is 34s. 6d. per week. As under our suggested scheme the number of Sergeants will be greatly reduced, and their duties and responsibilities therefore increased, we consider that they should be paid as highly as the Sergeants in London Metropolitan Police Force, more especially as they will frequently be employed on duty as inspectors."

Since 1883 the cost of house rent and fuel in Dublin has increased at least 25 per cent., and the price of provisions has also increased considerably. The vast majority of the Sergeants in the Dublin Police are married; and when house rent is deducted from a Sergeant's pay there is very little left for the maintenance of himself and his family. He must reside in a respectable locality and keep himself and his family decently attired. He is consequently placed at a great disadvantage as regards the moral obligations imposed upon him in the bringing up and education of his children.

PENSION.

The present pension is altogether inadequate to maintain a family, and consequently many members of the Force who have completed their time must necessarily linger on, unless they can procure some other situation from which a small income might be derived. Police pensioners find it very hard to procure any situation, as public bodies are more or less averse to taking them into their employment. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police men do not join the service under twenty-one nor over twenty-seven years of age, and the majority of those received into the Force join between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-five years; and when they have completed their time they are, in most cases, unfit to fulfil any other situations. In a City Police Force men have to perform heat duty and to be out at night every alternate month, which must certainly be very injurious to health. It is not an exorbitant request that men who have given the

best part of their lives in the service of the Government in the preservation of peace and order should, when they can be of no further service, be remunerated for their labours by granting them a pension equal to three-fourths of their pay. This would enable them to live in comparative decency and comfort; but the present pensions would not, without having them augmented, keep men much above poverty. An increase would also be the means of making the Police Force a more effective organisation than it is at present, as men having their time completed and unfit for further active service would retire and make room for younger and more efficient men, aspiring to advancement in the service.

PROMOTION.

The Sergeants would consider it a great favour if there were appointed six additional Station Sergeants in the six stations where Sergeants are now permanently appointed to perform station-house duty, viz., at Summerhill, Bridewell-lane, Chapelizod, Mountjoy, Donnybrook, and Dalkey. Thus would be removed one

of the greatest inconsistencies at present existing in the service, namely, that of Sergeants performing exactly the same duties and sharing in the same responsibilities as Station Sergeants, but not having the same rank nor having the same pay. This change would be a great stimulus to promotion, while the additional expenditure would be only trifling. At the present rates of pay it would be only an increase of 12s. per week in all.

In summarising the claims of the Sergeants they request in the first place to have their pay increased to the same rates as the London Metropolitan Police; and they then ask for an increase of pension from two-thirds to three-fourths of their pay. They also request that there may be six additional Station Sergeants appointed in the Stations where Sergeants now perform office duty permanently.

Please see attached Pension Scale.

Signed on behalf of the Sergeants.

PATRICK BEARY,
Sergeant.

(4).—STATEMENT submitted by the Constables.

Dublin Metropolitan Police,
Lower Castle Yard,
30th May, 1901.

The constables of the D.M. Police, in connection with the other grades of the Force, humbly submit this application requesting to be placed on an equality with the London Metropolitan Police as regards Pay and Pension; and their reasons are as follows:—

1. That as regards duties both Forces are similarly circumstanced, with the exception that in Dublin the execution of duty is more trying and difficult.

2. That in London facilities are afforded the police to augment their income, while in Dublin such is not the case.

3. That in 1883 the Pay and Pension of both Forces were equal; since then ours have remained unchanged, while theirs have vastly increased.

4. That at present an enormous disparity exists between the pay of both Forces, as is shown by the fact that, while a London constable receives his maximum

of 33s. 6d. weekly at eight years' service, it takes a Dublin constable fifteen years to reach his maximum of 30s.

5. That, owing to the difficulty of obtaining employment after retiring from the service in Dublin, as compared with London, a pension equal to two-thirds of pay at twenty-six years, and three-fourths at twenty-nine years is necessary; and that such pension be calculated on the actual pay at the time of retirement, instead of on the average annual pay for past three years, as is the case at present.

6. That compulsory retirement be enforced in all ranks on completion of twenty-nine years' service, or when one becomes entitled to the maximum pension of his rank.

7. That a Lodging Allowance, in addition to the actual pay, be granted to the married members of the Force.

Signed on behalf of the constables of the D.M.P. Force.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN.
DENIS REARDON.

MEMORIAL SUBMITTED BY THE "A" DIVISION.

TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

We, the married members of the "A" Division, do hereby most earnestly appeal to you, seeking your kind and generous interest towards us, our wives, and our families.

It is desirous that we should place our views clearly and upon good basis, showing the disadvantages of the present time, when compared to that of 1883, when a revised scale of pay, &c., was accordingly recommended and granted to the entire force of the D.M.P.

In 1883 the present existing scale of pay was revised, and given in accordance with the times, which was found suitable to our requirements. From 1883 up to the present everything has been on the increase, e.g., rents, coals, provisions, vegetables, &c., these have all risen to an abnormal figure. In consequence of these, our necessary requirements, being so excessively high, we are constrained to appeal, and make our views clearly known to you, thus seeking your goodwill and influence in forwarding our interests.

The concession which we now seek is, either to have buildings erected for our accommodation, or an additional rise of pay, so as to afford us better facility in providing for our necessary requirements.

We respectfully direct your attention to the following abstract from Report, which was recommended to the D.M.P. by the Committee of Inquiry:—"We do earnestly recommend that the Government should, either directly or through such an agency as the Artizans' Dwellings Co., provide, with the least possible delay, the required accommodation." Up to the present no steps have been taken in this direction.

Your further attention is respectfully directed to the following abstract from Inquiry, 1882, relative to the London Metropolitan Police:—

Answers given by Chief Inspector:—

Question.—What is the average rent paid weekly by married men for lodgings when they are not accommodated in blocks of buildings?

Answer.—Inspectors 10s. 9d., Sergeants 7s., and Constables, 6s.; a tendency to increase.

Question.—Rooms would be in excess?

Answer.—Yes.

The following are the rates for blocks :—

Inspectors, 5s. per week.
Sergeants, 4s. „
Constables, 3s. „

For the above rents one sitting-room, two bed-rooms, and a kitchen or scullery are provided. Extra room 6d. per week for every other apartment.

On the other hand, we wish to point out that the London police are after receiving an additional rise in their pay, &c. A paragraph appeared in the *London Times*, showing the increase as adopted by Mr. Ritchie, Home Secretary, and which the Commissioner of London Metropolitan Police accepted, as one which, he thought, would give complete satisfaction to the men. The above-mentioned paragraph was dated 8th January, 1901.

That which has been adopted by the Home Secretary consists of two proposals. First—an increase of 5 per cent. all round. Second—a contribution in aid of rent whenever it is necessary; that is to say, whenever men are obliged to live in quarters where rents are high. To the latter purpose some £15,000 will be appropriated. The whole scheme will entail additional expenditure to the extent of £70,000 per annum. This, of course, will have to come out of the rates.

We wish to point out that the London police number between 12,000 and 13,000 men, whereas the D.M.P. do not number 1,200; so should the Government grant an allowance to the D.M.P., it would be only a mite in comparison.

It is, therefore, necessary, under the circumstances, that we respectfully make three suggestions, viz. :—

1st.—That the Government do fulfil that which was recommended by the Committee of Inquiry—to erect buildings for all hands; or,

2nd.—That the Government do erect such buildings for the Constables alone, and that the Inspectors and Sergeants receive aid in lieu of such accommodation; or

3rd.—That should these buildings prove too costly, we do most respectfully request that the Government will be pleased to grant to the married members lodging-aid allowances, in view of that which was recommended by the Committee of Inquiry in 1883, and in consideration of the facts that we now wish to place before the Government.

Trusting that they will view our cause in a true manner, and that they will give freely and generously, and in accordance with the times, and that we may be comparatively nearly on an equality with our London friends.

Similar memorials were submitted by the other Divisions of the Uniform Force.

Under these circumstances it is quite necessary we should appeal, and that as our present condition requires some improvement, something should be done to assist us in our future welfare.

We are public servants, as our London friends, and serving honourably under the same Government. It is only natural then, if we wish to retain our respectability, to pay excessive rents, and to make proper provision for our wives and families, that we should make the present appeal, which would prove most beneficial to all concerned.

A glance at the following lists may also aid our cause :—

Married Constables' Weekly Bill.

Rent,	.	.	.	.	.
Potatoes,	.	.	.	.	.
Bread,	.	.	.	.	.
Butter,	.	.	.	.	.
Tea,	.	.	.	.	.
Sugar,	.	.	.	.	.
Milk,	.	.	.	.	.
Coals,	.	.	.	.	.
Sundries,	.	.	.	.	.

Extra Requisites.

	£	s.	d.
Boots, 2 pairs yearly, at 14s. per pair,	1	8	0
Repairs, „ „ 3s. 6d. „	0	7	0
Fitting uniform, two years,	0	9	0
Flannel shirts, at 5s. 6d. each,	0	11	0
Under-flannel, at 3s. each,	0	6	0
Drawers, at 2s. each,	0	4	0
Suit of plain clothes,	3	5	0
Two towels at 1s. each, and 6 pairs socks, at 6d.,	0	5	0
Two nightshirts yearly,	0	4	0
Blacking brushes, yearly,	0	3	6
Band, blacking, and soap, weekly,	0	0	7
Total,	£7	5	1

To provide all these our necessary requirements it is no easy matter to try and realise how proper provision is to be made for wife and family. The above lists naturally tell their own story, viz., that clothing and food for family are not as they should be.

Hoping you will be pleased to give this memorial your kind consideration and approval for recommendation.

We remain, sir,

Your humble servants,

THE INSPECTORS, SERGEANTS, AND CONSTABLES.

APPENDIX XII.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN POLICE FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

RANK	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS.
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent, less Rent Assistance, where granted.	
		Barrack Rent.	Pension Stoppage.						
ABERDEENSHIRE POLICE:	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	ABERDEENSHIRE POLICE :
Constables—									
On appointment, .				21 0	0 7	20 5	18 5		Sick Pay.—No deduction if absence does not exceed 3 months, and illness not due to improper conduct.
After 3 months, .				23 11	0 7	23 4	21 4		
" 2 years, .				25 1	0 8	24 5	23 5		Rents.—Married men are provided with houses (either owned or hired by county) and pay £5 per annum towards rent and taxes; any excess is paid by the county. Single men, as a rule, find their own quarters and receive no allowance. On an average they pay about 10s. a week for board and lodgings. A few single men are being boarded as an experiment in Peterhead Police Station, and are charged 10s. a week each.
" 4 " .				26 3	0 8	25 7	23 7		
" 6 " .				27 5	0 8	26 9	24 9		
" 9 " .				28 7	0 9	27 10	25 10		Medical Assistance.—None provide, each man provides his own. There is a Provident Fund amongst the men, and any member or his family can obtain assistance if pressed by illness.
" 12 " .				29 9	0 9	29 0	27 0		
Sergeants—									
On appointment, .				30 4	0 9	29 7	27 7		Pensions.—Commence after 20 years' service, and are regulated under Police (Scottish) Act, 1890. Gratuity of one month's pay for service under 20 years.
After 2 years, .				31 6	0 10	30 8	28 8		Plain Clothes.—Required to have one respectable suit.
" 5 " .				32 8	0 10	31 10	29 10		Boot Allowance.—Included in pay.
" 8 " .				33 10	0 10	33 0	31 0		
ABERDEENSHIRE POLICE:									
Constables—									
1 year, .	21 0	0 6	18 6	21 0	0 6	20 6	18 6		(Scale fixed on November 1st, 1900).
After 1 year, .	22 9	0 7	20 2	22 9	0 7	22 2	20 2		Special Merit Badge.—For good conduct and bravery, 1s. 2d. extra.
" 3 years, .	24 6	0 7	21 11	24 6	0 7	23 11	21 11		
" 6 " .	25 1	0 8	22 5	25 1	0 8	24 5	22 5		Rents.—Single men are not accommodated in Station Houses; they pay from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per week for board and lodgings. Married Sergeants and Constables residing in Station House pay 2s. per week. Constables not residing in Station Houses and paying over 2s. a week receive excess within limit of 1s. 6d. per week.
" 9 " .	25 8	0 8	23 0	25 8	0 8	25 0	23 0		Medical Attendance.—None given.
" 11 " .	26 3	0 8	23 7	26 3	0 8	25 7	23 7		Boot Allowance.—6d. per week.
" 13 " .	26 10	0 8	24 2	26 10	0 8	26 2	24 2		
" 15 " .	27 5	0 8	24 9	27 5	0 8	26 9	24 9		

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS—continued.

RANK.	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS	
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent, less Rent Allowance, where granted.		Net Income, after deducting amount paid for Rent.
		Barrack Rent.	Pension Stoppage.							
DEVONSHIRE POLICE :	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	DEVONSHIRE POLICE :
Constables—	(Single and Married Men).			(Married Men).						Scale under consideration.
On appointment, 3rd Class,	20 5	0 7	18 10	19 10	20 5	0 7	19 10		17 10	
1 year, 3rd Class, . . .	21 0	0 7	19 5	20 5	21 0	0 7	20 5		18 5	NOTE.—The number in each Class is limited: 2nd Class Constables after 2 years' service receive an additional 3d. per diem; 3rd Class Constables after 1 year receive 1d. additional per day.
On appointment, 2nd Class,	22 2	0 7	20 7	21 7	22 2	0 7	21 7		19 7	
After 2 years in Class, . .	23 11	0 7	22 4	23 4	23 11	0 7	23 4		21 4	Merit Rank to Constables of 1st Class, 1s. 2d. extra.
1st Class, . . .	25 1	0 8	23 5	24 5	25 1	0 8	24 5	say 2s.	22 5	Rent.—Single men all live in barracks and pay 1s. per week; messing in barracks costs from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per week.
Sergeants—										Rent Allowance.—Married men living in houses outside and paying from 2s. up to and exceeding 4s. 6d. receive allowance not exceeding a maximum of 2s. 6d.
On appointment, . . .	27 5	0 8	25 9	24 9	27 5	0 8	24 9		22 9	Pensions.—Scale in Act, no age limit.
1st Class, . . .	29 9	0 9	28 0	27 6	29 9	0 9	27 6		25 5	
GLAMORGANSHIRE POLICE :										
Constables—	(Single Men).			(Married Men in Stations and Cottages).						GLAMORGANSHIRE POLICE :
On appointment, . . .	25 1	0 8	23 5	24 5	25 1	0 8	24 5		22 2	Merit Classes.—1s. 2d. extra for Constables and Sergeants.
After 1 year, . . .	26 3	0 8	24 7	25 7	26 3	0 8	25 7		23 4	Barrack Accommodation.—Single men in Station House pay 1s. married, 2s. 3d.
" 2 years, . . .	28 0	0 8	26 4	27 4	28 0	0 8	27 4		25 1	
" 6 " . . .	29 2	0 9	27 5	28 5	29 2	0 9	28 5		26 2	Rent.—Married men living in houses, hired by the County pay 2s. 3d. per week, and Single Constables living with them pay 6d. per week. Cost of board for single men not in barracks, 12s. per week.
" 9 " . . .	29 9	0 9	28 0	29 0	29 9	0 9	29 0	Police Stations and Houses 2s. 3d.	26 9	
" 12 " . . .	30 4	0 9	28 7	29 7	30 4	0 9	29 7		27 4	Pensions.—Two-thirds on completion of 26 years' service and 52 years of age.
Sergeants—										
On appointment, . . .	32 8	0 10	30 10	31 10	32 8	0 10	31 10		29 7	
After 2 years, . . .	35 0	0 10	33 2	34 2	35 0	0 10	34 2		31 11	
" 6 " . . .	36 2	0 10	35 3	35 3	36 2	0 11	35 3		33 0	

GLOUCESTERSHIRE POLICE:

Constables—

On appointment, . . . 31 11
After 1 year, . . . 29 11
" 2 years, . . . 28 11
" 3 " . . . 24 11
1st Class (as vacancies occur), . . . 27 11

Sergeants—

On appointment, . . . 29 11
After 5 years, . . . 31 10

(Single Men).

0 7 20 4
0 7 21 4
0 7 22 4
0 8 23 3
0 8 26 3

(Married Men).

31 4
22 4
23 4
24 3
26 3

From

16 4 18 4
17 4 19 4
18 4 20 4
9 3 21 3
25 3

GLOUCESTERSHIRE POLICE:

(Scale adopted 1st January, 1901).

Rents.—Married Constables pay from 3s. to 5s. (town).

Rent Assistance.—Married Constables of 1st Class in charge of Stations get 4s. per week Rent allowance. The single men also reside in Station House and pay 1s. per week.

Medical Attendance.—None given.

Pensions.—Age limit of Sergeants and Constables, 50 years and upwards.

LANARKSHIRE POLICE:

Constables—

On appointment, . . . 23 11
After 6 months, . . . 25 1
" 2 years, . . . 26 3
" 4 " . . . 27 5
" 7 " . . . 28 7
" 10 " . . . 29 9
" 17 " . . . 30 11

Sergeants—

On appointment, . . . 31 6
After 2 years, . . . 32 8
" 5 " . . . 33 10
" 8 " . . . 35 0
" 12 " . . . 36 2

(Single Men).

0 7 22 4
0 8 23 5
0 8 24 7
0 8 25 9
0 8 26 11
0 9 28 0
0 9 29 2
0 9 29 9

(Married Men).

23 4
24 5
25 7
26 9
27 11
29 0
30 2

From

21 4
22 5
23 7
24 9
25 11
27 0
28 2

LANARKSHIRE POLICE:

Rents.—All married men are provided with accommodation whether in Stations or houses owned by the County and pay 3s. per week. Single men provided in barracks pay 1s. per week. Unmarried men living in lodgings get no allowance and pay about 12s. per week for board and lodgings.

Medical Attendance.—None given.

Boot and Straw Allowance.—None given.

Pensions.—Regulated by Scottish Police Act, 1890.

Boot Allowance.—Included in pay.

LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE:

Constables—

3rd Class, . . .
2nd Class, . . .
1st Class (a), . . .
" (b), . . .
" (c), . . .
Sergeants—
(a), . . .
(b), . . .
(c), . . .

(Single Men).

24 0
26 0
27 6
28 3
29 0
30 0
31 0
32 0

(Married Men only).

23 5
25 4
26 10
27 7
28 4

From

20 5
22 4
23 10
24 7
25 4

LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE:

(Scale under consideration).

Rents.—Married Men pay as follows:—Sergeants, 2s. 6d., and Constables, 2s. County pay excess where not accommodated in County owned houses.

Single Men live out and get no allowance. They pay about 12s. for board and lodging.

Pension.—Maximum scale—age limit, 55 years.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS—continued.

RANK	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS	
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent, less Rent Assistance, where granted.		Net Income, after deducting amount paid for Rent.
		Barrack Rent.	Pension Stoppage.							
MANCHESTER POLICE FORCE:										
Constables—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
On appointment,	-	-	-	-	26 0	0 7	25 5	Married, Single.	20 5 21 5	
After 2 years,	-	-	-	-	27 0	0 8	26 4		21 4 22 4	
" 4 "	-	-	-	-	28 0	0 8	27 4		22 4 23 4	
" 6 "	-	-	-	-	29 0	0 8	28 4		23 4 24 4	
" 8 "	-	-	-	-	30 0	0 9	29 3		24 3 25 3	
" 10 "	-	-	-	-	31 0	0 9	30 3	Married, 5s. Single 4s.	25 3 26 3	
Sergeant—										
On appointment,	-	-	-	-	35 0	0 10	34 2		29 2 30 2	
After 3 years,	-	-	-	-	37 0	0 11	36 1		31 1 32 1	
" 6 "	-	-	-	-	39 0	0 11	38 1		33 1 34 1	
" 9 "	-	-	-	-	40 0	1 0	39 0		34 0 35 0	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE:										
Constables—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
On appointment (Probationary),	25 0	0 8	21 11	25 0	0 8	24 4	17 10			
After 6 months,	26 0	0 8	23 11	26 0	0 8	25 4	18 10			
" 1 year,	27 0	0 8	23 11	27 0	0 8	26 4	19 10			
" 2 years,	28 0	0 8	24 11	28 0	0 8	27 4	20 10			
" 4 "	29 0	0 9	26 10	29 0	0 9	28 3	21 9			
" 6 "	30 0	0 9	26 10	30 0	0 9	29 3	22 9			
" 8 "	31 0	0 10	27 9	31 0	0 10	30 3	23 8			
" 11 "	23 0	0 10	23 9	23 0	0 10	31 2	24 8	6s. 6d.		
" 15 "	23 0	0 10	23 9	23 0	0 10	33 2	25 8			
MANCHESTER POLICE FORCE: (Scale fixed 6th February, 1901.) Merit Classes.—There are two Merit Classes of 1s. and 1s. 6d. each for superior diligence, &c. Rent.—Married men pay from 7s. to 8s. per week. Single Constables are allowed to live in respectable lodgings in or near Division to which they are appointed, and pay 4s. per week for lodgings. Rent Assistance.—2s. 6d. per week is granted towards rent and expenses of journeying between residence and locality of duty (excepting those Constables who live rent free in Corporation buildings). Boot Money.—7d. per week.										
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Merit Badges.—There are Merit Badges open to all ranks for bravery, and special merit carrying 1s. 6d. per week each. Rent.—Constables and Sergeants pay 6s. 6d. per week. Rent Assistance.—None given. Measing Cost.—10s. per week. Chief Constable (late of R.I.C.) states the rate of living is 25 per cent. higher than in Belfast, but coal and gas 25 per cent. cheaper. Medical Attendance.—Free, but not to families. Sick Pay.—1s. per day is deducted, but not when injured on duty.										

Sergeants—									
On appointment, . . .	36 0				31 8	25 0	0 11	34 1	27 7
After 1 year, . . .	36 0				32 8	26 0	0 11	35 1	28 7
" 3 years, . . .	38 0				34 8	28 0	0 11	37 1	30 7
" 5 " . . .	40 0				36 7	40 0	1 0	39 0	32 6
" 8 " . . .	42 0				38 6	42 0	1 1	40 11	34 5
BIRMINGHAM:									
Constables—									
After 6 months, . . .	25 0				23 4	25 0	0 8	24 4	16 10 20 4
" 1 year, . . .	26 0				24 4	26 0	0 8	25 4	17 10 21 4
" 4 years, . . .	28 0				26 4	28 0	0 8	27 4	13 10 23 4
" 7 " . . .	30 0				28 3	30 0	0 9	29 3	21 9 25 3
" 10 " . . .	31 0				29 3	31 0	0 9	30 3	22 9 26 3
" 15 " . . .	33 0				30 3	33 0	0 10	31 3	23 8 27 2
Sergeants—									
On appointment, . . .	34 0				32 2	34 0	0 10	33 2	25 8 29 2
After 3 years, . . .	36 0				34 1	36 0	0 11	35 1	27 7 31 1
" 6 " . . .	38 0				36 1	38 0	0 11	37 1	29 7 33 1
" 9 " . . .	40 0				38 1	40 0	1 0	39 0	31 6 35 0
EDINBURGH POLICE FORCE:									
Constables—									
On appointment, . . .	23 6				19 5	23 6	0 7	22 11	16 11
After 3 months, . . .	24 6				20 5	24 6	0 7	23 11	17 11
" 6 " . . .	25 6				21 4	25 6	0 8	24 10	18 10
" 1 year, . . .	26 6				22 4	26 6	0 8	25 10	19 10
" 5 years, . . .	27 6				23 4	27 6	0 8	26 10	20 10
" 7 " . . .	28 6				24 4	28 6	0 8	27 10	21 10
" 9 " . . .	29 6				25 3	29 6	0 9	28 9	22 9
" 11 " . . .	30 6				26 3	30 6	0 9	29 9	23 9
Sergeants—									
On appointment, . . .	34 6				30 2	34 6	0 10	33 8	21 8
After 1 year, . . .	35 6				31 2	35 6	0 10	34 8	27 8
" 3 years, . . .	36 6				32 4	36 6	0 10	35 8	28 8

BIRMINGHAM:

There are two Merit Stripes in addition, carrying pay as follows:—

Sergeants, . 1st Stripe, . 1 0 per week. Constables, . 1st Stripe, . 0 6
" . 2nd " . 1 0 " " . 2nd " . 0 6
" . 3rd " . 1 0 " " . 3rd " . 1 0
" . 4th " . 1 0 " " . 4th " . 1 0
" . 5th " . 1 0 " " . 5th " . 1 0
" . 6th " . 1 0 " " . 6th " . 1 0
" . 7th " . 1 0 " " . 7th " . 1 0
" . 8th " . 1 0 " " . 8th " . 1 0
" . 9th " . 1 0 " " . 9th " . 1 0
" . 10th " . 1 0 " " . 10th " . 1 0
" . 11th " . 1 0 " " . 11th " . 1 0
" . 12th " . 1 0 " " . 12th " . 1 0
" . 13th " . 1 0 " " . 13th " . 1 0
" . 14th " . 1 0 " " . 14th " . 1 0
" . 15th " . 1 0 " " . 15th " . 1 0
" . 16th " . 1 0 " " . 16th " . 1 0
" . 17th " . 1 0 " " . 17th " . 1 0
" . 18th " . 1 0 " " . 18th " . 1 0
" . 19th " . 1 0 " " . 19th " . 1 0
" . 20th " . 1 0 " " . 20th " . 1 0
" . 21st " . 1 0 " " . 21st " . 1 0
" . 22nd " . 1 0 " " . 22nd " . 1 0
" . 23rd " . 1 0 " " . 23rd " . 1 0
" . 24th " . 1 0 " " . 24th " . 1 0
" . 25th " . 1 0 " " . 25th " . 1 0
" . 26th " . 1 0 " " . 26th " . 1 0
" . 27th " . 1 0 " " . 27th " . 1 0
" . 28th " . 1 0 " " . 28th " . 1 0
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" . 31st " . 1 0 " " . 31st " . 1 0
" . 32nd " . 1 0 " " . 32nd " . 1 0
" . 33rd " . 1 0 " " . 33rd " . 1 0
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" . 52nd " . 1 0 " " . 52nd " . 1 0
" . 53rd " . 1 0 " " . 53rd " . 1 0
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" . 58th " . 1 0 " " . 58th " . 1 0
" . 59th " . 1 0 " " . 59th " . 1 0
" . 60th " . 1 0 " " . 60th " . 1 0
" . 61st " . 1 0 " " . 61st " . 1 0
" . 62nd " . 1 0 " " . 62nd " . 1 0
" . 63rd " . 1 0 " " . 63rd " . 1 0
" . 64th " . 1 0 " " . 64th " . 1 0
" . 65th " . 1 0 " " . 65th " . 1 0
" . 66th " . 1 0 " " . 66th " . 1 0
" . 67th " . 1 0 " " . 67th " . 1 0
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" . 70th " . 1 0 " " . 70th " . 1 0
" . 71st " . 1 0 " " . 71st " . 1 0
" . 72nd " . 1 0 " " . 72nd " . 1 0
" . 73rd " . 1 0 " " . 73rd " . 1 0
" . 74th " . 1 0 " " . 74th " . 1 0
" . 75th " . 1 0 " " . 75th " . 1 0
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" . 79th " . 1 0 " " . 79th " . 1 0
" . 80th " . 1 0 " " . 80th " . 1 0
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" . 82nd " . 1 0 " " . 82nd " . 1 0
" . 83rd " . 1 0 " " . 83rd " . 1 0
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" . 85th " . 1 0 " " . 85th " . 1 0
" . 86th " . 1 0 " " . 86th " . 1 0
" . 87th " . 1 0 " " . 87th " . 1 0
" . 88th " . 1 0 " " . 88th " . 1 0
" . 89th " . 1 0 " " . 89th " . 1 0
" . 90th " . 1 0 " " . 90th " . 1 0
" . 91st " . 1 0 " " . 91st " . 1 0
" . 92nd " . 1 0 " " . 92nd " . 1 0
" . 93rd " . 1 0 " " . 93rd " . 1 0
" . 94th " . 1 0 " " . 94th " . 1 0
" . 95th " . 1 0 " " . 95th " . 1 0
" . 96th " . 1 0 " " . 96th " . 1 0
" . 97th " . 1 0 " " . 97th " . 1 0
" . 98th " . 1 0 " " . 98th " . 1 0
" . 99th " . 1 0 " " . 99th " . 1 0
" . 100th " . 1 0 " " . 100th " . 1 0

Revis—Married men from 7s. 6d. to 4s. (some up to 10s). Single men pay 4s. when not accommodated in Station Houses. Men in Station Houses pay 1s. per week.
Rent Assistance.—None given.

EDINBURGH POLICE FORCE:

Revis—Constables pay on an average 6s. per week; Sergeants, 7s. (exclusive of taxes, which are 4s. in the £). Some of the men have quarters at various Divisional Stations and are charged 3s. 6d. per week, exclusive of rates.

Rent Assistance.—None given.

Medical Attendance.—Free, with medicine.

Sick Pay.—When on Sick List one-fourth of pay of Constables and Sergeants is deducted.

Pensions.—Under 20 years' service (on medical certificate), gratuity of one month's pay for each year; over 20 and under 25 years' service, one-tenth of annual pay (on average of last three years) for each year's service; 25 years' service and over, two-thirds on pay as aforesaid until two-thirds is reached at 34 years' service.

Boot Allowance.—Included in pay.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS—continued.

RANK.	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS.	
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent less Rent Assistance, where granted.		Net Income, after deducting amount paid for Rent.
		Barrack Rent.	Pension Stoppage.							
CARDIFF POLICE (Borough):										
Constables—	s. d.	s. d.	Less.	s. d.	s. d.	Less.	s. d.	s. d.		
On appointment,	25 0	0 8		24 4	25 0	0 8	16 10			
After 1 year,	26 0	0 8		25 4	26 0	0 8	17 10			
" 2 years,	27 0	0 8		26 4	27 0	0 8	18 10			
" 3 "	28 0	0 8		27 4	28 0	0 8	19 10			
" 4 "	29 0	0 9		28 3	29 0	0 9	20 9			
" 5 "	30 0	0 9		29 3	30 0	0 9	21 9			
Sergeants—										
On appointment,	34 0	0 11		33 1	34 0	0 11	25 7			
After 1 year,	35 0	0 11		34 1	35 0	0 11	26 7			
" 2 years,	36 0	0 11		35 1	36 0	0 11	27 7			
" 3 "	37 0	0 11		36 1	37 0	0 11	28 7			
" 4 "	38 0	0 11		37 1	38 0	0 11	29 7			
CARDIFF POLICE:										
Merit Classes.—There are two each for Constables and Sergeants with 1s. 6d. per week.										
Rent.—Married Men pay from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week.										
Rent Assistance.—None given.										
Rent Deduction.—Single Men accommodated in Barracks pay 2s. 6d. per week for Rent, which includes furniture, cleaning and cooking of mid-day meal.										
Single Constables living in private lodgings pay for board, lodging and washing, 13s.										
SHEFFIELD CITY POLICE:										
Constables—	s. d.	s. d.	Less.	s. d.	s. d.	Less.	s. d.	s. d.		
On appointment (Probationers),	25 7	0 7		25 0	25 7	0 7	20 6			
After 1 year's service,	27 0	0 8		26 4	27 0	0 8	21 17			
" 2 years "	28 0	0 8		27 4	28 0	0 8	22 10			
" 4 "	29 0	0 8		28 4	29 0	0 8	23 10			
" 6 "	30 0	0 9		29 3	30 0	0 9	24 9			
" 8 "	31 0	0 9		30 3	31 0	0 9	25 9			
" 11 "	32 0	0 9		31 3	32 0	0 9	26 9			
" 15 "	33 0	0 9		32 3	33 0	0 9	27 9			
SHEFFIELD CITY POLICE:										
Rent.—Married Men pay from 5s. 6d. in Suburban Districts to 7s. 6d. in Urban Districts.										
Rent Assistance.—Constables paying necessarily over 6s. 6d. a week—2s. Do. do. 5s. 6d. do. 1s. Sergeants do. 7s. 6d. do. 2s. Do. do. 6s. 6d. do. 1s.										
Rent Deduction.—Recruits live in Station Houses and pay 2s. rent.										

<p>Sergeants--</p> <p>On appointment, 26 0</p> <p>After 3 years, 38 0</p> <p>" 6 " 40 0</p> <p>" 9 " 42 0</p>																				<p>Single Constables not accommodated in Station Houses pay for lodging and board, 12s. per head.</p> <p>Medical Attendance is given free.</p>										<p>29 8 31 7 33 6 35 6</p> <p>With Rent</p>																																																	
																				<p>5s. 6d.</p>																																																											
																				<p>35 2 37 1 39 0 41 0</p>																																																											
																				<p>0 10 0 11 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0</p>																																																											
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																				<p>26 0 38 0 40 0 42 0</p>																																																											
																				<p>GLASGOW CITY POLICE:</p> <p>Constables--</p> <p>On appointment, 26 0</p> <p>After 1 year's service, 26 0</p> <p>" 2 years' " 27 2</p> <p>" 4 " " 28 4</p> <p>" 7 " " 29 6</p> <p>" 10 " " 30 8</p>																				<p>GLASGOW CITY POLICE:</p> <p>Constables--</p> <p>On appointment, 26 0</p> <p>After 1 year's service, 26 0</p> <p>" 2 years' " 27 2</p> <p>" 4 " " 28 4</p> <p>" 7 " " 29 6</p> <p>" 10 " " 30 8</p>																				<p>From To</p> <p>18 5 20 11</p> <p>19 4 21 10</p> <p>20 6 23 0</p> <p>21 8 24 2</p> <p>22 9 25 3</p> <p>23 11 21 5</p>																			
																				<p>Includes Boots.</p>																				<p>Urban. Suburban.</p> <p>Rent--Married men pay 3s. 6d. to 6s.; 5s. 6d. to 6s.; single men pay less</p> <p>Rent Assistance--None given.</p> <p>Rent Deduction--Single men in barracks pay 1s. 9d. per week, and messing cost; about 11s. per week.</p> <p>Medical Attendance--Half pay deducted when ill, but not when injured on duty.</p> <p>Boat Allowance--Included in pay.</p>																																							
																				<p>7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 10 0 10 0 11</p>																																																											
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																				<p>GLASGOW CITY POLICE:</p> <p>Constables--</p> <p>On appointment, 26 0</p> <p>After 1 year's service, 26 0</p> <p>" 2 years' " 27 2</p> <p>" 4 " " 28 4</p> <p>" 7 " " 29 6</p> <p>" 10 " " 30 8</p>																				<p>GLASGOW CITY POLICE:</p> <p>Constables--</p> <p>On appointment, 26 0</p> <p>After 1 year's service, 26 0</p> <p>" 2 years' " 27 2</p> <p>" 4 " " 28 4</p> <p>" 7 " " 29 6</p> <p>" 10 " " 30 8</p>																																							
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																				<p>33 6 34 6 35 6</p>																																																											

APPENDIX XIII.

RETURN showing the RATES of PAY of the LONDON and DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCES, 1883-1901,
(Constables, Sergeants, Station Sergeants, and Inspectors of the Uniform Divisions).

LONDON METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RANK.	1883. (These rates were fixed some years previously).			1900. (These rates were fixed in December, 1900).			1901. (These rates were fixed in December, 1900).		
	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Minimum.	Rising by	Maximum.	Minimum.	Rising by	Maximum.
	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.
Inspectors, . . .	117 0 0	144 6 0	168 10 0	145 12 0	5 4 0	166 8 0	163 18 7	5 4 0	174 16 0
	per week.	per week.	per week.	per week.	per week per annum.	per week.	per week.	per week per annum.	per week.
Station Sergeants, . .	—	—	—	2 5 0	0 1 0	2 8 0	2 7 6	0 1 0	2 10 6
Sergeants, . . .	1 14 0	1 16 0	1 18 0	1 14 0	0 1 0	2 0 0	1 16 0	0 1 0	2 2 0
Constables, . . .	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 1 0	1 12 0	1 5 6	0 1 0	1 12 6

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1883-1901.

RANK.	Minimum.	Rising	Maximum.
	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.	per annum. £ s. d.
Inspectors,	120 0 0	6 0 0	160 0 0
	per week.	—	per week.
Station Sergeants,	—	—	2 0 0
Sergeants,	1 14 0	after 3 years.	1 16 0
Do,	—	after 5 years	1 18 0
Constables,	1 3 0	after 1 year	1 5 0
Do,	—	after 3 years	1 7 0
Do,	—	after 8 years	1 9 0
Do,	—	after 15 years	1 10 0

APPENDIX XIV.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Pension Scales under the Police (England) Act, 1890; Police (Scotland) Act, 1890; and Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic. cap. 14).

Completed Years of Service.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
	Minimum Rate of Pension.	Maximum Rate of Pension.	Fixed Rate of Pension.	Fixed Rate of Pension.
15	$\frac{15}{80}$	$\frac{15}{80}$	—	$\frac{15}{80}$
16	$\frac{16}{80}$	$\frac{16}{80}$	—	$\frac{16}{80}$
17	$\frac{17}{80}$	$\frac{17}{80}$	—	$\frac{17}{80}$
18	$\frac{18}{80}$	$\frac{18}{80}$	—	$\frac{18}{80}$
19	$\frac{19}{80}$	$\frac{19}{80}$	—	$\frac{19}{80}$
20	$\frac{20}{80}$	$\frac{20}{80}$	$\frac{20}{80}$	$\frac{20}{80}$
21	$\frac{21}{80}$	$\frac{21}{80}$	$\frac{21}{80}$	$\frac{21}{80}$
22	$\frac{22}{80}$	$\frac{22}{80}$	$\frac{22}{80}$	$\frac{22}{80}$
23	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{23}{80}$
24	$\frac{24}{80}$	$\frac{24}{80}$	$\frac{24}{80}$	$\frac{24}{80}$
25	$\frac{25}{80}$	$\frac{25}{80}$	$\frac{25}{80}$	$\frac{25}{80}$
26	$\frac{26}{80}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{26}{80}$	$\frac{26}{80}$
27	$\frac{27}{80}$	—	$\frac{27}{80}$	$\frac{27}{80}$
28	$\frac{28}{80}$	—	$\frac{28}{80}$	$\frac{28}{80}$
29	$\frac{29}{80}$	—	$\frac{29}{80}$	$\frac{2}{1}$
30	$\frac{30}{80}$	—	$\frac{30}{80}$	—
31	$\frac{31}{80}$	—	$\frac{31}{80}$	—
32	$\frac{32}{80}$	—	$\frac{32}{80}$	—
33	$\frac{33}{80}$	—	$\frac{33}{80}$	—
34	$\frac{34}{80}$	—	$\frac{34}{80} = \frac{2}{1}$	—
35	$\frac{40}{80} = \frac{2}{1}$	—	—	—

Under the three Acts quoted, retirement, without a Medical Certificate, is permissible on completion of 25 years service; but in Scotland a Constable cannot retire, without a Medical Certificate, until he has attained 55 years of age, nor an Inspector until he has attained 60 years of age. In England the adoption of an age limit, between 50 and 55 years, is optional. Under the Irish Act there is no age limit for retirement. Under the English and Scottish Acts, the Pay of all ranks is subject to a deduction of not exceeding 2½ per cent. for Pension. In Ireland there is no deduction from Pay for Pension.

APPENDIX XV.

(Reprinted from Appendix to Report on Royal Irish Constabulary.)

**ACTUARIAL VALUE OF THE PENSIONS PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL
IRISH CONSTABULARY ON RETIREMENT, ALSO OF THE PENSIONS PAY-
ABLE TO THE WIDOWS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.**

The Head Constables, Sergeants, Acting Sergeants, and Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary are entitled to retire upon a pension for life on the completion of twenty-five years' service, independently of age or condition of health. The pension on the completion of twenty-five years' service is three-fifths of the annual pay, and, after twenty-nine years' service, two-thirds.

With the view to ascertaining the market value of such pensions, the Committee have obtained from the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, of No. 5, College Green, Dublin, the information contained in Columns 2, 3, and 4 of the following table, which sets out:—

(a) The pensions payable in the various grades on completion of twenty-five and twenty-nine years' service.

(b) The capital sums which would have to be paid on retirement to secure such pensions.

(c) The weekly or monthly premiums which would have to be paid during twenty-five or twenty-nine years' service respectively to secure such pensions on retirement.

For the purposes of this return, a Constable is assumed to have joined the Force at the age of twenty-one years.

As the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, which was incorporated in 1720, is in a position to effect insurances on the lowest terms, it will be understood that their figures in no way overstate the monetary value of the pensions on which members of the Force are entitled to retire.

**TABLE.
ON COMPLETION OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE.**

RANK.	Pension per annum.	Purchase Money which would have to be paid on Retirement at 46 years of age to secure such Pension.	Premiums which would have to be paid throughout 25 years of Service to secure such Pension.	
			Monthly.	Weekly.
CONSTABLE:	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Over 25 years' service, .	42 2 4	661	1 9 8	6 11
SERGEANT:				
Under 4 years in Rank, .	46 4 9	712	1 11 11	7 5
Over 4 years in Rank, .	48 7 2	761	1 14 1	7 11
HEAD CONSTABLE:				
Under 3 years in Rank, .	54 12 0	860	1 18 8	8 11
3 to 5 years in Rank, .	58 10 0	920	2 1 8	9 7
Over 5 years in Rank, .	62 8 0	982	2 4 0	10 2

ON COMPLETION OF 29 YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	Pension per annum.	Purchase Money which would have to be paid on Retirement at 50 years of age to secure such Pension.	Premiums which would have to be paid throughout 29 years of Service to secure such Pension.	
			Monthly.	Weekly.
CONSTABLE:	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Over 29 years' service, .	46 16 0	685	1 4 0	5 7
SERGEANT:				
Under 4 years in Rank, .	50 5 4	735	1 5 9	6 0
Over 4 years in Rank, .	53 14 8	785	1 7 6	6 6
HEAD CONSTABLE:				
Under 3 years in Rank, .	60 13 4	887	1 11 1	7 3
3 to 5 years in Rank, .	65 10 0	968	1 13 6	7 9
Over 5 years in Rank, .	69 6 8	1,014	1 16 6	8 3

NOTE—Every Police Force in Great Britain makes a deduction of not exceeding £2 10s. per cent. from the pay of each man towards his pension. From this deduction all ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary are exempt. In the case of a Constable of over 15 years' service receiving £57 12s. per annum, the exemption is worth to him £1 13s. 9d. a year, which is 2s. 10d. a month, or 8d. a week.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

The widows of men of over fifteen years' service who die from natural causes while serving in the Force are entitled to a pension of £10 per annum for life or until re-marriage, and to an allowance of £2 10s. per annum for each child until it attains the age of fifteen years.

The members of the Force do not contribute towards these pensions or allowances. There are no such pensions or allowances to the widows and children of members of any police force in Great Britain, save in the case of death from injuries received on duty.

To take a typical case. A constable joining the Force at twenty-one years of age and completing seven years' service, marries at twenty-eight. If he dies at thirty-six years of age, say, from bronchitis, having completed fifteen years' service, his widow (aged, say, thirty-three) becomes entitled to a pension of £10 per annum, and the allowances already mentioned for his children (if any). In order to secure a like pension for his widow, a policeman in England or Scotland would, under similar circumstances, have to pay an annual premium of £3 13s. 11d. from the date of his marriage, and he should have to pay a further premium to secure to his children (if any) the allowances mentioned.

APPENDIX XVI

CONTRACT PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN 1882, 1890, AND 1901.

I.—Statement of certain Contract Prices for the Prisons in the undermentioned Towns in the years 1882, 1890–91, and 1901–1902, respectively, viz.—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Londonderry, Armagh, Tralee, Waterford.

	Dublin.			Belfast.			Cork.			Dundalk.			Londonderry.			Armagh.			Tralee.			Waterford.		
	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.	1882.		1901-2.
	£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.		£ s. d.	a. d.	
White Bread, 3 lbs.	3 2	19	17	2 6	0 2 1/2	0 1 1/2	0 0 3	0 2 1/2	17	0 0 3	0 2 1/2	2 5	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	0 3	0 0 3 1/2	0 2 1/2	0 3	2 55	0 2 1/2	0 2	2 55	0 2 1/2	0 2 1/2
Brown Bread, 3 lbs.	2 0	18	13	2 5	0 2 1/2	0 1 1/2	2 25	0 3	13	2 27	0 3	2 5	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	2 1/2	0 0 2 1/2	0 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 27	0 2 1/2	0 2	2 5	0 2 1/2	0 1 1/2
Oatmeal, cwt.	0 13 6	11 9	9 1	0 12 9	10 5	10 0	0 12 9	13 6	9 9	0 12 3	13 2	10 1	0 12 0	9 11	0 11	0 12 0	12 6	10 4 1/2	0 12 11	11 3	10 0	0 14 0	12 6	9 10 1/2
New Milk, gallon.	0 0 11	0 9	0 7 1/2	0 1 0	0 9	0 7 1/2	0 0 9 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	0 0 9	0 9	0 8 1/2	0 0 9 1/2	0 10	0 8 1/2	0 0 11	0 8	0 8	0 0 11 1/2	0 8 1/2	0 7 1/2	0 0 10	0 10 1/2	0 8
Tea, lb.	0 3 3	2 3	1 4	0 2 3	2 0	1 4 1/2	0 2 3	2 0	1 4 1/2	0 2 6	2 0	1 4 1/2	0 2 0	1 8	1 4 1/2	0 2 3	1 8	1 4 1/2	0 2 3	1 7	1 4 1/2	0 2 0	2 0	1 4 1/2
Coffee, lb.	0 1 3	1 4	0 11 1/2	0 1 4	1 6	No Contract.	0 1 6	1 6	No Contract.	0 1 3	1 7	No Contract.	0 1 4	1 4	No Contract.	0 0 11 1/2	1 0	No Contract.	0 2 0	1 7	No Contract.	0 1 4	1 7	No Contract.
Sugar, cwt.	1 3 4	13 8	13 8	1 3 4	13 8	13 2	1 3 0	13 8	13 2 1/2	1 3 0	17 9	13 2 1/2	1 3 4	14 0	17 2	1 3 0	16 9	13 0	1 3 0	16 9	13 0	1 3 0	17 9	13 2 1/2
Rice, cwt.	1 1 0	13 8	10 3	1 3 4	13 8	No Contract.	1 3 4	13 8	14 0	1 3 0	17 9	13 0	0 13 8	13 8	14 0	1 3 4	16 9	13 0	1 12 3	15 0	13 0	1 17 4	17 9	13 0
Potatoes, cwt.	0 3 0	2 10	3 11	0 4 0	4 0	4 0	0 5 0	4 0	3 5	0 3 8	5 0	No Contract.	0 4 0	5 8	3 10	0 4 0	5 4	2 6	0 3 6	5 6	No Contract.	0 3 8	5 4	No Contract.
Beef, lb.	6 2	0 5	0 5	6 5	0 4 1/2	0 5	0 0 6	0 5	0 5	6 5	0 5	0 6	0 0 7	0 6 1/2	0 6	0 0 9 1/2	0 5	0 6	6 5	0 6	0 5 1/2	0 0 9	0 6 1/2	0 6
Mutton, lb.	7 5	0 5	0 4 1/2	0 0 8	0 5 1/2	0 7	7 5	No Contract.	No Contract.	0 0 8	0 6	0 6 1/2	0 0 8	0 8	0 7 1/2	0 0 9	0 7	0 7	0 0 9	0 8	0 8	0 0 9	0 6 1/2	0 6

NOTE. Bread—Dublin and Cork.—These rates are the cost prices of bread baked in the Prison bakeries. There are in these cases no outside contractors. Sugar, in 1901-2.—Price includes New Duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt.

8th May, 1901.

(Signed),

E. MEICALLER, Controller of Industries.

May 24, 1901.
Mr. E. L.
Richardson.

APPENDIX XVII.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY MR. E. L. RICHARDSON, LABOUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN
OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, BEFORE THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY COM-
MITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. EFFINGHAM LYSAGHT RICHARDSON, examined.

1428. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that this Inquiry is with reference to the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

1429. You are the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade?—Yes.

1430. You yourself are, I understand, a letterpress man?—Yes.

1431. What are you labour correspondent for?—The Dublin district.

1432. The evidence which we want from you is partly with reference to the average rate of wages paid in the various trades, and how those rates apply to the Royal Irish Constabulary. We also wish to consider in this connection such matters as medical attendance, and the other advantages that the Royal Irish Constabulary have, including pensions, pensions being really deferred pay. Now you represent the working classes, you are the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, and we may, I suppose, take it that you are aware of the rates of wages, &c., of the various trades?—Quite so.

1433. Is there any superannuation allowance to men engaged in trades—workingmen have no pensions?—They have, sir.

1434. From their societies?—Yes.

1435. Are there many societies which give pensions?—There are a good many, but the matter is entirely dependent upon the rate of weekly contributions paid by the trades. Some societies, of course, do not give any superannuation, but, if so, their rates of contribution are correspondingly low.

1436. What would be the contribution for a pension of, say, three-fifths of the pay?—I am afraid there is no trade body in the United Kingdom which gives a pension of that kind.

1437. Not so high?—No.

1438. At what age do they give pensions?—I will take it from the last published Report of the Board of Trade. If you will allow me to quote from that, it would be the most accurate.

1439. Yes, take the average rate of wages?—I shall, and then the contributions from that rate of wages and what follows from the contributions.

1440. For what trades?—Any trades you like—say the metal trade, which is divided into five sub-headings—pig iron, blast furnace iron, ship-building, engineering, tin-plate work, brass work and metal ware. These are the five sub-headings, and the average rate of wages for a full week's work, exclusive of overtime, ranges from 33s. 5d. to 24s. 6d.

1441. 33s. 5d. is the maximum?—Yes, that is the maximum average.

1442. And the rate comes down to 24s. 6d.?—Yes.

1443. May we take that as a fair average for the whole of the skilled trades?—Yes, in that particular industry.

1444. It is a fair general case to take?—Yes, the information is taken from the reports of these trades themselves.

1445. Now what would be the deductions from that 33s. in your opinion?—I won't say deductions from that particular branch of trade, but from the metal trade as a whole.

1446. As a whole?—Yes, and the iron foundries will be a fair criterion.

1447. Now take the average man with a family, of two or three children?—It really does not matter about his family, whether he has a dozen children or none, he contributes out of his earnings 1s. per week.

1448. To the Trades Union?—Yes, for which he eventually becomes entitled to a superannuation allowance. Of course there are other intermediate benefits during his membership, such as idle money.

1449. What are the benefits which he obtains for this weekly contribution of 1s. a week?—Dispute pay, 15s. per week for eight weeks; unemployed benefit, which is 9s. for the first thirteen weeks, 8s. for the second thirteen weeks, 6s. for the next twenty-six weeks, and a 1s. per week afterwards so long as unemployed; for sick pay, 9s. for the first thirteen weeks, 8s. for the second thirteen weeks, 6s. for the next twenty-six weeks, 3s. for the next fifty-two weeks, and 2s. per week for the remainder of the illness, which might be indefinite. Superannuation, at sixty years of age and thirty years a member, 5s. a week; thirty-five years of membership the same; forty years of membership, and, of course, sixty years of age, 7s. 6d. per week. I should explain that that means forty years of membership at fifty-two paying weeks per year, for, of course, when a man is unemployed, subscriptions are not, in a great many cases, payable, consequently these weeks would not go towards making up the year's subscription. A man three months idle in a certain year would have to make up that to make the qualifying year towards superannuation.

1450. There must be fifty-two paying weeks in each year?—Yes, so that a man qualifying for a pension of 7s. 6d. with forty years' membership, might have had in reality fifty years' membership.

1451. Mr. HOLMES.—Is 7s. 6d. the maximum sum?—Yes, in that trade.

1452. CHAIRMAN.—After forty years' membership of that union?—Yes, sir.

1453. Now, can you give us any information with regard to his weekly expenditure?—You mean the ordinary artisan.

1454. Yes. An ordinary member of a metal trades union?—That very much depends upon the circumstances of the man.

1455. Yes, but with your knowledge of Dublin and the out-districts, can you say what a married man with two or three children would, on an average, pay for rent. Your answer, of course, is not absolutely binding, what we want is your opinion?—A man constantly employed at any trade would, I should say, pay from 5s. to 7s. per week for rent.

1456. The union makes no allowance towards that?—Not in the least. The rate of pay in Dublin and throughout Ireland has nothing whatever to do with the social status of the individual, so far as outlay is concerned.

1457. Mr. HOLMES.—When you say from 5s. to 7s. a week, you refer, I suppose, to big centres, such as Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and not to the country towns?—Yes.

1458. It would be somewhat less in the country?—Yes.

1459. CHAIRMAN.—Would you have very much work in the metal trades in the country?—No, comparatively none.

1460. The metal industry would not even be much in Dublin?—No, it would not.

1461. Mr. HOLMES.—But take carpenters and painters, are they not employed throughout the country?—Excepting men from the different large shops who go to the country towns or districts to work on contract, I don't think that in any of the country towns about there is so much of trade that you could at all base any calculations on. Of course, according

to the return I gave in, you will see that the rate of wages for the country towns for the skilled artisan is considerably less than in Dublin or Belfast.

1462. CHAIRMAN.—There is great variation in the country towns compared with the big cities, but still greater in the rural districts and the country villages?—Yes.

1463. There is a great variation between the rates paid to carpenters in Dublin and in the country districts?—Yes, if the men are located in those districts, but if they go down from the city to a country district they get the Dublin rate of wages. If you look at the list I gave in you will see that in such a district, not so far out of Dublin, as Naas, 24s. a week is paid there as against 35s. in Dublin for that class of work.

1464. Mr. HOLMES.—Letterpress work?—Yes.

1465. Would that be typical for the other trades like carpenters?—I would not like to say that without knowing more about it.

1466. CHAIRMAN.—But there is considerable variation?—Yes, there is. I have heard it stated that a workingman going down to these districts can live like a fighting-cock for 10s. or 12s. a week, and send up the remainder of the wages to his family here.

1467. The expense of living is different in the country from a large town?—Yes.

1468. I should like to ask your general opinion as to what you would allow for clothes for the artisan in the course of the year?—I never went into that.

1469. Would £3 for himself individually be enough?—Yes, I think so.

1470. And about the same for his wife?—Yes.

1471. About half that for each child?—I think that you might perhaps allow more for children.

1472. Could the artisan clothe himself, linen and all, for £3 a year?—I think he might, on an average.

1473. On an average—two years would be £6, one year might be a little more than £3, and another year a little less?—Yes.

1474. It would be an average of £3 a year?—Yes.

1475. The expenses of locomotion to and from work would amount to a considerable sum at the end of the year?—That does not operate so much in this country as in London. Here, generally speaking, the working classes manage to get near their work, and we, consequently, suffer from congestion.

1476. Congested labour?—No, a congested mode of living. We here are trying to move the working classes, the better class of workers, to the outside districts. Then the means of locomotion are very cheap and very suitable, but this scheme has not come to any such state of perfection that I could speak of.

1477. Would the £3 include boots for the artisan or not?—I think it would.

1478. He could manage boots and all for the £3?—I think, putting one year with another, he could.

1479. You would not put down anything considerable for his expenses in locomotion?—No, sir, not here.

1480. I do not know if you are acquainted with the conditions of the Irish Constabulary, and their rates of pay?—No, I am not.

1481. Would you mind my reading something for you that will give you some information. A sergeant gets 31s. a week, 29s. being paid to a junior sergeant. A constable with twenty years' service gets 27s. a week, down to the junior class, who get 21s. a week. They have to pay 1s. a week for living in barracks. There is no deduction for medical attendance, no deduction for superannuation, and they can retire at twenty-five years, without a medical certificate, on three-fifths of their pay, and at twenty-nine years on two-thirds of the pay. They have a boot allowance of 6d. per week, and their families are attended gratis by a doctor. How would you say generally that that compares with the position of an artisan?—That last item is a considerable one with the workingman.

1482. The doctor?—Yes, particularly workingmen with families. Unless they make some provision other than is made for them by their own particular benefit fund, that is, their sick pay, which does not cover doctor's allowance or medicine, or anything like it, they must have recourse to the dispensary doctor, or else subscribe to a sick fund.

1483. The working artisan is subject to the fluctuations of trade?—Yes.

1484. Unlike the policeman?—I don't know about that.

1485. There is no such thing as good or bad trade to affect the policeman. He is kept on the whole year?—Yes.

1486. How would you compare the position of the average constable with that of the average artisan?

Mr. HOLMES.—Bearing, of course, in mind, that the constable's pension is secure.

CHAIRMAN.—He can enter the service at nineteen, or in some cases at eighteen years of age, and can retire at twenty-five years' service on three-fifths of his pay. I don't know if that is asking you too much?—You only ask my opinion.

1487. Yes, your opinion?—I should say that men in the service of the Government or local authority, under these conditions, are much better off than the ordinary artisan, not only during the time they are in service, but afterwards as well.

1488. Now about pensioners; do you think there is to any extent a prejudice among the Irish population against the employment of pensioners because they belonged to the police. Of course the pension is a guarantee of good conduct—but are you acquainted with any strong prejudice against them for having been in the Force?—No, not on that head, but the ordinary workingman regards the pensioner as a man who has already done his ordinary work and who, after he has completed his ordinary term of service, sells his labour at a lesser rate than a man who may perhaps have a family to support could do, and there is a prejudice, a great prejudice on that head; not on the head of his having been a policeman, but because of his having a pension on which to subsist. I myself was a member of the local authority here, the Dublin Corporation, for some years, and I must candidly admit that I helped to insist when any employment was being given by the local authorities, that a man who would not have a pension should have the preference. We hold that it tends to throw a burden upon the rates by shutting out men who have families to support, and taking on men who have already a fair means of subsistence.

1489. That, however, is part of labour politics rather than any prejudice against the Irish Constabulary, *qua* constables or *qua* their having been servants of the Government?—It has no reference to that at all.

1490. Mr. STARKIE.—Does that feeling extend to the whole of Ireland as well as to Dublin?—I would not say that, but I fancy it does to a large extent.

1491. You do not think there is a prejudice against pensioners in the country owing to their having been policemen?—Well, I think in the country districts there is a prejudice.

1492. On account of the office the man held?—Very likely.

1493. Mr. HOLMES.—Taking the maximum pay of a man in the metal trade, that is 33s. 5d. per week, I want to know what are the deductions, other than the deduction for rent, which a worker is compelled to make from his pay in order to ensure provision for himself in case of sickness. I understand you to say 1s. contribution to the union weekly, for which he gets certain benefits?—Yes, sir.

1494. In addition to that, do the men subscribe to benefit societies?—Yes. I don't suppose there is a workingman of any thrift or providence at all who is not a member of one or other of such friendly societies.

1495. Does that secure medical attendance for himself and family?—In the great majority of cases it would.

1496. What would the contribution be weekly?—I think the average would be 6d. or 8d. Some of the more highly-charged friendly societies manage to hand over what is known as a "divide" at Christmas—a sum of money that helps a man over the Christmas holidays, when most of the working-men are locked out and are not able to earn their full wages.

1497. Would that include contributions to a burial club?—No, that might be another club altogether. There are friendly societies which undertake that also, as well as trades unions. Members of a union generally get a mortality allowance. In the case of the iron founders, the funeral allowance is £10 to the members.

1498. Are there any other contributions he has to make besides contributions to the union and the benefit society?—Yes, in many trades, even in the aristocratic University Press, we have what is called a chapel, and there is a father of the chapel. It is an old custom of the members, who have to pay contributions for the up-keep of the society. One man is appointed for the purpose to look after the contributions of the members. This man does the work for the others, and the men by giving him their subscriptions are saved from having to go to the society meetings for the purpose of paying in their contributions themselves. They all pay the

May 21, 1901.

Mr. E. L. Richardson.

May 31, 1901.
—
Mr. E. L.
Richardson.

money into the one fund, and it is carried by this individual. That is another tax upon the members, but they pay it for their own convenience.

1499. As regards continuity of employment, may we assume that an efficient, well-conducted man in any trade may expect to look forward to being continuously employed when not incapacitated by ill-health?—No, sir, in no trade can a man, no matter how capable he be, look forward to anything greater than a fortnight's employment, and in some cases a week's.

1500. But as a matter of practice how would it work out?—Well, of course, it entirely depends upon the volume of trade in a particular shop. There are many men who have been in one establishment all their lives without being out of employment.

1501. Take the case of the metal trade, with which you are dealing?—It depends entirely upon the volume of trade in the concern where the individual is employed at the moment.

1502. How long would a workman be, on an average, out of employment owing to the state of trade. How many weeks in the year, on an average?—Taking it all round, I should say a fortnight out of the year.

1503. Enforced idleness?—Yes, sir, enforced, and holidays as well.

1504. On an average what would be the time that a man would be incapacitated through sickness in the year and not able to go to work?—I should say the same, sir.

1505. Say a month off?—Yes.

1505a. At what age do men begin to draw full pay as artisans? Is it not after they have served their apprenticeship?—In nearly all trades that I know they are entitled to go on full pay immediately their apprenticeship is served.

1506. At what age?—At twenty-one years.

1507. When is a man, owing to age, incapacitated, as a rule, from giving full value for his wages, and therefore an unsatisfactory workman?—Any time from fifty-five years of age.

1508. When he ceases to be efficient as a workman owing to physical causes, can he be employed upon other work of a less remunerative character?—No, sir.

1509. He has to go?—In some trades "yes," but that is only of recent growth.

1510. Employment cannot be found for him at reduced wages if he is less efficient?—He must go on superannuation; if he is not entitled to superannuation, there is nothing for him but the poorhouse, unless he has some member of his family to take care of him.

1511. Does the artisan often supplement his weekly income by working overtime?—That, sir, rarely occurs. It is a practice that the general body of workmen are very much against.

1512. We may assume that, as a rule, his regular wages are the wages during the normal working hours?—Yes.

1513. As regards holidays. A man cannot always work and remain an efficient workman. Do the men for their health take holidays?—Workmen, as a general rule, take very few holidays. Take the average workman, beyond the days popularly called Bank Holidays, I very much doubt if he, a man with a family, can afford to take any others.

1514. One of the witnesses before the Committee of 1882 stated, in reply to a question, that the artisan or tradesman has the advantage over a policeman, that he can increase his wages by his own industry and overtime work, and by speculation?—Speculation is backing horses, I suppose.

1515. Putting aside speculation, can he increase his wages to any extent by working on his own account after hours?—No, sir, he cannot. In trades union circles the man who is a member of a trades union and seeks or takes work to his home after the ordinary day's or week's work, would be expelled.

1516. To what extent have the wages of the artisans risen since 1882?—I could not answer you that specifically, but the returns of the Board of Trade show generally that they have risen somewhat.

1517. Perhaps you could answer the question if I put to you another question. In 1882 we were furnished by the late Mr. Joseph Meade, the builder, with the following list of wages, namely, carpenters 5s. 8d. a day, bricklayers, stone-cutters, plasterers, slaters, the same, plumbers 36s. a week, painters 32s. 6d. Have these wages risen since then?—I think there has been a rise in the building trade since then. I should say at the rate of 7½ per cent.

1518. But we may take it that the wages you furnish in the Return are typical of all the trades I have just mentioned to you?—Yes, sir.

1519. Mr. STARKIE.—As to the work done by the police and the artisan, what are the average hours of work for the artisan?—Fifty-four hours.

1520. Six days?—Yes; but there is a short day on Saturday, generally speaking.

1521. At what hour do they commence work in the morning?—6.30 in the building lines, 8 o'clock in the printing line.

1522. What time do they cease?—6.30 in the building and 7 o'clock in the printing.

1523. Is that continuous work?—It is continuous, except a break for dinner hour.

1524. Is it physically of a severe character, generally speaking?—Yes.

1525. CHAIRMAN.—Continuous attention to work?—Yes, there is constant overseeing. I assume you, gentlemen, have had sufficient experience to notice the constant hammering that goes on during building operations. Then, again, if you go into a printing-room, you will see the men at their cases uninterruptedly for five hours before and five hours after dinner.

1526. Mr. HOLMES.—I suppose you would prefer patrolling in fine weather to that?—Yes.

1527. Mr. STARKIE.—In the country districts painters and carpenters work only when they get a job; there is not continuous employment?—No.

1528. Is there any pension to, or provision for, the widows or children of artisans?—Speaking for my own trade, that is entirely a separate branch. There is an association which is kept up by a section of the total number of the printing trade in Dublin, called the Dublin Typographical Benevolent Fund.

1529. Is that usual in other trades?—In a great many it is.

1530. What is the nature of the provision?—A grant.

1531. Any pension?—No.

1532. What would be the extent of the grant?—It would depend upon the widow's circumstances and the length of paying membership of the deceased husband.

1533. What are the maximum and minimum amounts?—£5 the maximum, and £2 the minimum grant when application is made by the widow.

1534. Is it usual with artisans to insure their lives in ordinary insurance offices?—Very rare, except as a provision with an Industrial Insurance Company like the Royal Liver. 2d. a week, or 6d. or 8d. for the whole family is then given, and that provides just sufficient to decently inter a member.

1535. Is it customary for the wives of artisans to work at a trade independently of that of their husbands?—In cases where employment is bad, or the husband no good, they do.

1536. What class of work do they generally do?—Tailoring, dressmaking, bookbinding, and such work.

1537. During the time an artisan is idle, does he receive any allowance out of the benefit funds?—Not out of the benefit fund, but out of the trades union.

1538. What does a man get when he is idle?—Unemployed iron founders get 9s. a week for the first thirteen weeks.

1539. CHAIRMAN.—How do you check the cause of his being idle. If a man says "I am not going to work," you don't give him pay in that case?—No. He has to sign a declaration—it is not a sworn declaration—but he has to sign it, and that is the treasurer's receipt for the money the man gets. The man is, say, employed in a certain employment this week, and that employment dries up; well, he has to get a certificate from the foreman of that job to say that the employment has dried up, and that he is not going to be kept on. He has himself to sign another document that he diligently looked for work and failed to get it, and these documents are sent in.

1540. If information came that he was standing at the corner of streets, or frequenting public-houses, you would quickly stop his allowance?—Yes.

1541. The artisan gets no month's holiday?—No, sir, and if he does take a holiday he has to pay for it. I take a week's holiday next Friday, but I shall have to pay for it.

1542. Mr. HOLMES.—In the case of a general holiday like Good Friday, are the men not paid for it?—No, and not alone that, but they are in many cases locked out the next day to rest themselves.

1543. As a rule amongst the artisan class, men are married?—Yes.

1544. The large majority are married?—Yes.

1545. In the case of a man married with a large family, I suppose it is impossible for him to save for a rainy day, apart from the contribution he makes to the union?—Almost impossible, indeed, sir.

1546. I suppose that in such centres as Belfast and Derry, where there are many mill hands, the wives and children of artisans find employment in the mills?—Yes, sir.

1547. That, of course, supplements the wages of the head of the family?—Yes.

1548. I should imagine that the children of the R.I.C. men are just as likely to get employment as the children of the ordinary artisan?—I should say so.

1549. Mr. STARKIE.—Are the men in the various trades subject to physical injury?—Yes. The printing trade is a very unwholesome trade.

1550. But I mean physical injury, from accident?—Yes, there are numerous cases, and even since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force there have been numerous cases of accidents, and relief obtained under it.

1551. Do many men die from the results of injuries—are there many deaths in the building trade, for instance?—The proportion is not very large, I am happy to say.

1552. CHAIRMAN.—Would you consider £65 a year regularly paid all the year round, medical attendance for self and family, a month's holiday in the year, and the right to retire after twenty-five years' service on three-fifths of the pay, or after twenty-nine years' service on two-thirds—would you consider that that justified the statement that such advantages are nothing like those of the ordinary tradesman?—£65 in actual cash?

1553. Yes, with medical attendance for self and family, paying rent of 1s. per week, a month's holiday, the right to retire without medical certificate after twenty-five years' service on three-fifths of his pay?—There are very few artisans who are as well off as that.

1554. Mr. STARKIE.—Do artisans, as a rule, lay by much money?—They cannot, sir.

1555. Of course it largely depends on the individual?—Yes, very largely; and the family surroundings; but I know very few artisans who are able to put by very much, excepting such as might be put up for a holiday time or a rainy day. In England it is a practice largely carried out; I am sorry it is not very largely carried out in Ireland. Factory operatives and tradesmen are generally anxious to have a little put by for a holiday. We all know what the Glasgow Fair is. In this country, I am sorry to say, this is not the case.

1556. CHAIRMAN.—There is no trades union that gives a pension of £45 at anything like forty-five years of age?—No.

1557. In England or Ireland?—No; the very maximum in the United Kingdom is 10s. a week, and that after a most extended membership.

1558. Where they would never have an expectation of living beyond ten years at the very outside?—Yes.

1559. Mr. HOLMES.—Supposing a man in the metal trade, receiving the maximum of 33s. 5d., could feel assured that he would get a pension of two-thirds of his pay after twenty-nine years' service, would he be content with a much smaller wage, when working, than 33s. 5d.?—Yes.

1560. Do you suppose he would be content with 25s. a week if, at the end of twenty-nine years he could get two-thirds?—Yes, I do; of course, applying that to the man embarking fresh in life, and not the man encumbered with a family.

1561. Yes, that is what I mean?—I am sure he would.

1562. CHAIRMAN.—We are very much obliged to you, and I congratulate the Board of Trade on having such a good representative.

Mr. Richardson.—Thank you, sir.

May 21, 1901.

Mr. E. L. Richardson.

APPENDIX XVIII.

RATES OF WAGES IN IRELAND, 1901.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

Belfast, 20th May, 1901.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of yours of the 18th inst. regarding a Committee which has been appointed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to consider certain Memorials from the Royal Irish Constabulary on the subject of their pay and allowances, and we beg to say that the following are the present rates ruling in Belfast, but it must be remembered that in the majority of cases, if not in all, the rates are very much higher than they were, say, five years ago, and, of course, if trade gets bad again, they will likely go down at least 20 to 25 per cent.

The men employed are taken on at a weekly pay, and can be paid off any week, and therefore there are no pensions granted.

There is no arrangement for lodgings in connection with our works. No deduction from the wages for any purpose is allowed by law.

We are not aware of the men subscribing to a Provident Fund, but we have no doubt many of them subscribe to Friendly Societies, and are also in many cases subscribers to their own Societies, from which they get allowances when out of work, or laid up; but we think the pensions that they get as a whole are only in a very small percentage of cases. The fact is, we know of no pensions being given by any Societies, except where the man has been disabled for life, and has been in full benefit.

Regarding the rents that our men pay, we should say that the present rates ruling in Belfast are from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week, which we understand cover taxes in all cases.

Rates of wages are as follows:

	s.	d.	
Platers,	39	0	per week.
Riveters,	36	0	"
Joiners,	38	3	"
Wood Turners,	37	0	"
Smiths,	35	0	"
Fitters,	37	0	"
Shipwrights,	38	3	"
Riggers,	30	6	"
Painters,	36	0	"
Boatbuilders,	33	0	"
Moulders,	38s. &	40	0
Patternmakers,	39	0	"
Turners,	38	0	"
General Labourers,	18	6	"
Helpers,	19	0	"
Tradesmen's Assistants,	19	6	"

Hoping this information will be useful to your Committee,

We are,

Yours truly

HARLAND AND WOLFF.

P.S. We may mention that we at present employ between 9,000 and 10,000 men, but a very considerable number of them do not earn full wages weekly, as a large proportion only work four or five days a week.

JOHN T. DRENNAN, Esq.,
R.I.C. Committee Rooms,
Upper Castle Yard, Dublin.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Guards,	25s. to 40s.
Porters,	16s. to 25s.
Signalmen,	20s. to 35s.

Ordinary hours of labour vary from forty-eight to seventy-two per week, according to importance of post.
No lodgings are provided.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Inspectors, per week,	1	10	0
Watchmen, per week,	0	18	6
Gangers (with a gratuity at Christmas of £1 10s.) per week,	0	18	0
Milesmen (with a gratuity at Christmas of £1) per week,	0	14	6
Guards (Passengers), £1 to £1 7s. 6d., according to the importance of trains they work on, with an allowance of 6s. per week when away from home.			
Guards (Goods), £1 1s. to £1 6s., according to service as Guard, with 2s. a night when away from home.			
Signalmen—18s. to £1 6s., according to the importance of the Signal Box in which they work.			
Porters (Goods Department), 16s. for six months, then 17s., after eighteen months further service, 18s. per week.			
Porters (Coaching Department), 14s. for two years, then 15s. 6d. per week.			

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IRELAND.

Policemen, 17s. 6d. per week, with clothing.
Porters at country stations, 14s. to 16s. per week, with clothing.
Porters at North Wall (Special), 18s. per week, with clothing.
Policemen have cottages rent free.
Porters, &c., holding cottages pay 1s. per week rent.
Signalmen, 20s. to 23s. per week, with clothing.
Checkers, 18s. to 20s. per week, with clothing.
Foremen, 20s. to 25s. per week, with clothing.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The Company have no separate Superannuation Fund, but is a party to the Railway Clearing System Superannuation Fund Corporation authorised by the 36 & 37 Vic., 1873, and other Acts, by which the *Salaried Officers* and *Clerical Staff* are allowed the privilege of contributing—the Company contributing an equal amount to that paid into the Fund by their staff.

There is also a Benefit Society, to which the men subscribe.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

Superintendent of Harbour Police, £1 10s. per week for six days.

Sergeant, £1 3s. per week for six days.

Constables, 19s. per week of six days.

When on duty on Sundays an extra day's pay is allowed.

Full uniform is provided annually. In the event of illness half pay only is granted, but the men are provided with the services of a doctor, who supplies medicine free.

Pensions are not given.

DUBLIN CORPORATION FIRE BRIGADE.

	£	s.	d.
1st year's service,	1	2	6
2nd do.,	1	4	0
3rd do.,	1	5	0
4th do.,	1	6	0
5th do.,	1	8	0
6th do.,	1	9	0
7th do.,	1	9	0
8th do., and afterwards,	1	12	6

Uniform clothing and medical attendance provided. Fuel, light, and bedding in stations free to single men. Quarters (two or three rooms) and light free to married men.

Each chevron awarded for saving life adds 1s. per week to a fireman's wages.

There is no Superannuation or Sick Fund, nor deductions. Power is now being sought by Clause in Dublin Markets Bill, 1901, to grant pension. No conditions except length of service or physical disability.

DUBLIN UNITED TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Conductors, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day; £1 1s. 6d., to £1 6s. 6d. per week.

Drivers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day; £1 4s. 6d. to £1 10s. per week.

Timekeepers, £1 6s. 6d. to £1 13s. 3d. per week.

Traffic Inspectors, £1 15s. per week.

NOTE.—Drivers and Conductors are allowed every twelfth day off, and receive full pay for that day. Timekeepers and Ticket Inspectors have every tenth day, and receive full pay.

No pensions are granted by the Company, and no deductions are made on account of superannuation or Sick Fund; but the men have instituted a fund themselves, to which each member pays 6d. per week, and the funds of which the Company supplements by a subscription of about £200 per annum. This fund provides a doctor for the men and their families, and makes them a contribution while incapacitated through sickness, &c.

ALLIANCE AND DUBLIN CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.

	s.	d.	
Stokers,	5	0	per day, seven days per week.
Assistant Stokers,	3	10½	do.
Barrowmen,	3	10½	do.
Panmen,	3	0	do.
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EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY,
1901.

WITH APPENDIX.

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OF THE

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CONTENTS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE AND PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Paragraph.	Page.
1. Letter of Appointment,	5
2. Preliminary Proceedings of Committee,	6
3. Election by Constabulary of representative Witnesses,	7
4. Meeting of Committee to take Evidence,	9
5. Reference to the Memorials submitted by the Force,	9

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AS IT IS.

6. History, Cost, and Constitution of the Force,	9
7. Recommendations of the Committee of 1882,	10
8. Present Pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary,	11
9. Allowances in addition to Pay,	11
10. Pension Scale of the Royal Irish Constabulary,	12
11. Gratuities on Retirement,	12
12. Pensions and Gratuities to Widows and Children,	13
13. Privileges as to Leave and Transfer,	13
14. Prospects of Promotion in the Royal Irish Constabulary,	13
15. The Royal Irish Constabulary in the main a Rural Force,	14

REPRESENTATIONS OF WITNESSES AS TO PAY.

16. Royal Irish Constabulary claim to be placed on same Scale of Pay as the Police of the City of London,	14
17. Grounds on which claim is made, and observations of Committee thereon,	15
18. Representations as to the cost of living in Ireland,	16
19. General rise in the standard of comfort, and corresponding increases in the Pay of the Irish Constabulary,	17
20. Conclusions of Committee as to adequacy of the present Pay,	17
21. Rise in the Wages of Artisans,	18

COMPARISON OF POSITIONS OF CONSTABLE AND ARTISAN.

22. Position of Artisan,	18
23. Position of Constable,	19
24. Pensions as Deferred Pay,	19
25. Opinion of Committee as to relative positions of Artisan and Constable,	19

OTHER GROUNDS ON WHICH AN INCREASE OF PAY IS CLAIMED.

26. Additional duties imposed on Irish Constabulary during last twenty years,	20
27. Comparison between Irish Constabulary and the Police Forces of Great Britain,	20
28. County Police Forces in Great Britain,	20
29. City and Borough Police Forces in Great Britain,	21
30. Periods for increments to Pay in Great Britain,	22
31. Allowances and deductions from Pay in Great Britain,	22
32. Medical Attendance in Great Britain, and deductions from Pay during Sickness,	22
33. Cost of living in England,	22
34. Prospects of Promotion in Ireland and in Great Britain,	22

DUTIES OF POLICE IN IRELAND AND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

35. Comparison of Police Duties in Ireland and in England,	23
36. Hours for Outdoor Duty in Ireland and Great Britain,	23
37. The Relative Importance of the Duties of the Police in Ireland and in Great Britain,	23
38. Individual Responsibility greater in England and in Scotland,	24
39. The danger attached to the discharge of Police Duty greater in England than in Ireland,	24

CAUSES OF VARIATION IN PAY OF POLICE FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Paragraph.	Page.
40. Rates of Pay in Great Britain ruled by Cost of Labour,	24
41. Wages of ordinary Labourers in England, Scotland, and Ireland,	24
42. Causes of increases of Pay of English Forces,	25
43. Resignations in England, Scotland, and Ireland,	25
44. High reputation of Constabulary not an adequate ground for excessive rates of Pay,	25
45. Police Pay in Ireland not regulated solely by law of supply and demand, ...	26
46. Somewhat greater difference desirable between rates of Pay of certain ranks, ...	26

REPRESENTATIONS AS TO PENSION.

47. Claims of Constabulary as to Pension,	26
48. Employment of Constabulary Pensioners,	26
49. Constabulary Pension Charge,	27
50. Pension Scales in Great Britain,	27
51. Compensation in Ireland from County Rates to Policemen injured in bringing offenders to justice,	27
52. Comparison of positions of Policemen's Widows in Ireland and in Great Britain,	28
53. Dimensions to which Constabulary Pension Charge has reached a matter for grave consideration,	28
54. Necessity for a limit of age before which no Member of the Constabulary could retire,	28
55. Calculation of Pay for Pension,	29

ALLOWANCES.

56. Elected Witnesses ignore references in Memorials to Allowances,	29
57. Lodging Allowance,	29
58. Allowance for making up Uniform Clothing,	30
59. Transfer expenses of Married Men,	30
60. Married Men separated from their Families by temporary transfer, ...	30
61. Subsistence Allowances,	30
62. DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY FOR ACCOMMODATION IN BARRACKS,	30
63. THE RANK OF ACTING SERGEANT,	30
64. THE CONSTABULARY FORCE FUND (BENEFIT BRANCH),	31

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

65. Recommendations divided into two classes,	31
66. Recommendations entailing Legislation,	31
67. Number of Men affected by Recommendations,	31
68. Recommendations not entailing Legislation,	31

ESTIMATED ADDITION TO CONSTABULARY VOTE.

69. Estimate of additional cost entailed by recommendations,	32
70. Additional Cost dependent on Legislation,	32
71. Additional Cost not dependent on Legislation,	32
72. CONCLUSION,	32

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

REPORT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

UPON

CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL
IRISH CONSTABULARY

IN

MEMORIALS ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, 1901.

Dublin, 10th October, 1901.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

1. Under date April 12, 1901, the following letter was issued from the Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle :—

"SIR,

"I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency has decided to appoint a small Committee to inquire into representations made by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary in certain Memorials which have recently been addressed to the Government.

"His Excellency has selected you as Chairman of the Committee, and hopes you will be good enough to act in that capacity. Mr. R. W. A. Holmes, C.B., Treasury Remembrancer in Ireland, and Mr. Robert F. Starkie, B.M., have also been asked to serve, and the Committee are authorised to appoint a Secretary, whose name I am to ask you to be so good as to notify.

"The Memorials will be found mainly to refer to :—

"(1.) Increase of pay.

"(2.) Increase of lodging allowance to married men and abolition of deduction for barrack accommodation for single men.

"(3.) Allowances—transfer and subsistence.

"(4.) Increase of pension.

"(5.) Increase of widows' and children's pensions.

"(6.) Administration of the Constabulary Force Fund—Benefit Branch.

"Various other matters of minor importance are also alluded to.

"His Excellency requests that the Committee will inquire fully into the various matters referred to in these Memorials, and will take such evidence respecting them as they may think necessary.

"The Inspector-General will arrange for the attendance before the Committee of any members of the Force whom they may desire to examine, and the service of a shorthand writer will be placed at their disposal.

"His Excellency particularly desires that the Committee will commence their inquiry forthwith, and that they will furnish their Report with the least possible delay.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"D. HARREL.

"To

"Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P."

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

2. The Committee assembled at once to consider the procedure they could best adopt to carry out Your Excellency's wishes, and in the result the following letter was addressed to Colonel Neville Chamberlain, the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary :—

"PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"DUBLIN CASTLE,
"April 12th, 1901.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, K.G., has, with the assent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, been pleased to nominate a Committee consisting of myself as Chairman, Mr. R. W. A. Holmes, C.B., Treasury Remembrancer, and Mr. R. F. Starkie, R.M., to consider certain Memorials received by His Excellency from Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary relative to their Pay and Allowances.

"In order to give effect to His Excellency's wish that the inquiry should be carried out as speedily as circumstances permit, it appears to us that the witnesses selected, while representative of the Force and the several grades as a whole, should not be so numerous as unduly to protract the investigation, or confuse the issues.

"We think, therefore, that it would be best to limit the witnesses to forty, and are of the opinion that the following cities and towns should be specially represented in that number, viz. —

Belfast.	Londonderry.	Sligo.
Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.
Galway.		

"In order to give ample time for the selection of spokesmen having full knowledge of the facts, we do not propose taking evidence at this office until Monday, May 20th, at 10 A.M.

"Perhaps you would be so good as to cause our Secretary, Mr. John T. Drennan, to be supplied, not later than Saturday, May 11th, with a full list of the representatives selected, with their Stations, so that they may be summoned in such order as will least inconvenience either individuals, or the public service.

"Subject to the foregoing observations we would leave entirely to the Constabulary Force the selection of the witnesses representing the several grades.

"I have the honour to be,

"SIR,

"Your obedient Servant,

"C. E. HOWARD VINCENT.

"To

"Colonel Neville Chamberlain,
"Inspector-General,
"Royal Irish Constabulary."

The following letters were also addressed to Chief Officers of Police in Great Britain, and an analysis of the answers received is attached to this report. (Appendix XIV.). The Committee desire to express their acknowledgment of the courteous promptitude with which the information was supplied :—

(a)

"ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY COMMITTEE ROOMS,
"UPPER CASTLE YARD,
"DUBLIN.
"17th April, 1901.

"DEAR SIR,

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having been pleased to appoint a small Committee to consider the pay and allowances of the Royal Irish Constabulary, I am instructed by the Committee to make inquiries with regard to the rents paid by (a) married, and (b) single men in certain typical Police Forces in England.

"I should, therefore, be greatly obliged if you could, without much inconvenience, furnish me, for the information of the Committee, with a statement showing the actual rents paid in (1) Urban and (2) Suburban Districts by the men in your Force, so far as it is possible for you to ascertain them.

"The Committee would be glad to be favoured with this information by the end of the month, or sooner, if possible.

"Faithfully yours,

"JOHN T. DRENNAN,

"Secretary to the Committee."

(b)

"ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY COMMITTEE ROOMS,
 "UPPER CASTLE YARD,
 "DUBLIN, 2nd May, 1901.

"DEAR SIR,

"The Departmental Committee appointed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to consider certain Memorials received by His Excellency from the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, relative to their Pay and Allowances, being anxious to institute a fair comparison between the rates of Pay of this Force and of those of certain representative Police Forces in Great Britain, have requested me to send you the enclosed Return (which shows at a glance the Weekly Pay of each rank, the *only* deduction made therefrom, and the allowances), and to ask you to be so kind as to furnish me, for their information, with a similar Return for your force.

"It will be understood that *all* single men of the R.I.C., and as many married men as can be, are provided with accommodation in Barrack (or, as it is called in Great Britain, the Station House); that all the Force and the families of the married men are provided with Medical Attendance at the public expense; that no deduction is made from their pay for Superannuation; and that in the case of married men of over ten years' service who are not accommodated in Barracks, an allowance of 1s. a week is granted in aid of rent without reference to what the rent may be.

"It will be gathered, too, that the single men who, as has been stated, must live in Barracks, can by messing together, as they do, live more cheaply than would be the case if each man had to provide for himself, as must happen where the members of the Police Force do not reside in Barracks.

"In addition, therefore, to the information as regards allowances and deductions which you will give in the Return, I will ask you to be so kind as to state what, in your opinion, may be taken as the average weekly cost of board in the case of the single men of your Force who do not reside in Station Houses.

"Should there be a printed memorandum giving conditions of service, rates of pay and allowances, &c., of the men of your Force, I should be glad to be favoured with a copy, together with any other information likely, in your opinion, to be of assistance to the Committee.

"I should be glad to receive your reply not later than this day week.

"Yours faithfully,

"JOHN T. BRENNAN

"Secretary to the Committee."

ELECTION BY CONSTABULARY OF REPRESENTATIVE WITNESSES.

3. The following memorandum was subsequently issued to the County Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary by the Inspector-General upon April 16th, 1901, relating to the election by the Force of representative witnesses:—

"ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE,
 "DUBLIN CASTLE,
 "16th April, 1901.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY COMMITTEE ON PAY, ALLOWANCES, &c.

"COUNTY INSPECTOR,

"I forward for your information and guidance the copy of a letter I have received from the Chairman of a Committee nominated by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to consider certain questions connected with the pay and allowances of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

"You will observe that the Committee have decided to limit the number of witnesses to forty, and that they name the Cities and Towns which they consider should be specially represented at the Inquiry.

"Before I can submit to the Secretary of the Committee a list of witnesses, I must be informed of the names of those selected by the men themselves.

"II. A fair proportion of the various grades has been decided to be:—

4 Head Constables;
 8 Sergeants (or Acting Sergeants);
 28 Constables.

Of these one Head Constable, and two Sergeants (or Acting-Sergeants) will represent each of the four provinces of Ireland, seven Constables will represent the seven cities named by the Committee of Inquiry, and twenty-one Constables will represent the rest of Ireland.

"III. You will, therefore, at once call on the Constables in each district in your County to elect a representative to proceed to the town indicated in annexed return on the 30th April, to nominate one Constable as the representative of the County or grouped Counties. When the representatives are selected, their names and Stations are to be forwarded to me not later than the 6th May. On the 30th April the Constables in the seven following towns will elect their representatives in a similar manner :

Belfast,	Limerick,
Cork,	Sligo,
Galway,	Waterford.
Londonderry,	

"IV. The procedure to be adopted in the election of Head Constables, and Sergeants or Acting Sergeants, will be as follows—

(a) The Head Constables in each County and in the City of Belfast will elect one of their number as their representative in the manner described in paragraph (d).

(b) The Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants in each County and in the City of Belfast will also select one of their number to represent them in the manner described in paragraph (d).

(c) The towns mentioned in paragraph III., other than the City of Belfast, will, for the purpose of such election, be treated as a portion of the County in which they are situated.

(d) Each district will select one representative Sergeant or Acting-Sergeant, who, together with the Head Constable of each district, will attend at County Head Quarters on the 30th April to elect one representative for each County and for the City of Belfast.

(e) The representative Head Constable, and Sergeant or Acting Sergeant of each County, and of the City of Belfast, selected as above, will attend on the 3rd May :—

For the Province of Ulster at Omagh,
For the Province of Leinster at Mullingar,
For the Province of Connaught at Ballinasloe,
For the Province of Munster at Mallow,

to select the Provincial representatives. When these are elected, their names and addresses should be reported to me not later than May 6th.

"The representatives are to travel at the public expense and to receive the usual subsistence allowances.

"A sufficient number of copies of this and of Sir Howard Vincent's letter are forwarded to you for each Station in your County, for the information of the Force.

"NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel,

"Inspector-General."

RETURN OF COUNTIES, AND GROUPS OF COUNTIES, TO SELECT REPRESENTATIVE CONSTABLES.

Counties.	Number of Constables to be selected.	Place of Meeting.
Depôt,	1	Depôt.
Clare,	1	Ennis.
Cork, E.R.,	1	Cork.
Cork, W.R.,	1	Randon.
Donegal,	1	Letterkenny.
Kerry,	1	Tralee.
Roscommon,	1	Roscommon.
Tyrone,	1	Omagh.
GROUPS OF COUNTIES.		
Derry and Antrim,	1	Coleraine.
Armagh and Down,	1	Portadown.
Dublin and Wicklow,	1	Bray.
Wexford and Kilkenny,	1	New Ross.
Waterford and Limerick,	1	Limerick Junction.
Tipperary, N.R., and Tipperary, S.R.,	1	Thurles.
Galway, E.R., and Galway, W.R.,	1	Athlone.
Mayo, N.R., and Mayo, S.R.,	1	Castlebar.
Sligo and Leitrim,	1	Boyle.
Fermanagh and Cavan,	1	Clones.
Monaghan, Louth, and Meath,	1	Dundalk.
Carlow, Kildare, and Queen's County,	1	Kildare.
Longford, Westmeath, and King's County,	1	Mullingar.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE TO TAKE EVIDENCE.

4. According to the arrangements decided upon, the Committee met upon Monday, May 20, 1901, for the purpose of taking evidence, and sat continuously for eleven days.

Forty witnesses, elected by their comrades to speak for them, presented themselves from the Force, namely:—

4 Head Constables,
8 Sergeants,
28 Constables (one of whom had been promoted, after his election, to the rank of Acting-Sergeant). Seven of the elected Constables had been during their service either Acting-Sergeants or Sergeants.

The Committee also took the evidence of—

The Assistant Inspector-General, acting as Commandant of the Depot at Phoenix Park ;

3 County Inspectors,

5 District Inspectors (whereof 3 had been promoted from the ranks)

His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland and the Chief Constables of Yorkshire (West Riding), Essex, Shropshire, Cornwall, Birmingham, Birkenhead, and Newcastle-on-Tyne (the four latter having served in the Royal Irish Constabulary), and the Superintendent and Chief Clerk of the City of London Police also favoured the Committee by their attendance and assistance.

The Inspector-General, whom the Committee were anxious to call, represented that in view of his recent appointment he thought it improbable that he could furnish any evidence which would assist the Committee.

THE MEMORIALS.

5. The Memorials referred to the Committee were, it should be stated, mostly printed documents, practically identical in form ; a copy is attached hereto (Appendix XVII.). The witnesses elected by the Force also spoke in the main from a printed paper headed "Brief, R.I.C. Committee," and there was consequently much identity in the representations made. They are generally summarised in the official letter from the Under-Secretary quoted in paragraph 1, and the conclusions of the Committee will be hereafter submitted to Your Excellency under those heads. But it will be noticed, by a perusal of the evidence, that the elected witnesses confined themselves mainly to the matters of pay and pension, and were only brought by cross-examination to the other alleged grievances set forth in the Memorials.

HISTORY, COST, AND CONSTITUTION OF THE R.I.C.

6. It is not necessary to dwell at any length upon the history or present constitution of the Royal Irish Constabulary. But it may be briefly stated that, established in 1836, practically the whole cost of its maintenance has, since 1847, been defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The rates of pay of the various ranks have been several times subject to revision, and are now regulated by the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 14). The total cost to the Imperial Exchequer appears from the Estimates for 1901-2 to be £1,376,406, of which £20,785 is recoverable from local rates, the sale of old stores, &c., leaving £1,355,621 as the net charge upon the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, of which sum £376,447 is in respect of non-effective services.

Strength and Distribution.

The authorised strength now consists of 5 Superintending Officers, 37 County Inspectors, 214 District Inspectors, 3 Staff Officers at Depot, 252 Head Constables, 1,859 Sergeants, 451 Acting Sergeants, and 8,380 Constables, distributed either at the Depot or in 1,475 stations—a total of 11,201, or 3,119 less than in the year 1883. This diminution in strength is a testimony

to the more peaceable condition of the country. It is possible that if this state of affairs continues, the Inspector-General may, in course of time, be able to make further recommendations in the same direction. This may possibly be facilitated by a cautiously considered amalgamation of some counties and districts, and the adoption by day, in quiet districts, of the single patrols, invariably and most advantageously employed both by night and by day by the police in Great Britain.

Recruiting.

Appendix VI. There have been for the last seven years on an average over 900 candidates (of whom 10 per cent. are sons of the Force) upon the books. In the main, says the Commandant of the Depot, through whose hands they pass, the candidates are of an exceedingly good stamp, two-thirds being registered in the First Class. This fact speaks to the popularity of the Service in the country, and the general esteem in which it is held, of which, indeed, we have had ample evidence.

Appendix VI. The resignations during the last ten years averaged slightly over one-half per cent. of the Force. During the year ending 1st December, 1900, an exceptional one owing to the war and the great demand for men of military and constabulary service at very high pay, there were 91 resignations, of which 13 were to avoid dismissal, 21 to better their position, 5 to join other Police Forces, 7 to join South African Forces, 20 in course of recruit training, and 25 on other grounds. The resignations on account of injury on duty have happily only numbered 7 in the past ten years.

Appendix X. This condition of affairs contrasts strongly with that prevailing in many county and urban forces in Great Britain, where, owing to the competition of other employments, the vacancies are many, and the candidates few, while serious assaults upon the Police are but too frequent.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF 1882.

7. A brief reference is due to the Committee appointed by Earl Spencer, K.G., when Lord Lieutenant in 1882. There were, indeed, previous Inquiries. But with the exception of very few individuals, 107 all told (of whom fifty-two are now Head-Constables and twenty-six sergeants), there is no one now in the Force who remembers the state of affairs anterior to the Inquiry of 1872. Indeed, only 2,845, or about one-fourth of those now serving below the rank of District Inspector, joined the Royal Irish Constabulary before 1882.

The Committee of 1882 recommended—

(a.) The Increments in Pay, which were subsequently adopted by the Legislature, and incorporated in the Act of 1883, improving the position of the constable of over eight years' service, as also that of the sergeant, and particularly that of the head constable.

(b.) The Pension Scale, subsequently endorsed by Parliament, and increasing the pension, on completion of twenty-five years' service,

Of a Head Constable, from £45 10s. to £62 8s.

Of a Constable (now termed Sergeant), from £36 8s. to £48 7s. 2d.

Of an Acting Constable (now termed Acting Sergeant), from £33 16s. to £43 13s. 6d.

Of a Sub-Constable (now termed Constable), from £31 4s. to £42 2s. 4d.,

with corresponding additions for further service.

(c.) The grant of a lodging allowance to married men of over ten years' service of 1s. per week.

(d.) The grant of a boot allowance of 6d. per week.

(e.) An increase in the Subsistence Allowance for absence for a night on duty.

It submitted no less than nineteen further recommendations as regards relaxation of Disciplinary Regulations, all of which were approved.

These changes involved a large additional expenditure (over £100,000 a year) upon the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, and materially advanced the comfort of the Force.

PRESENT PAY OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

8. It is desirable before the Committee enter upon the representations of the Memorialists and their witnesses, that we should show clearly the present pay of the several ranks, the pensions to which they are entitled, the allowances and other privileges accorded to them and to their widows and families.

The Rates of Pay, as laid down in the Schedule to the Constabulary Act, 1883, are as follows:—

Rank, &c.	Annual Pay.	Weekly Pay.
HEAD CONSTABLE.	£ s. d.	s. d.
6 years and over in rank, . . .	104 0 0	40 0
3 to 6 years in rank, . . .	97 10 0	37 6
Under 3 years in rank, . . .	91 0 0	35 0
SERGEANT.		
4 years and over in rank, . . .	80 12 0	31 0
Under 4 years in rank, . . .	75 8 0	29 0
Acting Sergeant, . . .	72 16 0	28 0
CONSTABLE.		
20 years' service and over, . . .	70 4 0	27 0
15 to 20 years' service, . . .	67 12 0	26 0
12 to 15 years' service, . . .	65 0 0	25 0
9 to 12 years' service, . . .	62 8 0	24 0
7 to 9 years' service, . . .	59 16 0	23 0
4 to 7 years' service, . . .	57 4 0	22 0
6 months' to 4 years' service, . . .	54 12 0	21 0
Under 6 months (Probationer), . . .	39 0 0	15 0

ALLOWANCES IN ADDITION TO PAY.

9. The allowances to members of the Royal Irish Constabulary below the rank of District Inspector are as follows:—

(I.) Boot money, 6d. per week, £1 6s. per annum.

(II.) Lodging allowance to married Constables of over ten years' service, 1s. per week, *plus* remission of the 1s. per week deducted from the pay of Constables accommodated in Barracks.

(III.) For bedding and repair of arms and accoutrements, 9s. per annum.

(IV.) Subsistence allowance, if on continuous duty away from station for over eight consecutive hours—Head Constables, 1s. 3d.; Sergeants and Constables, 1s.; and if for twelve consecutive hours, Head Constables, 1s. 9d.; Sergeants and Constables, 1s. 6d.

(V.) Subsistence allowance, if absent from station for a night on duty—Head Constables, 4s. 6d.; Sergeants and Constables, 3s. 6d. per night.

(VI.) Medical attendance and medicines *without deduction from pay* for themselves while sick, *and if married, for their wives and children.*

PENSION SCALE OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

10. The Pension Scale, as laid down in the Act in question, is, *without deduction thereto from pay*, as under :—

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

On Medical Certificate of unfitness for further Service.

On completion of 15 years' service, $\frac{15}{80}$ ths of Pay.
 For each additional year from 15 to 20 years, $\frac{1}{80}$ th „
 On completion of 20 years' service, $\frac{20}{80}$ ths „
 For each additional year from 20 to 25 years, $\frac{2}{80}$ ths „

Without a Medical Certificate.

On completion of 25 years' service, $\frac{30}{80}$ ths of Pay.
 For each additional year from 25 to 28 years, $\frac{1}{80}$ th „
 On completion of 29 years' service the maximum pension, $\frac{2}{3}$ rds „
 If a man of any service is incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body, occasioned in the execution of his duty, he shall be granted a Pension proportional to the results of the injury received.

THE RATES OF PENSIONS ON VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT ARE THEREFORE—

Rank.	Service in Rank.	Annual Pay.	Pensions at 25 years' completed service— $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of Pay.	Pensions at 29 years' completed service— $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of Pay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Head Constable, .	6 years and over, .	104 0 0	62 8 0	69 6 8
Do., .	3 to 6 years, .	97 10 0	58 10 0	65 10 0
Do., .	Under 3 years, .	91 0 0	54 12 0	60 13 4
Sergeant, .	4 years and over, .	80 12 0	48 7 2	53 14 8
Do., .	Under 4 years, .	75 8 0	45 4 9	50 5 4
Acting Sergeant, .	—	72 16 0	43 13 6	48 10 8
Constable, .	—	70 4 0	42 2 4	46 16 0

NOTE.—Pensions are calculated on the average annual amount of pay received for the three years preceding retirement, but for the men who joined the Force before 18 June, 1883, that average is only taken when there has been a change of rank within the three years.

Appendix X.

In the last ten years 2,759 Head Constables, Sergeants, Acting Sergeants, and Constables retired on pension, having completed 25 years' service or over. Of these 967 obtained their full Pension of two-thirds, and 554 of them were under 50 years of age, and had consequently joined the Force under 21 years of age.

Of the 1,792 taking their Pension between 25 and 28 years' service, 460 were under 45 years of age, and had consequently joined under 20, while 1,252 were between 45 and 50 years of age, and only 2 Head Constables, 32 Sergeants, and 46 Acting Sergeants and Constables were above 50. In addition to the foregoing numbers, 564 were pensioned on medical certificate, bringing the gross total of retirements in the ten years to 3,323, being an average of over 330 per annum.

Appendix III.

The actuarial value of these Pensions, as furnished by the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, is given in Appendix III. It deserves close attention, and shows that, *treating Pensions as Deferred Pay*, the Pension of £42 per annum of a Constable retiring after 25 years' service at 46 years of age, has a capital value at the time of his retirement of £661, and to secure it he would have had to pay, if in private life, either that sum, or 6s. 11d. per week, or £1 9s. 8d. per month, for a period of 25 years.

GRATUITIES ON RETIREMENT.

11. Men of under fifteen years' service incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body, occasioned otherwise than in the execution of their duty, may receive a gratuity not exceeding the amount of one month's pay for every completed year of service.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN.

12. The widows of men of over fifteen years' service *who die from natural causes* while serving in the Force, and the widows of men of any service who die from injuries received in the execution of their duty, are entitled to a pension of £10 a year for life, or until they re-marry, and each child to a yearly allowance of £2 10s. until he or she attains the age of fifteen years.

The widows of men of under fifteen years' service *who die from natural causes* while serving in the Force, may receive a gratuity not exceeding the amount of the gratuity which could have been paid to the deceased husband if he had, at the time of his death, become incapacitated and retired.

Under the first-named regulation £3,886 was provided in the current year's Estimates for pensions to 218 widows and 604 children, while under the latter, £3,663 has been paid in the last ten years to the families of men dying while serving in the Force, and £2,085 to the families of 49 pensioners who died within twelve months of their retirement. Appendix XI.

Pensions and gratuities to widows and children are also granted from—

(a.) The Constabulary Force Fund, which was created for the benefit of the Constabulary by 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 13, and 2 per cent. (subsequently reduced to 1½ per cent.) was deducted from the pay of the Force towards it. But 46 & 47 Vict., c. 14, closed the Fund for men joining the Force after 1883. It applies, therefore, to but a small and rapidly decreasing number of those now serving. In 1891 the Fund was saved from insolvency by a Parliamentary Grant of £150,000. It appears that between January 1, 1893, and March 31, 1901, grants exceeding £28,000 were made to 205 families of men dying in the service, and grants exceeding £83,000 to 1,114 families of pensioners.

(b.) The Queen's Jubilee Fund, which was established in 1887, and has already a capital of over £21,000 and an income last year of £2,750. It is formed partly by the voluntary contributions of the Force, who subscribe thereto—as the London Metropolitan and City Police do to their Orphanage at Twickenham—and partly by the profits arising from athletic and other gatherings. This Fund is managed by a committee of officers and men. It is not improbable that the Committee may soon find itself in a position either itself to distribute, or to place in the hands of the Inspector-General (for men do not like their sorrows being discussed by comrades) a portion of its income, to give a helping hand to members of the Force at a time of personal or family illness or affliction, or under other exceptional circumstances.

PRIVILEGES AS TO LEAVE AND TRANSFER.

13. There are two privileges in the Royal Irish Constabulary, which deserve mention, viz. :—

(a.) A month's continuous leave per annum upon full pay.

(b.) The opportunity of transfer from one county to another, without loss of service, if the County Inspectors in the two Counties agree to the transfer. Although this is possible occasionally in England, so many complex questions concerning pensionable service arise between the Local Authorities that instances of it are rare.

PROSPECTS OF PROMOTION IN THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

14. It should also be stated that no Police Force in the United Kingdom offers such prospects of promotion to an intelligent, reliable, persevering, well-conducted man. The present authorised strength is—

252 Head Constables ;
1,859 Sergeants ;
451 Acting Sergeants ;

in all 2,562 posts above the rank of Constable. There are, therefore, excellent chances of advancement. Indeed it would appear that every well-conducted and efficient Constable, who has the necessary qualifications, has a prospect of promotion before retirement ; as a matter of fact two out of three of those of from 22 to 24 years' service have secured it.

Promotion to the rank of Acting Sergeant is given to a Constable of the County in which the vacancy occurs, except in a small number of cases when a man, who has qualified by competition for the rank, may be brought in from another County.

Promotion to the rank of Sergeant is general throughout the Force. Each County, and the City of Belfast, has a fixed strength of Sergeants and Acting Sergeants, although the number of each rank may vary. Acting Sergeants, if they have continued to be eligible, are promoted by seniority to the rank of Sergeant as vacancies occur throughout Ireland; they remain when promoted in their own Counties, and Constables are promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant in the Counties where the vacancies for Sergeants occur.

When there is a vacancy in the rank of Head Constable, a Sergeant, irrespective of locality, is promoted, and is sent to the County where the vacancy exists.

This system equalises promotion to the ranks of Sergeant and Head Constable throughout Ireland. Acting Sergeants and Sergeants in Counties where vacancies are few, are therefore not prejudiced by that fact.

In the County, City, or Borough Police Forces in Great Britain promotion is, of course, confined to the respective Forces.

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY IN THE MAIN A RURAL FORCE.

15. Another distinguishing feature of the Royal Irish Constabulary is the fact that as a whole it is a rural force. The City of Dublin is not within its jurisdiction, and the police in the Cities of Belfast, Cork, and Londonderry receive special allowances to meet the extra expenses entailed upon them in a large centre of population.

These additional allowances are as follows:—

	Per Week.	Per Year.
In the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry each man receives:—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
(1.) For extra cost of lodging and living (37 and 38 Vic., c. 80, s. 8),	2 0	5 4 0
(2.) For night watching, at 6 <i>d.</i> per night for each night so employed, equivalent to	0 9	1 19 0
	2 9	7 3 0
In the City of Cork each man receives an allowance of 6 <i>d.</i> a day for beat duty when so employed, equivalent to 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per week,	2 9	7 3 0

NOTE.—It has been ascertained that the allowance for night watching in Belfast and Derry is worth, on the average, about 9*d.* a week to each man, over and above the allowance of 2*s.* per week under 37 and 38 Vic., c. 80, s. 8.

The Cork beat duty allowance is worth, on the average, about 2*s.* 9*d.* per week to each man, which places the Cork Force in practically the same position as those of Belfast and Derry.

So popular is service in these cities by reason of the increased opportunities for the education and employment of children, that the requests for transfer thereto are frequent. The Commandant of the Depot also informed us that, when recently he called for volunteers for Belfast, every man in the class stepped forward.

The fact that the Royal Irish Constabulary is upon the whole a rural force is of importance in determining the expenses which its members have to bear.

REPRESENTATIONS OF WITNESSES AS TO PAY.

16. The elected witnesses who were sent to give evidence before us were almost unanimous in claiming that the Royal Irish Constabulary should be placed on the same scale of pay as the Police Force of the City of London, which happens to be the highest paid Police Force in the United Kingdom—that is, that the present maximum pay of the Head Constables should be raised from £104 to £182 per annum, that of the Sergeants from £80 12*s.* to

£135 12s., and that of the Constables from £70 4s. to £104 per annum, the pay of the junior members of the respective ranks to be increased in proportion—the Constable to reach the maximum of £104 per annum at from ten to twelve years' service.

The present total annual pay of the Head and other Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary is £722,255; the various increases of pay claimed would entail an addition of about £390,000 per annum to that amount.

Three of the elected witnesses suggested the rates of pay of the Police Forces of Lancashire or the County of Durham as standards of pay for the Royal Irish Constabulary. With these exceptions, the evidence of any one witness was practically the evidence of all.

The grounds put forward by the witnesses in support of the claims for increases of pay were generally those appearing in the various Memorials.

17. The special grounds on which the witnesses claimed that the Royal Irish Constabulary should be placed on the exceptionally high scale of pay enjoyed by the City of London Police were that the duties in Ireland are more varied, more important, and more dangerous than those in the City of London, and that the Royal Irish Constabulary, having been from time to time eulogised as being the model Force of the Empire and one of the most efficient bodies of men in the kingdom, the members of that Force consider they should be, if not the best paid, at least equal in pay to the best paid Police Force in the United Kingdom.

In dealing with the general grounds on which an increase of pay is sought, we shall be compelled to exclude the comparison drawn between the Royal Irish Constabulary and the City of London Police, and the consequent claim that the former Force should be placed on the same scale of pay as the latter.

If such a claim were acceded to, a Head Constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary would receive a higher pay than many of his own officers. A Sergeant would receive a higher pay than a Third Class District Inspector, and a Constable's maximum pay would equal the present maximum pay of a Head Constable.

A Head Constable would receive £67 per annum more than an Inspector in Glasgow, £52 per annum more than an Inspector in Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or Manchester, and £65 per annum more than an Inspector in Birkenhead.

A Sergeant would receive £44 per annum more than a Sergeant in Glasgow, £31 more than a Sergeant in Birmingham or Manchester, £26 more than a Sergeant in Newcastle-on-Tyne; he would receive £18 per annum more than the highest pay of an Inspector in Birkenhead, and £5 per annum more than the highest pay of an Inspector in Birmingham or Manchester.

A Constable would receive annually £24 more than a Constable in Glasgow, £18 more than a Constable in Liverpool or Newcastle-on-Tyne, £20 more than a Constable in Birmingham, £23 more than a Constable in Manchester, the same pay as a first class Sergeant in Liverpool, the same pay as the highest paid Sergeant in Birmingham, and considerably higher pay than Sergeants in other important centres in England.

The places mentioned are large, wealthy, and populous cities and boroughs. It is to be presumed that their Police Forces are adequately paid. Why the Royal Irish Constabulary, which is mainly employed in discharging rural duties, should claim to be paid at a rate in excess of the rates of pay of these important English and Scottish Forces, we are unable to understand.

Officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary of long experience, who were examined before us, described such a claim as "absurd," "extravagant," and "preposterous." With these expressions of opinion we agree. The claim is, indeed, more extravagant than at first sight appears, as the City of London Police are subjected to heavy expenses for rent and for locomotion to and from their residences, which, in the large majority of cases, are necessarily far outside the city boundaries, so that the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, if their claim were acceded to, would receive a much higher net pay than the men of the London City Force.

Evidence,
Qs. 2717,
4922-4,
6509, 6714.

The pay of the City of London Police being so exceptionally high is apparently due to the fact that the Force, which numbers only 1,000 men, is a private one, maintained by the richest Corporation in the world, wholly independently of State assistance, supervision, or control.

REPRESENTATIONS AS TO THE COST OF LIVING IN IRELAND.

18. To support the statements in the Memorials as to the inadequacy of the pay of the various ranks, many of the witnesses produced accounts purporting to show the actual or estimated weekly or monthly expenditure of single and married members of the Force. In some instances it was stated that the expenditure of single men exceeded their pay; this can have been due solely to extravagance on the part of the men concerned. From a careful examination of the accounts and from statements of other witnesses, we are satisfied that single men are able not only to live comfortably on their pay, but can also, if prudent, save money, and in remote rural districts to a not inconsiderable amount.

It is evident that in places such as Belfast and Cork, where there are large parties of single men, the mess expenses could be considerably reduced if there was more combination amongst the men in obtaining supplies, and better organisation in the management of the mess. It was given in evidence that four bakery establishments were supplying bread separately to the men of one mess in the City of Belfast. Much the same practice appears to prevail in the purchase of other articles which are in common use. It is obvious that they could be obtained by contract at a much cheaper rate.

In some cases the alleged actual or estimated expenditure of the married men exceeded, and in certain instances largely exceeded, their pay and allowances. The following cases were quoted by witnesses:—A married Constable, with seven children, whose net annual pay was £71 14s. 11d., said he expended £100 0s. 11d. in the year; and a married Sergeant, whose net annual pay was £78 6s. 8d., said he expended £108 11s. 8d. in the year; a Sergeant, with eight children, estimated his necessary expenditure at £115 a year; a Sergeant in Belfast, with eight children, whose net annual income is £88 16s., estimated that to keep himself in reasonable comfort he would require £132 a year; a Constable, with eight children, gave his actual expenses for a month as £9 8s. 10d. The expenditure of a Constable with three children was quoted at £9. 7s. 5d. a month. It was also alleged that many married members of the Force are either in debt, or keep out of debt owing to monetary assistance received from their own or their wives' relatives.

If the various figures we have quoted are to be looked upon as typical of married men's necessary expenditure, we should be forced to the conclusion that if the married members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, whether in rural districts or in town stations, were in receipt of the maximum pay of men of their respective ranks in the best paid English City Police Forces, outside the City of London, their expenditure would, nevertheless, be largely in excess of their official incomes, and they would still be hopelessly in debt unless in receipt of assistance from other sources.

It is quite clear that the men who incur such expenditure, unless they are in possession of private means, are either extravagant or have adopted a standard of living far higher than is warranted by their position in life. We therefore excluded such estimates of expenses when dealing with the question of the adequacy, or otherwise, of the pay and allowances of the Force.

Other accounts of expenditure showed that some married men were living within their pay and allowances.

In all classes of life married persons, with large families, who are dependent on moderate incomes, find it difficult to make ends meet. An income sufficient for a single man would necessitate strict economy on the part of a married man with a large family; in such a case even a slight daily or weekly recurring extravagance in expenditure might entail a deficit at the end of the year.

Some of the accounts produced quoted prices for various articles which appear to be in excess of the usual rates. The quotations of prices for tea, an article of daily consumption, ran from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per pound, these

Evidence,
Qs. 597-9,
1721,
9368-70.
Evidence,
Qs. 2497-8,
3893,
4548-9,
7146-7,
8884-6.

Evidence,
Q. 9154.

Evidence,
Qs. 1780-3,
2434,
5219, 5860.
8174.

prices being paid by men who were alleged to be in an impoverished condition. It is a matter of common knowledge that many persons in easy circumstances pay prices for tea not exceeding 2s. per pound.

No serious effort was made to show that the prices of provisions have increased since 1883. On the whole, a comparison of prices in that year and in 1901 proves the contrary to be the fact. Appendix
XIII.

As, however, rents have risen generally since the existing lodging allowance was fixed, it appears to be desirable that the married members of the Force who have to provide themselves with houses or lodgings should receive some further assistance in this respect.

19. The principal economic ground on which an increase of pay is claimed is that the standard of comfort has been raised, and, in support of this, attention was drawn by various witnesses to a recent reference on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the fact that the standard of comfort had been raised for everyone during the last 50 or 60 years. The pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary has, however, also risen considerably during that period.

Since the 1st September, 1866, the pay of the Head Constables, exclusive of twelve of that rank who had the extra rate, has been four times increased, namely, in all from £60 to £104 per annum, being an increase of over 73 per cent. Up to the 1st of April, 1866, the pay of a Sergeant (then styled a Constable) was £36 a year, that is, exclusive of sixty men who drew an extra rate of £4 a year. On that date the pay was raised to £49 8s., extra rate, £53 8s., and since that date it has been raised to £80 12s., being an increase in all of £44 12s. (over 122 per cent.) to the maximum pay of the Sergeants, exclusive of the very small minority who drew the extra rate. Appendix
No. I.

Up to the 1st of April, 1866, the pay of a Constable (then styled a Sub-Constable) was £27 14s. per annum, in that year it was raised to £42 18s.; in 1872 it was further raised to £62 8s.; and it was again raised in 1883, namely to £70 4s., being an increase of £42 10s. a year, or 153 per cent. since the year 1866.

The deduction of one shilling per week from pay for accommodation in barracks under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883, did not entail a loss of income to the men from whom the deduction was made. In order to meet the deduction a shilling per week had been added to the pay of the men of all ranks, so that those who did not receive a net increase of pay, namely, the men of under eight years' service, were in as good a position, as regards income from pay, after the passing of the Act as they were before it, and the one shilling which was added to meet the deduction became pensionable pay.

Married men of under ten years' service not accommodated in Barracks, and married men of over that service, and in receipt of the lodging allowance granted in the same year, were enabled to devote to rent purposes 1s. per week, and 2s. per week respectively. The 1s. per week added to pay to meet the deduction for accommodation in Barracks was therefore a net increase of pay for the men not so accommodated.

There is no doubt that during the last 50 or 60 years the standard of comfort has risen considerably, but the advance during the last 18 years does not appear to have been of such a very marked character as would in itself necessitate a general increase of the rates of pay of the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Many persons in public and private employment are living on salaries which were fixed at their present figures at a period anterior to the year 1883.

20. In view of the fact that the prices of provisions have not risen during the past 20 years, and after careful consideration of the various accounts and estimates of expenditure laid before us, we are of opinion that married men of all ranks should be able to live within their pay and allowances.

We are satisfied from the evidence of Officers of the Force that the statements as to men falling unavoidably into debt are exaggerated. Men with very large families who meet with exceptional misfortune undoubtedly may have to do so. Evidence,
Qs. 1629-34.
2561-7.

RISE IN THE WAGES OF ARTISANS.

21. Another argument used in support of the claim for an increase of pay is the fact that the wages of skilled and unskilled labourers have risen since 1883, and that, therefore, the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary should be increased in proportion. To decide as to the validity of this argument it would be necessary to examine into the rise in the rates of wages of artisans and labourers from an earlier date, namely, from 1866, the year in which the pay of the Irish Constabulary commenced to rise.

It is evident from various reports issued by the Board of Trade (Labour Department) that the wages of artisans and labourers have risen since 1883, but it is also evident that the increase in the wages of those classes in the sixties and seventies did not approach the large increases of pay granted to the Irish Constabulary since the year 1866.

A Constable's pay has been nearly trebled since that date; a Sergeant's pay has been more than doubled.

The Constabulary were fortunate enough to receive their increases of pay in a greater proportion, and at an earlier period, than did the artisans and labourers.

We, therefore, cannot look upon the fact that these classes have received an advance in wages since 1883, as a sufficient ground for the claim that the pay of the Irish Constabulary should be also increased.

COMPARISON OF POSITION OF ARTISAN WITH THAT OF CONSTABLE.

22. The statement in some of the Memorials that a Constable of the Constabulary is not in receipt of remuneration anything like the wages of a tradesman, has next to be considered. Assuming that a Constable of Police can be compared with an artisan, which is the sense in which the word "tradesman" has been used, we shall proceed to contrast the financial positions and prospects of the two individuals.

Before a man can become an artisan he has to spend some years learning a trade, during which time his earnings, if any, are small. When he has passed his apprenticeship his income depends on the rate of wages in the locality in which he lives, on the employment available, and on the competition of, perhaps, more skilled workmen in his particular trade. In fact, no artisan has a certain income, nor even a fairly regular income, except, perhaps, at least in Ireland, in one or two favoured places where trade is good and employment constant. In the less important towns and in the country districts there are frequent intervals of enforced idleness.

The following rates of artisans' wages in Ireland on the 1st January, 1900, are extracted from the Board of Trade (Labour Department) Report for that year:—Carpenters—28s. per week in Carlow; 30s. in Kilkenny, Lurgan and Newry; 34s. 6d. in Cork; 32s. in Limerick; 38s. in Belfast. Painters—from 28s. per week in Kilkenny to 36s. in Cork, Belfast, and Dublin. In the engineering trade:—Turners—29s. per week in Londonderry; 30s. in Drogheda; 34s. in Cork; 38s. in Belfast. Brass-moulders—34s. a week in Dublin; 38s. in Belfast. Iron-founders—34s. in Cork; 36s. in Dublin; and 38s. in Belfast. Rivetters—30s. per week in Waterford to 36s. in Belfast. Cabinet makers—30s. per week in Limerick, 35s. in Dublin, and 37s. in Belfast. Jobbing printers, 20s. per week in Enniskillen, 26s. in Waterford, 32s. 6d. in Cork and Belfast, and 35s. in Dublin.

Some of the trades mentioned are of a very heavy character, requiring considerable physical strength; others demand great skill and intelligence. The rates of wages quoted are, of course, for a full week's work. Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, in reply to our request, favoured us with a communication on the subject of the rates of wages ruling in Belfast. In this communication they say—"We are at present employing between 9,000 and 10,000 men; but a very considerable number of them do not earn full wages weekly, and a large proportion only work four or five days a week."

The provisions made by Trades Unions or benefit societies for old age and for sickness are scanty, and are, of course, intended only for the subscribers to the funds of the societies or unions. Pensions to widows are unknown. On this subject, we direct attention to the evidence of Mr. E. L. Richardson, the Labour Correspondent in Dublin of the Board of Trade.

Evidence
p. 114;
Q. 5310.

Evidence,
p. 33;
Qq. 1433-
52; 1528-
33.

23 A Constable joins the Royal Irish Constabulary at from 18 to perhaps 23 years of age and, after six months' training, draws 21s. per week. He obtains his lodging for 1s. per week. He is supplied with uniform clothing, with fuel and light, with free medical attendance for himself, and if married, for his wife and children; if married, and of ten years' service, and living out of barracks, he receives a lodging allowance. His pay increases in proportion to his years of service, irrespectively of his professional skill; all that is required of him is that he should comply with the regulations of the Service, and that his general health should be sufficiently good to enable him to discharge his duties as a Police Constable. If sick or on sick leave of absence, or on ordinary leave of absence, he receives his full pay and allowances. If incapacitated for further service by natural causes he receives, if under 15 years in the Force, a gratuity, if over 15 years, a pension for life. If incapacitated by injury received in the execution of his duty he receives, irrespectively of service, a pension for life, and when he completes 25 years' service he is entitled to claim a pension for life; he is then free to follow other employment if he desires to do so. If a married Constable of over 15 years' service dies from natural causes his widow receives a pension and his children, if any, receive allowances up to a certain age. Appendix III.

24. Pensions for those who receive them may be looked upon as deferred pay, especially in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary, where there is no contribution from pay for superannuation.

A Constable's pension on completion of 25 years' service is £42 2s. 4d. per annum; men retiring at that service vary from 43 to 48 years of age. To buy an annuity of £42 per annum to commence at 46 years of age, would require a capital sum of £661, or a payment of £1 9s. 8d. a month from the age of 21 years. To arrive at a true estimate of a Constable's income in comparison to the wages of an artisan, this sum should be added to his pay. £1 9s. 8d. a month is 6s. 11d. per week; that amount added to the pay of a Constable of six months' service, makes 27s. 11d. per week, and to the pay of a Constable of 20 years' service, 33s. 11d. per week. In Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork, owing to allowances special to those cities, the amounts would be 30s. 8d. and 36s. 8d. per week for the men of the services mentioned. For men of over 10 years' service who are married and in receipt of lodging allowance, the amounts in those cities would be from 33s. 8d. to 37s. 8d., and elsewhere from 31s. 11d. to 34s. 11d. These figures exceed the wages of the great majority of artisans, and very closely approach those of the most highly paid. Appendix II.

25. Of course an artisan may add somewhat to his wages by working overtime, but, as the normal time for work to secure the wages quoted, is 54 hours per week, extra earnings in that way cannot prevail to any great extent. However, whether this is so or not, the Constable, with his fixed and certain income, his free clothing, his free medical attendance, his small outlay for lodging, is unquestionably in a much better position financially even than the best-paid artisan, unless the latter is in constant employment, and he is quite as well off as many artisans who may be fortunate enough to be constantly employed.

It must also be borne in mind that every well-conducted Constable who has the necessary qualifications for promotion is practically certain of advancement to a higher rank and pay.

The Memorialists, in asserting that a Constable is not in receipt of anything like the wages of an artisan, appear to have ignored, or to have failed to realize, the fact that a Constable has not only a certain income in the present, but has also a pension to look forward to, whereas an artisan has neither the one nor the other.

The fact that so many young men seek to join the Irish Constabulary in preference to following a trade, ought in itself be a sufficient proof of the superior advantages attached to Police life in Ireland.

OTHER GROUNDS ON WHICH AN INCREASE OF PAY IS CLAIMED.

26. Many of the witnesses stated, as an additional ground for claiming an increase of pay, that their responsibilities and duties have largely increased during the last twenty years owing to additional laws passed during that period, and which they have to enforce. Other witnesses stated that in Ireland the Constabulary perform, without additional remuneration, duties that in England are carried out by the Excise or civilians.

The principal statutes enforceable by the Police passed since 1882 are the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, Explosives Act, 1883, Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. The additional duties imposed on the Police in Ireland by these Acts of Parliament must be small, and the argument founded on them does not impress us.

Many of what may be called extra duties which are performed by the Constabulary in Ireland, are in England also performed by the Police, and in many cases without extra remuneration. What appears to be exceptional in Ireland is the employment of the Police in the collection of Agricultural Statistics and in the taking of the Census. As only a comparatively small proportion of the Force is engaged on either duty, and as the taking of the Census occurs only once every ten years, it is obvious that neither of these employments can be looked upon as a ground for increasing the pay of the Force at large.

When the proportion of Police to population is so much larger in Ireland than it is in England or in Scotland, it is only reasonable to expect that the Irish Police should perform such duties as those referred to, duties which it would be impossible for the English or Scottish Police to undertake owing to their smaller numbers in proportion to population, and the immensely larger area of their respective districts.

In any case, these extra duties are not discharged by the Police in Ireland without cost to the public, the men engaged on them receive allowances which, as it appears from the evidence given before us, are not spent upon the duty, and may therefore be looked upon as remuneration.

COMPARISON BETWEEN IRISH CONSTABULARY AND POLICE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

27. The next matter for consideration is the comparison which the Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary have instituted between themselves and the best paid English Police Forces. Witnesses asserted that the duties of the Irish Constabulary are more dangerous, more important, require more intelligence, and involve greater responsibility than those of any other Police Force in the United Kingdom, and that they, therefore, should be as well paid as the best paid English Forces. Some witnesses went so far as to say, no doubt, through ignorance of the facts, that the Royal Irish Constabulary is the worst paid Police Force in the Kingdom.

In Great Britain, each county, each city, and certain boroughs have separate and distinct Police Forces. The Exchequer contributes one-half of the cost of the pay and clothing of each Police Force, such contributions being dependent upon the certificate of a Secretary of State that the Force has been maintained in a state of efficiency in point of numbers and discipline. This certificate is based on the report of one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary. The remainder of the cost is defrayed from the local rates.

As the Royal Irish Constabulary is mainly a rural force, it appears to be more reasonable to compare them with the County Forces of Great Britain than with the Police of a few selected cities in England. We shall hereafter compare the rates of pay and allowances of the Constabulary in Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork with those of the Police in certain cities and towns in Great Britain.

County Police Forces in Great Britain.

28. There are forty-five County Police Forces in England; there is a statutable deduction of not exceeding 2½ per cent. from pay for superannuation purposes. The maximum pay of the Constables in seventeen of

Appendix
VII.

Evidence,
Qs.
2510-17,
8524.

these Forces, after the deduction for superannuation, ranges from 23s. 1d. per week to 26s. 9d. per week. The maximum pay of a Constable in Ireland is 27s. per week. In eight English Counties the Constables receive a few pence more per week than a Constable in the Irish Constabulary; in twelve Counties they receive from 1s. to 2s. more per week, and in eight other Counties from 2s. 7d. to 4s. 3d. more per week; these eight last quoted Counties are the centres of active mining or manufacturing industries where wages are high.

In England fifty-nine boroughs, ranging from 10,000 to 59,000 inhabitants, are policed by the Forces of the counties within the borders of which they lie.

There are thirty-one County Police Forces in Scotland. Police pay there, as in England, is subjected to the deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation.

The figures now quoted are the maximum weekly rates of pay of the Constables of these Forces, less that deduction—viz., in one Force, 25s. 7d.; in two, 26s. 2d.; in one, 26s. 9d.; in one, 27s. 3d.; in five, 27s. 4d.; in four, 27s. 10d.; in three, 28s. 5d.; in twelve, 29s.; and in two 30s. 2d. In Scotland boot allowance is included in pay.

In Scotland nine burghs, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 30,000, are policed by the County Forces.

In Ireland there are eleven towns of from 10,000 to 46,000 inhabitants which are policed by the Royal Irish Constabulary without extra allowances.

In both England and Scotland the Sergeant's pay is higher in proportion to that of the Constable's than is the case in the Royal Irish Constabulary; in those countries the greater responsibility attaching to the rank of Sergeant appears to be more fully recognised.

City and Borough Police Forces in Great Britain.

29. We now compare the pay and allowances of the Constabulary in Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork with those of the Police in certain cities and boroughs in England and Scotland. It has been ascertained that the special allowances in Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork amount, on an average, to 2s. 9d. per week per man; therefore, the maximum pay and allowances, with boot money, of the various ranks in those cities amount to—For Head Constables, 43s. 3d. per week; for Sergeants, 34s. 3d.; for Acting Sergeants, 31s. 3d.; and for Constables, 30s. 3d. These rates are exclusive of the lodging allowance to married men living out of barracks. Appendix II.

In Glasgow, a larger city than Belfast, but of somewhat the same character, an Inspector's maximum pay, after ten years in the rank, is 43s. 2d. per week; a Sergeant's maximum pay is 34s. 7d. per week; and a Constable's maximum pay is 29s. 11d. per week—that is, in each case, after the deduction for superannuation. Boot money is included in the pay. In Glasgow, houses are provided for 102 married men, who pay for them from £3 to £12 per annum rent, 134 single men are accommodated in barracks, for which they pay 1s. 9d. each per week; that is, 236 men, out of a total force of 1,360 men, are provided with quarters, for which they pay rent. The remaining 1,124 men find their own lodgings, and receive no rent assistance nor allowance. Half pay is deducted when on the sick list, and there is no free medical attendance. It is obvious, in view of the foregoing figures and facts, that the Police in Belfast are financially better off than those in Glasgow, taking into account that the rent payable for public quarters in Belfast is only £2 12s. per annum, and that to the men not so accommodated, an allowance is made of £2 12s. per annum as a rent assistance. The free medical attendance, which is supplied to all men of the Irish Constabulary, and to the families of married men, represents at least 6d. per week added to pay. The comparison in the case of Belfast and Glasgow applies with greater force to Londonderry and Cork, the population of neither of which approaches that of Glasgow. It is true that the special allowances in the Irish cities do not count for pension, but this is fully balanced by the fact that the Scottish pension scale is greatly inferior to that of the Irish Constabulary. Report of H. M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland for 1900, page 154.
Appendix II.
Appendix XI.

In Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, an Inspector's maximum pay, after deduction of the percentage for superannuation, is 48s. 9d. per week, and in Birkenhead, 43s. 10d. In Newcastle-on-Tyne,

Liverpool, Leeds, and Birkenhead a Sergeant's maximum pay, after deduction for superannuation, is 41s. per week, and in Manchester and Birmingham 39s. per week. In Manchester a Constable's maximum pay, after the usual deduction for superannuation, is 32s. 9d. per week; in Liverpool, 32s. 3d.; in Birkenhead and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 32s. 2d.; in Leeds and Birmingham, 31s. 2d.

30. The English and Scottish Constables have the advantage of attaining their maximum pay at a shorter service than is the case in the Irish Constabulary. In Scotland the final increment, except in a few cases, is reached at eight years' service—in England, in most instances, at fifteen years' service.

Allowances and Deductions from Pay in Great Britain.

31. The allowances and the deductions from pay vary considerably in both the City and County Police Forces in Great Britain. In some of the County Forces the Local Authorities provide houses for the married men, and charge them a rent varying from £4 to £6 per annum. In the case of Inspectors the rents are higher. In many places, both in cities and counties, a rent assistance is given to married men not provided with quarters; that is, where the rent is above a certain figure the Local Authority either pays the excess, or gives a fixed allowance per week. In some places neither a lodging allowance nor rent assistance is given. In many Forces single men have to find their own lodgings and receive no allowance, or if they are accommodated in a station house, a deduction from pay is made. The systems in vogue in the various British Police Forces for the lodging of the men vary so very greatly that it is impossible to contrast them as a whole with the fixed and uniform system established in Ireland.

32. In Great Britain in the large majority of instances the Police have to provide their own medical attendance; in no case where it is supplied does it include attendance for the man's wife or family.

Deductions from pay during sickness prevail in many of the English and in some of the Scottish Forces.

33. Although the pay of the Police in some counties and in the leading cities of England is higher than that of the Irish Constabulary, it does not necessarily follow that the men of the latter Force are financially in an inferior position. It is a well known fact that in the cities of England and in the densely populated manufacturing districts, the cost of living is higher than in any part of Ireland. The Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne gave it as his opinion that the cost of living there is 20 per cent. higher than in Belfast, in which city he had served as a District Inspector. In the mining and manufacturing counties in England, and in the large cities and towns, house rents are high and accommodation difficult to obtain. This latter fact often compels Policemen to live at a considerable distance from their stations, thereby entailing a daily charge for locomotion.

Evidence
Q. 376.

Prospects of Promotion in Ireland and in Great Britain.

34. An advantage of a very marked and important character which the Constables of the Irish Constabulary enjoy in comparison with those of the English and Scottish Forces is the much greater prospect of promotion in Ireland. Owing to the smallness of the Police sub-districts, and consequently large number of Police Stations in charge of Sergeants, the proportion of Sergeants to Constables is very much greater than it is in Great Britain. In Wales and in England, outside London, there were, on the 29th September, 1900, 3,321 Sergeants, and 23,020 Constables, being a proportion of one Sergeant to close on seven Constables. In Scotland, on the 31st December, 1900, there were 441 Sergeants and 3,921 Constables, being a proportion of one Sergeant to almost nine Constables.

In the Royal Irish Constabulary there are 1,859 Sergeants, 451 Acting-Sergeants, and 8,380 Constables, that is a proportion of one Sergeant, or

Acting-Sergeant, to 3½ Constables. We include Acting-Sergeants, as there is an increase of pay attached to the rank, and the holder is certain of further advancement, unless found inefficient or otherwise unfit. In England Acting Sergeants, where the rank is a probationary one, receive only Constables' pay, and are therefore not included in the foregoing figures.

Evidence,
Qs. 388-90,
2069-72,
2237-41,
3354-6.

On a comparison of the proportions of Sergeants to Constables in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, it will be seen that the prospects of promotion for the Constables of the Irish Constabulary are almost double those of the men of that rank in England and Wales, and nearly treble those of the Constables in Scotland. These facts considerably enhance the value of the Constable's position in Ireland. In England, and of course to a greater extent in Scotland, many men well qualified for promotion can never hope to attain it owing to the small number of Sergeants' posts available.

The Return in Appendix V. shows that, in the year 1877, 868 men joined the Irish Constabulary, of these 332 remained in the Force up to the 31st March last; they had not yet reached the stage at which they could voluntarily retire, namely, the completion of 25 years' service. Of the 332 men only 107 had remained in the rank of Constable, 225 had become either Head-Constables, Sergeants, or Acting-Sergeants.

Appendix
V.

In the two years 1878-9, 1,484 men joined the Force, and on the 31st March last 589 of them were still serving. Of these only 192 had remained in the rank of Constable, 397 had reached a higher rank.

These figures clearly prove the remarkable fact that two out of every three men in the Force of from 22 to 24 years' service have attained promotion.

DUTIES OF POLICE IN IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN.

35. We have now to deal with the statement that the duties of the Royal Irish Constabulary are more severe, more important, require more intelligence, and involve greater responsibility than those of any other Police Force in the United Kingdom. In disturbed localities and at periods of exceptional excitement the duties of the Police in Ireland are severe, but not necessarily more so than those of the Police in Great Britain under similar circumstances. Trade strikes on a large scale and other labour troubles produce in England at times much the same condition of affairs as the agrarian and sectarian disputes in Ireland. Agrarian crime has steadily decreased, sectarian excitement is confined to almost one province in Ireland, and (at least at present) in the large majority of the Irish counties the duties of the Police are not of a severe character. Political agitation keeps and has kept the Irish Constabulary on the alert, but it must be borne in mind that in Ireland there is practically no professional criminal class.

Evidence,
Qs. 7944-
7974.

36. The hours for out-door duty for the County Police Forces in Great Britain are much longer than those for the Constabulary in Ireland. In Great Britain the minimum number of hours varies from eight to ten; in the Irish Constabulary the minimum time in the counties is six hours. An impression appears to prevail amongst the men of that Force that an English policeman is free to do as he likes when he has performed his fixed turn of duty. The evidence of the English Chief Constables shows that this is not so; the men in the County Forces must be always available for duty. In the Cities and Boroughs, owing to the larger number of men and permanently fixed hours for duty, a Constable can more freely dispose of his spare time, but he must nevertheless be available for duty if required.

Evidence,
Qs. 2156,
7931,
8603-9.

Evidence,
Qs. 2012-4,
2177-8,
3422-4,
5156, 7931-
3, 8614-7,
8998-9,
9486.

37. The importance of Police duty depends on the condition and circumstances of the locality; in parts of Ireland the Police are discharging more important duties than the Police in parts of England, and the Police in the wealthy manufacturing districts of England are discharging more important duties than the Constabulary in the greater portion of Ireland.

The discharge of Police duty in Ireland, as in all other countries, requires a certain amount of intelligence. We are satisfied that the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary discharge their duties with the intelligence which they

possess in common with their countrymen, but we cannot look upon that fact as affording a ground for a general increase of pay. There is a system of rewards for men who display more professional intelligence than is to be expected from a zealous and efficient member of the Force.

38. We are unable to accept the statement that the discharge of police duty involves greater responsibility in Ireland than in England; the contrary appears to be the fact. Patrolling is the chief duty of the Police in both countries. In Ireland all patrols, in the daytime as well as at night, consist of not less than two men; in England, as well as in the rest of Great Britain, the Police patrol singly, both by night and day. It is only on very special occasions that a patrol is strengthened by a second man, and that only at night. It is therefore evident that individual responsibility is not so great in the Irish Constabulary as it is in the Police Forces of Great Britain. Single patrolling, at night especially, not only involves much greater individual responsibility than double patrolling, but it is also more dangerous and more irksome. In Ireland a Policeman on duty, except when doing "beat" by day in the cities, has always a companion.

39. Some of the witnesses asserted that the duties of the Irish Constabulary are more dangerous than those of the Police in England. We are not in possession of statistics showing the retirements from the English Forces caused by injuries received in the execution of duty. In the Royal Irish Constabulary, during the last ten years, only seven men have retired from the Force owing to injuries so received, that is not one per year out of a Force varying from 12,000 to 10,000 men. It would appear that the proportion in England is much higher. The Chief Constable of West Yorkshire stated in evidence that the duties of the Police in his county are very arduous and involve very great risks, that he has had several men murdered during his twenty-five years' connection with his Force. In Birmingham, which has a Force of 700 men, pensions are being paid to five men, who retired during the last ten years owing to injuries received on duty. In 1897 a Constable was killed on duty in that city.

The crime of burglary, which is so common in England, also adds considerably to the danger attached to the discharge of Police duties in that country. It is a well known fact that on many occasions Policemen in England, in encounters, often single-handed, with armed burglars, have either lost their lives or have been so injured as to become permanently disabled.

CAUSES OF VARIATION IN PAY OF POLICE FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

40. We have compared certain City Forces in Ireland with City Forces in Great Britain, and the main body of the Royal Irish Constabulary with the County Forces in Great Britain. We cannot accept the theory that a Police Force which is discharging mainly rural duties, no matter how high a character it bears, should be compared as to pay with the Forces of large and important cities, either in England or elsewhere. The nature of the duties, the cost of living, and the general conditions of service, are entirely different.

It is now necessary to examine into the reasons why the rates of pay of some Police Forces in Great Britain are higher, not only than those of the Irish Constabulary, but also than the rates of pay of other Police Forces in Great Britain.

It has been conclusively shown by the evidence given before us, and before the Committee of Inquiry of 1882, that the rates of pay of the Police Forces in Great Britain are ruled by the cost of labour in the respective localities. In the purely agricultural counties the pay of the Police is low; in the manufacturing and mining counties it is higher. The rates of pay are not dependent on the efficiency of the Forces, or on the nature of the duties they discharge.

41. On this subject it will be instructive to quote the average weekly earnings of ordinary labourers in the United Kingdom in 1898, taken from Mr. Wilson Fox's "Report on the Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom," published by the Board of Trade (Labour Depart-

Appendix
X.

Evidence,
Qs. 7927-
28.

ment) last year. The following were the rates in various localities:—
 Lanarkshire, 21s. 5d.; Durham, 20s. 9d.; Northumberland, 20s. 2d.; Lancashire, 19s. 4d.; Glamorganshire, 19s. 1d.; Cumberland and Westmoreland, 18s. 9d.; Yorkshire, W.R., 18s. 7d.; Perthshire, 18s. 2d.; Aberdeenshire, 17s. 11d.; Lincolnshire, 17s. 9d.; Shropshire, 17s. 5d.; Carnarvonshire, 17s. 2d.; Cornwall, 16s. 7d.; Devonshire, 16s. 4d.; Bedfordshire, 16s. 2d.; Gloucestershire, 15s. 1d.; Wiltshire 15s.; Dublin County, 12s. 7d.; Co. Down, 12s. 5d.; Co. Carlow, 10s. 8d.; Co. Cavan, 9s. 9d.; Co. Mayo, 8s. 7d. These figures indicate very clearly the widely different conditions prevailing in various parts of the United Kingdom.

Map.
Appendix
XVI.

The gradations in Police pay in England, Wales, and Scotland follow very closely the gradations in the weekly earnings of the ordinary labourers in the respective localities. If the operation of that principle extended to Ireland the pay of the Irish Constabulary would be lower than that of the lowest paid Force in Great Britain.

The maximum pay of the Constables in the County Police Forces in Great Britain exceed the wages of the ordinary labourers in their respective Counties by from 9s. to 13s. per week. The maximum pay of a Constable in the Irish Constabulary, viz., 27s. per week, exceeds the wages of ordinary labourers in Ireland by from 14s. to 18s. per week.

42. As stated in the Memorials the pay of several of the English Police Forces has been increased during the last twenty years; but it is clear from the evidence of the English Chief Constables that these increases were necessitated by the fact that the Local Authorities found they were unable to fill vacancies in their Forces, or to retain their men at the then existing rates of pay. Some of these increases took place at short intervals owing to a rapid recurrence of the same cause.

Evidence,
Qs. 8956-9
7875-7.

43. In England in 1899, the last year as to which the information has been published, there were, exclusive of the two London Police Forces, 961 resignations out of 27,719 men, or almost 3½ per cent. In Scotland, in the year 1900, there were 469 resignations out of a total Force of 5,151 men, that is over 9 per cent.

Constabulary
Reports,
England,
1899.
Constabulary
Reports,
Scotland,
1900.

In Ireland in 1900 the resignations from the Royal Irish Constabulary did not reach 1 per cent., although it was in that year that members of the Force resigned on volunteering for service in South Africa. In Scotland great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits. His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for that country stated in his evidence that the Police Authorities there have, as a rule, to advertise for recruits, and sometimes unsuccessfully; the same difficulty exists in many parts of England.

Evidence,
Q. 1962-69.

In the Royal Irish Constabulary the resignations are few, and the supply of recruits is amply sufficient. During the ten years 1891-1900, there were 767 resignations—that is, an average of 76·7 resignations per year in a Force of from 12,293 men in 1891 to 10,921 in 1900. In 1895 the resignations fell as low as 56 in 11,726 men—that is, less than one half per cent. In only a single year did they reach one per cent.—namely, in 1891, when 121 men resigned out of a Force of 12,293 men.

Appendix
VI.

For the ten years mentioned the average number of candidates enrolled in each year was 690, the highest numbers being 1,129 in 1894, 981 in 1895, 863 in 1899, and 746 last year. During the decade the Force has been reduced by 1,351 men. Of the 6,900 candidates enrolled, no less than 940 were sons of members or ex-members of the Constabulary, and were therefore in a position to know accurately the nature of the life and the conditions of service.

Appendix
VI.

The total number of candidates awaiting appointment to the Force on the 31st December last was 908.

Appendix
VI.

The foregoing statistics clearly indicate that service in the Royal Irish Constabulary is one of the best and most attractive employments in the country.

44. The claim of the men of the Irish Constabulary that they should be paid as well as the best-paid Forces in England really amounts to an assertion that the pay of Police in Ireland should be ruled, not by conditions prevailing

in Ireland, but by the widely different conditions which happen to prevail in a few selected localities in England—in other words, that the rates of pay in Ireland should be raised because the cost of labour is high in such places as Lancashire or Durham.

The fact that the Royal Irish Constabulary deservedly bears, and has borne for many years, a high reputation for discipline and efficiency, does not appear to us to afford an adequate ground for fixing for it rates of pay in excess of those at which suitable recruits can be procured and retained in the service. If the general principles which rule the rates of pay of the Police Forces of Great Britain were to be strictly applied to the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary, it would probably be not as high as it now is.

45. We do not suggest that Police pay in Ireland—a mainly agricultural country where wages are low—should be regulated solely by the law of supply and demand. We believe that the rates of pay as at present fixed are sufficient to attract an excellent class of recruits to the Force, and to maintain them while in it in the condition of comfort and independence which is necessary in order to ensure the efficient discharge of the duties of their position.

46. We are, however, of opinion that there should be a somewhat greater difference between the pay of Sergeants and Constables, and between the pay of First Grade Sergeants and the junior Head Constables, and that Head Constables, Sergeants, and Acting-Sergeants in charge of stations should have an extra allowance, in view of their increased work and greater responsibility. We also think that a Constable should arrive at his maximum pay at an earlier service.

REPRESENTATIONS AS TO PENSIONS.

47. The claims of the representatives of the Force as to pensions followed those generally set forth in the various Memorials. Some witnesses asked that pay for purposes of pension should include allowance for lodging, estimated value of clothing, and allowance paid to doctors for medical attendance.

It was also claimed that service at which a pension could be obtained, of course on medical certificate, should commence at ten years instead of fifteen as at present; pension in all cases to be calculated on the pay at the date of retirement, and not on the average pay of the preceding three years.

The scales of pensions suggested in the Memorials are far beyond any pension scale known in the public service of the present day.

48. The principal ground on which such a large increase of the pension rates is claimed is the alleged difficulty Pensioners from the Force meet with in obtaining employment owing to the fact of their having served the Government. It is unquestionable that in parts of Ireland certain public bodies are unwilling to employ Police pensioners, but the number of posts at the disposal of these bodies is very limited, and it is quite possible that the feeling which inspires such action may not be of a lasting character.

It would be obviously impossible to establish an exceptional Pension Scale for the Royal Irish Constabulary in order to meet a condition of affairs which prevails only in parts of Ireland, and which is not necessarily of a permanent nature.

Appendix XII.

In Ireland, outside Dublin, there are 5,553 Constabulary Pensioners. Of these more than 50 per cent. are employed, that is 1,572 are in business for themselves, and 1,279 are in situations. It is to be assumed that of the 2,702 unemployed pensioners, many are men of advanced age and unfit for work.

Evidence,
Q. 1488,
3430-4,
5107.

The chief cause of the difficulty which pensioners meet with in getting employment is the fact that there is a strong feeling amongst the wage-earning classes that men in receipt of pensions compete unfairly with ordinary workers in being able to sell their labour at a lower price. This feeling prevails in Great Britain as well as in Ireland, but, more especially in Ireland, as there being no limit of age for retirement in the Irish Constabulary, members of that Force are enabled to retire on pension at an early age when they are physically as fit for work as at any period of their service.

Evidence,
Q. 1640.

49. In the ten years ending 30th November, 1900, 460 men of under 45 years of age retired from the Force, viz., 13 Head Constables, 242 Sergeants, and 205 Acting Sergeants and Constables. Appendix X.

There are, at present, 588 Head Constables on the pension list, the number in the Force being 252. Estimates for 1901-2, page 331.

There are 2,826 Sergeants on the pension list: the number in the Force is 1,859.

The pay for 1901-2 of the Head Constables and Sergeants in the Force amounts to £171,046; the charge for pensions to Ex-Head Constables and Sergeants for the same year is £207,906.

The cause of the non-effective being so largely in excess of the effective charge is of course due to the fact that the members of the Irish Constabulary are allowed to retire at such early ages.

Pension Scales in Great Britain.

50. In Scotland no member of a Police Force can reckon service for pension before twenty-one years of age, nor can he retire if a Sergeant or Constable before fifty-five years of age, or if an Inspector before sixty years of age, and to attain the maximum pension of two-thirds of pay he must serve for thirty-four years. Appendix IX.
Evidence, 1940-6.

In England the pension scale is more favourable; most of the Local Authorities have adopted the maximum scale prescribed by the Police (England) Act, 1890, viz., thirty-one fiftieths of pay on completion of 25 years' service, and the maximum pension of two-thirds of pay on completion of 26 years' service. Appendix IX.

In many places in England, however, the Local Authorities have adopted an age limit for retirement, varying from 50 to 55 years for Sergeants and Constables, and up to 60 years of age for men above the rank of Sergeant.

His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for the Northern District of England, in his report for the year 1900, says:—

There is a strong feeling in many places to guard against the retirement of men as soon as they have, by their length of service, earned their pensions, and in consequence, several boroughs and some counties have re-adopted a future age limit; in some places, of 52 years for Constables and Sergeants, and of 55 years for Officers.

The maximum pension in Ireland, as in England, is two-thirds of pay, but this maximum is obtainable in England three years sooner than in Ireland, and the scale of pensions on retirement at 25 years' service is one-fiftieth better in England than in Ireland. On the other hand, in England the adoption of even the lowest age limit, that is fifty years of age, precludes a Sergeant or Constable from taking advantage of optional retirement on completion of 25 years' service, unless he happened to have joined the Force at, or later, than 25 years of age, and a man joining at 21 years of age should serve for 29 years to obtain his maximum pension of two-thirds of pay. Appendix IX.

In no branch of the Civil Service is a larger pension given than two-thirds of pay, and in the ordinary Civil Service that scale is not attained until after the completion of 40 years' service.

If the English scale were applied to Ireland, without age limits, many members of the Irish Constabulary could retire on their highest pension at the age of 44 years and upwards, as recruits who are sons of members of the Force are accepted at the age of 18, and other recruits at 19 years of age, and commence to count service for pension at those ages. There are, in fact, men now serving in the Force who joined at an earlier age than 18 years.

In England retirements do not take place at such early ages, even where there is no age limit for retirement, owing either to the adoption of the rule as to not reckoning service for pension before twenty-one years of age, or to the fact that recruits in most Police Forces are not accepted until they have attained that age.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES TO POLICEMEN IN IRELAND.

51. A statutable provision, peculiar to Ireland, as to compensation—payable from the county rates—to Peace Officers injured in bringing offenders to justice, confers on the Irish Policeman a pecuniary advantage not open to the men of the English and Scottish Forces. Several members of the Irish Evidence, Q. 394.
6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, sec. 106.

Constabulary who have received such compensation, amounting in some cases to several hundreds of pounds, are still serving in the Force, their injuries not having been of such a serious nature as to necessitate their retirement.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS IN IRELAND AND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

52. The claims in the Memorials as to pensions to widows and allowances to children were supported generally by the men's representatives, who appeared to be unaware that the widows and children of the men of the Irish Constabulary have advantages in this respect which do not obtain in the Police Forces of England or Scotland.

In Ireland the widow of a Policeman of over 15 years' service, even when her husband has died from natural causes, is entitled to a pension of £10 a year for life, or until she re-marries, and his children, if any, to an allowance of £2 10s. a year each up to fifteen years of age.

If a Policeman in Great Britain, or a person in ordinary civil life, desired to secure such a pension for his widow and such allowances for his children, he would have to pay an annual premium varying of course according to his own or his wife's age, and the number and ages of his children; but, in the case of an average sized family, not likely to be a lesser sum than £5 or £6 per annum.

A woman of 40 years of age, to purchase in an Insurance office an annuity of £10 per annum, would have to pay a capital sum of about £197.

In England pensions are granted to widows and allowances to children only when the husband has been killed in the execution of his duty, or has died from injuries received in the execution of his duty, and are not to exceed for the widows of Sergeants and Constables £15 per annum, and for their children £2 10s. per annum.

It would be unreasonable that the widow of a Sergeant or Constable of the Irish Constabulary, who has died from natural causes, should receive a pension of £20 a year, as is claimed in some of the Memorials, when the pension to the widow of an English Sergeant or Constable killed in the execution of his duty is limited to £15 a year. In England the children of a Sergeant or Constable killed in the execution of his duty do not receive a larger allowance than the children of an Irish Policeman who dies from natural causes.

In Ireland, under the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 116, sect. 106, already quoted, the widow of a peace officer killed in bringing offenders to justice, can claim and obtain a considerable sum of money as compensation for the loss of her husband.

We do not recommend any alteration in the statutable provisions affecting the widows and children of deceased members of the Irish Constabulary. It is obvious that they are of a much more generous and advantageous character than those contained in the English and Scottish Pension Acts.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY PENSION CHARGE.

53. The dimensions to which the Irish Constabulary pension charge has reached is a matter for grave consideration. For the financial year 1901-2 it amounts, for the pensioned Head and other Constables alone, to the sum of £338,277, and in the absence of an age limit for retirement, and under the present system of recruiting, there is no prospect of its diminution.

54. Whether it is considered desirable or not to amend the Irish Pension scale, we are strongly of opinion that any legislative measure which may be brought in dealing with the Irish Constabulary should contain a provision establishing an age limit of at least 50 years of age before which no future member of the Force could retire.

To deal with the situation pending legislation, we recommend that the minimum age at which recruits are admitted to the Force should be raised to 21 years; this will, at least, obviate voluntary retirements before 46 years of age.

Appendix
III.

Evidence,
382-4,
2088-7,
2144, 7911,
9013-5.

Evidence,
Qs. 1640,
1940-7,
2137-9,
3289-91,
3455, 6765,
6770-1,
7192, 8601.

CALCULATION OF PAY FOR PENSION.

55. The provision as to calculating pension on the average of the annual pay received during the three years preceding retirement, is a necessary one; it is also contained in the Police (England) Act, 1890. If pension were calculated on the pay at the date of retirement, a member of a Police Force, if over 25 years' service, could immediately, on attaining a higher rank, retire on the basis of the higher pay of that rank. Part III,
sec. 11,
par. C.

We cannot recommend, as is asked in some of the Memorials, that the lodging allowance, which is payable to married men only so long as they cannot be accommodated in Barracks, should be included in pay for purposes of pension. The inclusion of the estimated value of clothing and of medical attendance would be absolutely without precedent.

ALLOWANCES.

56. As already stated, the elected witnesses ignored the references in the Memorials to the subject of allowances. When questioned as to them they stated they were instructed not to make any representations as to allowances, but to confine themselves to the questions of pay and pension.

Lodging Allowance.

57. Although the elected witnesses made no representations on the subject of the lodging allowance, we are satisfied from the evidence of Officers of the Force that the inadequacy of that allowance was the main, if not the only, cause of dissatisfaction in the Force up to the beginning of this year. We therefore feel bound to deal with the question at some length. Evidence,
Qs. 1652-3,
6526-34.

We have received Returns from the Constabulary Authorities showing that 3,235 married men of the Force provide themselves with houses or lodgings. Appendix
VIII.

Those of them who are of over ten years' service receive a lodging allowance, as a rent assistance, of 1s. per week.

The rents paid are as follows :—

191 men	pay 2s. or under per week.
985 "	pay from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week.
864 "	pay from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per week.
654 "	pay from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per week.
275 "	pay from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per week.
173 "	pay from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per week.
47 "	pay from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per week.
24 "	pay from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per week.
20 "	pay from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per week.
1 man	pays 11s. per week.
1 "	pays 11s. 6d. per week.

The 191 men who pay 2s. or under per week as rent are financially either as well off, or are better off, than the married men accommodated in Barracks.

The raising of the lodging allowance to 2s. per week would place in the same category 985 men more, if they are of over ten years' service; that is, the 1,176 men who pay 3s. or under per week as rent would be financially either as well off, or would be better off, than the men accommodated in Barracks so far as their rent fell below 3s. per week.

The 1,518 men who pay from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week rent, if in receipt of a 2s. per week lodging allowance, would be financially worse off than the men in Barracks by from 6d. to 2s. per week, and the 448 men who pay from 5s. 6d. to 7s. per week, would, if over the ten years' limit of service, be from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per week worse off than the men in Barracks.

The 93 men who pay from 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per week as rent, may be looked upon as exceptionally circumstanced. It is certain that such rents are paid by men who are not dependent on their ordinary pay and allowances, and may therefore be excluded from special consideration.

We recognise the difficulty of fixing, as an assistance towards rent, a lodging allowance which would either cover, or more than cover, the rents paid by 1,176 out of 3,325 men.

It is, however, probable that a considerable proportion of the men who pay 3s. per week and under as rent are either Constables of under ten years' service, who do not receive lodging allowance, and who at the beginning of their married lives pay small rents, or are men who being on one of the lower rates of pay, and in view of the comparative smallness of the present lodging allowance, have taken inferior houses. On these grounds we consider that it would not be unreasonable to increase the lodging allowance to 2s. per week.

Allowance for making up Uniform Clothing.

58. We consider that the present allowance for making up uniform clothing, which has been proved to be insufficient, should be increased to such a sum as will ensure uniform being supplied to the men of the various ranks free of cost, as it is supposed to be.

Transfer Expenses of Married Men.

59. Some of the Memorials ask that the expenses of moving the families and furniture of married men who are transferred for the benefit of the public service, and not on punishment, should be a public charge. Under the existing regulations this is so as regards furniture, a fact of which the Memorialists appear to have been unaware. We consider that in all transfers where a married man's own travelling expenses are paid, the travelling expenses of his wife and children should also be defrayed at public cost.

Married Men on Temporary Transfer.

60. Married men sent on temporary transfer, and thereby separated from their families, appear to suffer pecuniary loss which is far from being recouped by the existing allowance of 6d. per night for seven nights. We are of opinion that it would not be unreasonable that men so circumstanced should receive a separation allowance of 1s. per day for a period not exceeding one month.

Subsistence Allowances.

61. It has not been sufficiently shown in evidence that the present subsistence allowances are inadequate for the purposes for which they are granted.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY FOR ACCOMMODATION IN BARRACKS.

62. The statement in some of the Memorials, repeated by various witnesses, to the effect that the men of the Force are paying rent for buildings which are Government offices and used for public purposes, namely, for offices, stores, and "lockups," is not supported by the facts.

The total deductions from pay in the year 1900-1 for accommodation in Barracks was £18,000. The rent of the Constabulary Barracks in Ireland for the same year was £33,552; rates and other charges bring the total cost to over £40,000 per annum. Therefore the deduction from the pay of the men does not cover half of the cost of the buildings in which they are accommodated. In the Police Forces of England deductions are made from pay for accommodation in Stations or County houses.

We do not see any valid reasons why the men of the Irish Constabulary should be specially exempted from this deduction, and we are, therefore, unable to recommend that the statutable provision on the subject should be repealed.

THE RANK OF ACTING SERGEANT.

63. The elected witnesses generally supported the claim in the Memorials that the rank of Acting Sergeant should be abolished, on the ground that men of that rank perform the duties of Sergeants, and should, therefore, hold the same rank and receive the same pay.

The grade of Acting Sergeant is preparatory to promotion to the higher rank; the pay attached to the post is 28s. per week, that is 6s. per week more than a Constable of seven years' service, 4s. per week more than a Constable of twelve years' service, and 1s. per week more than a Constable of

over twenty years' service. A Constable promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant at an early service, as many are, receives a material increase of pay. Appendix IV.

We consider that the rank is a useful one in the Irish Constabulary, and we recommend that it be retained.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE FUND (BENEFIT BRANCH).

64. The statements in some of the Memorials as to the Constabulary Force Fund (Benefit Branch) were not supported by the representatives of the men.

Of all the witnesses examined only two or three referred to the subject. We, therefore, have no grounds for believing that any general dissatisfaction exists in the Force as to the administration of the Fund.

One witness asked that there should be a yearly audit of the accounts.

The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt hold the accumulated capital of the Fund. The subscribers to it are confined to members of the Force who joined before the 18th June, 1883.

Evidence,
Q. 7834.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

65. Having now concluded our observations on the various Memorials, and on the evidence given before us by the representatives of the Force, we beg to submit the following recommendations for the consideration of Your Excellency and the Government.

We divide our recommendations into two classes :—

1st.—Those which would entail legislation.

2nd.—Those which do not require an appeal to Parliament.

Recommendations entailing Legislation.

66.—I. That Constables of over nine years' service should receive their existing increments of pay at the following periods :—

	s.	d.
9 to 11 years' service, . . .	24	0 per week.
11 to 13 years' service, . . .	25	0 per week.
13 to 15 years' service, . . .	26	0 per week.
15 years' service and over, . . .	27	0 per week.

II. That the rates of pay of Sergeants be increased as follows :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sergeants over 4 years in rank from	31	0	to	32 0 per week.
Sergeants under 4 years in rank from	29	0	to	30 0 per week.

III. That the 3rd grade for Head Constables be abolished, the initial salary of the rank to be that of the 2nd grade (£97 10s. per annum), and that the maximum (£104 per annum) be attained after 5 years' service in the rank, instead of 6 years as at present.

67. The changes if carried out would affect, of the men now serving :—

- 1,676 Constables of between 15 and 20 years' service.
- 653 Constables of between 13 and 15 years' service.
- 299 Constables of between 11 and 13 years' service.
- 1,204 Sergeants of over 4 years' in rank.
- 655 Sergeants of under 4 years' in rank.
- 27 Head Constables in their 6th year in rank.
- 81 Head Constables of under 3 years in rank.

Recommendations not entailing Legislation.

68.—IV. That the existing lodging allowance of 1s. per week to married men of all ranks of over ten years' service, who are not accommodated in barracks, be increased to 2s. per week.

V. That Head Constables in charge of stations (including the Head Constable-Major at the Depot) and Sergeants or Acting-Sergeants in charge of stations should receive an allowance of 2s. per week as "charge pay." Owing to the exigencies of the Service or to other causes, members of the Force are not kept continuously in charge of stations; it is therefore necessary that "charge pay" should take the form of an allowance, and not that of pensionable pay.

There are 1,475 stations in charge of Head Constables, Sergeants, or Acting-Sergeants.

VI. That married men separated from their families by temporary transfer should receive a separation allowance of 1s. per day, for a period not exceeding one month.

VII. That the allowance for making up uniform clothing be fixed at such a sum as will ensure its being supplied to the men of the various ranks, free of cost.

VIII. That the expenses of moving the families of married men, who are transferred for the benefit of the public service, and not on punishment, should be defrayed at the public cost.

ESTIMATED ADDITION TO CONSTABULARY VOTE.

69. We estimate that the carrying into effect of our recommendations would entail an addition to the Constabulary Vote of about £33,600 per annum, distributed as follows:—

70. Requiring Legislation—

I. Shortening the periods at which Constables receive increments of pay, . . .	£6,832
II. The addition of 1s. per week to the existing rates of pay of both grades of Sergeant, . . .	£4,833
III. Abolishing 3rd grade of Head Constable, thereby raising the initial salary of the rank to £97 10s. per annum, and the shortening of the period for increment from six to five years, . . .	£700
	<hr/>
	£12,365

71. Without Legislation—

IV. The doubling of the existing lodging allowance, . . .	£8,860
V. The granting of "charge pay" of 2s. per week to Head Constables, Sergeants, and Acting-Sergeants in charge of Stations, . . .	£7,675
VI. The granting of a separation allowance of 1s. per day to married men sent on temporary transfer, about . . .	£700
VII. The increasing of the existing allowance for making up uniform clothing would probably amount to an additional annual charge of . . .	£3,000
VIII. The expenses of moving the families of married men transferred at the public expense, about . . .	£1,000
	<hr/>
Estimated Total Additional Cost, . . .	£33,600

CONCLUSION.

72. Before concluding our Report, we desire to express our appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Committee by the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and his Private Secretary, Mr. E. M. P. Wynne, and the other officers of the Force, in affording us information and facilitating our proceedings.

Our special thanks are due to the officials of the Finance Department of the Constabulary Office, who, under the authority of the Inspector-General, furnished us with much valuable statistical information.

We also desire to express our thanks to His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, and the Chief Constables of Great Britain, for their attendance before the Committee, and their readiness in affording all information required.

We are indebted to the Commissioner of the London City Police for his courtesy in permitting the attendance before us of the Superintendent and Chief Clerk of that Force, who gave important evidence.

The Secretarial work for the Committee has been most satisfactorily discharged by our Secretary, Mr. John T. Drennan, B.L., of the Registration of Titles Office, Dublin. He has shown remarkable skill and industry in the arrangement of business, and in the preparation of numerous and complex documents required in the course of the Inquiry.

Our shorthand writer, Mr. Macartney, supplied us with full and accurate reports of the evidence given before us.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient Servants,

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, *Chairman.*

R. W. A. HOLMES.

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INDEX TO THE EVIDENCE.

NOTE—Numbers marked (A) refer to the evidence of the Head and other Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Numbers marked (B) refer to the evidence of the Officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Numbers marked (C) refer to the evidence of Officers of the English and Scottish Constabulary Forces.

Numbers marked (D) refer to the evidence of other witnesses.

ACTING-SERGEANT :

- (A) 1310-4, 1398-1400, 3080-5, 4450-3, 4706-9, 5680.
- (B) 1616-21, 2547-8, 3712-9, 3811-5, 3829-30, 4816-9, 5589, 6485-6, 6747, 8540-1, 9189.
- (C) 388-90, 2069-72, 2237-41, 3354-6, 3358-61, 5141-3, 7167-70, 8025-6, 8682-3, 9025-9.

AGE LIMIT FOR PENSIONS—See "Pensions."

AGE LIMIT FOR PROMOTION—See "Promotion."

AGE LIMIT FOR RETIREMENT—See "Pensions."

ALLOWANCES :

- (A) 97-8, 1809, 2946.
- (B) 1682.

See also "Belfast," "Boot Money," "Cork," "Fuel," "Lodging," "Londonderry," "Subsistence," "Uniform."

ARTIZANS—See "Pay."

ASSAULTS ON POLICE :

- (A) 227-9, 1301-2, 1367, 2317-9, 3550, 3649-52, 3934, 4365-6, 5884, 8194-7.
- (B) 8435-42.
- (C) 283, 2055-60, 2184-92, 5159, 7926-30, 7943-4, 9033, 9481.

BARRACKS, ACCOMMODATION IN—See "Deductions."

BARRACK RENTS :

- (A) 148-54, 3483, 3627-38.
- (B) 2622-6.

BELFAST :

Duties in—

- (A) 5235-5302, 5316-37.
- (B) 6762-4, 9170-5, 9191-9219.

Extra Allowances in—

- (A) 139, 1262-6, 5185-94, 6852-3, 8198-8200, 8711.
- (B) 2473, 6716-9, 6779-84, 9125-6, 9176-9.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES :

- (A) 7345-9.
- (C) 2052-4, 2121-2, 2251-4.
- (D) 1494-8.

BOOT MONEY :

- (A) 861, 3064-7, 5993, 8072.
- (B) 6742.
- (C) 2081-2, 2126-8, 3296-8, 5058, 7024-5, 7907, 8586.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY, 1872 :

- (A) 1020-8.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY, 1882 :

- (A) 102-132, 1029-46, 1410-22, 1864-5, 3653-9, 6340-1, 7460-5, 8331-42.
- (B) 2466, 2480-2, 3798-3801.

CONSTABULARY FORCE FUND—See "Deductions."

CORK :

Extra Allowances in—

- (A) 1827-30, 7741-2.
- (B) 2474-7, 6511-3, 6573-81.

COST OF LIVING—See "Pay."

CRIME, PREVALENCE OF :

- (A) 212-6, 492-5, 1167-8, 2312-7, 4338-43, 4367-77, 4459-62, 5955, 6229-32.
- (B) 2661-6, 4749-51, 4918-20, 5596-9, 6524-5.
- (C) 280-2, 3185.

CYCLING :

- (A) 1766-9, 4324-32, 4444-6.
- (B) 4787-91.

DEBT, PROCESSES FOR, &c. :

- (A) 714, 772-5, 2387-91, 3544-7, 3558-9, 4551-4, 5351-2, 5950-2, 6370-1, 6841-3, 7779, 9368-70.
- (B) 1629-34, 2561-7, 8402-7, 6425-6, 6791-4.
- (C) 2040, 7988.

DEDUCTIONS from pay of English and Scottish Police Forces :

(1) Barrack Accommodation—

- (A) 116, 1066-7, 1083.
- (C) 291, 1931-6, 2001-9, 2113-4, 2211-8, 3190-1, 3299-300, 5059-60, 7026-8, 7955-6, 7969, 8007-9, 8596-600, 8688-90, 8969-72.

(2) Medical Attendance—

- (C) 8584, 9422-3.
- (3) Sickness—
- (A) 1082-3.
- (C) 371, 2044, 2049-54, 2120, 3193-6, 3348, 7066-7, 7909-10, 8585-6, 8992, 9425-7.

(4) Superannuation—

- (A) 1061-62.
- (C) 268, 1928, 2119, 3192, 7022, 7892, 9421.

DEDUCTIONS from pay of Royal Irish Constabulary :

(1) Barrack Accommodation—

- (A) 115-6, 972-3, 1283-9, 1349, 3501-8, 3627-40, 3660-1, 7461-2, 7737-9, 7835-6, 8068-71.
- (B) 1581-5, 2522-4, 2620-3, 3702-7, 3807-10, 4832-4, 6545-51, 6594-600, 6628-33, 6724-6, 8461-7.

(2) Constabulary Force Fund—

- (A) 24-6, 581, 862-3, 2307, 4249-53, 4435-6, 7229-33, 7441-55, 7834, 8064-7.
- (B) 2639, 2712-4, 4876-8, 4928-9, 6542-4.

DUTIES—Comparison of, with English and Scottish Forces—See "Pay."

Hours of (England)—

- (B) 2680.
- (C) 251-2, 344-9, 2156-83, 3422-4, 7108-12, 7931-41, 8010-5, 8602-17, 8994-9, 9486.

Hours of (Scotland)—

- (C) 2012-15, 5081-9, 5156.

Hours of (Ireland)—

- (A) 80-9, 482-91, 497-500, 564, 632-53, 838-40, 951-2, 1170-85, 1303-4, 1377-80, 1752-61, 1840-6, 2320-33, 2832-53, 2998-3012, 3866-86, 4287, 4599-613, 4711-8, 5001, 5235-302, 5751-4, 5875, 5878-82, 6256-9, 8222-39, 8726-7, 9236-44, 9336.
- (B) 1589-1601, 2676, 3769-71, 6552-6, 8468-77.
(See also "Head Constables" and " Sergeants.")

DUTIES—continued :**Beat Duty—**

- (A) 84-9, 632-53, 838-40, 1001-15, 2409, 2832-44, 5262-98, 7632-9.
(B) 1588, 2682-3, 6762-4.

Patrols—

- (A) 217-22, 567, 1377-80, 1401-3, 1817, 2804-6, 4429-34, 6256-9, 6921-30, 7560-2, 9113-4.
(B) 1588, 1698-9, 2634-6, 2680-1, 6554-6, 6762-4, 8431-4, 8473-86, 8515-9.
(C) 342-3, 3250-3, 7182-5.

Extra Duties under special Acts of Parliament—

- (A) 159, 224-5, 1109, 1160-5, 1256, 1305, 1392-6, 1747-51, 1817-9, 2744, 2767-70, 2796-9, 3547, 4085-90, 4354-5, 4719-24, 5349, 6236-51, 7253-9, 7428, 7719-22, 8202-21.
(B) 1692, 2508-21, 3822-4, 5624-6, 6616-20, 8524-9.
(C) 2016-24, 2152-5, 3361-70, 8039-51, 8691, 9034-5.
(See also "Weights and Measures.")

EMPLOYMENT AFTER HOURS OF DUTY :

- (A) 6290-1, 8731-2.
(C) 352-3, 3383-4, 3419-21, 7063-5, 8633.

FUEL ALLOWANCE :

- (A) 7852-9.

GOOD SERVICE PAY—See "Pay."**GRATUITIES FROM PUBLIC :**

- (A) 5241-9, 8282-6.

HEAD CONSTABLES :**Duties of—**

- (A) 1023-7, 1090-1111, 3489-91, 3526-32, 3663-9, 7366-70, 7497-506, 8793-4.
(B) 1622, 3817-21, 5620-22, 6590-1, 8399-401, 8530-6.
(C) 2221-4, 8010-15.

INJURIES :**Compensation for—**

- (A) 8293-4.
(B) 9216-9.
(C) 394.

LEAVE :

- (A) 90-4, 710-3, 3490, 5419-24.
(B) 2695, 6592-3, 6744-6, 8421-3.
(C) 3329-31, 8023-4, 8623-8, 9036-8, 9477.

LODGING ALLOWANCE :

- (A) 33, 155-8, 739, 861, 1070-6, 1809, 2750-1, 2910-3, 3614-5, 3675-6, 5418.
(B) 1652-4, 2534-9, 2601-6, 2642-4, 4839-41, 4915-7, 5642-6, 5655-7, 6454, 6466-73, 6529-31, 6557-71, 6626-33, 6644-6, 6721-3, 6772-7, 8386-91, 8508-14, 8548.
(C) 269, 2116-8, 7029, 7148-9, 9411, 9456-60.

LONDON CITY POLICE :

(See also "Duties" and "Pay.")

(1) Difficulty in obtaining Lodgings, &c. -

- (A) 44, 4269-86.
(B) 4883-5.
(C) 2270-1, 3197-213, 3239.

(2) Duty, Hours of—

- (C) 3148-81, 3245-9, 3422-4.

(3) Pay of—

- (C) 3215-33, 3226, 3406-12

(4) Promotion—

- (C) 3308-11, 3414.

(5) Retirement from, to join Rural Police Forces—

- (C) 3271-81.

LONDONDERY :**Extra Allowances in—**

- (A) 981-1000, 1051-7, 1262-6, 8198-200, 9230.

MARRIAGE :**Length of Service prior to—**

- (A) 234, 705, 776, 2866-8.
(B) 2540-5, 2631-3, 2716, 4837-8, 6451-4, 8402-5.
(C) 1996-7, 3188-9, 7175-6.

MARRIED MEN :**Increase in Number of—**

- (A) 777-9, 2917.
(B) 4831-8, 5647-54, 6442-50, 6727-8, 8408-10.

Difficulty in living on present pay—

- (A) 35, 501, 1224-6, 1721, 2791-3, 3854, 3887, 5671, 8702.
(C) 2040-1.

Expenditure, Details of—

- (A) 50-8, 654-8, 676-703, 848-78, 1227-9, 1232, 1335-47, 1780-5, 1871-3, 2347-52, 2427-37, 2792-3, 2858-61, 3522, 3535-6, 3898-907, 4295-9, 4517-23, 4550-4, 4954-64, 5219-34, 5224-9, 5744-7, 5859-73, 5904-15, 5946-9, 6079-100, 6217, 6824-8, 7507-12, 7529-43, 7601, 7694-9, 7781-4, 7815-8, 8157-77, 8796-809, 8894-901, 9271-7.
(B) 1657-61, 3789-96, 4766-70.
(C) 314-23, 3312-20,

Rents paid by—

- (A) 16, 99-101, 161-4, 624-9, 730-6, 833, 1123-4, 1832, 2303-5, 2749, 2912-5, 2920-6, 3514-8, 3785-8, 3846-52, 4127, 5303-7, 5707-14, 5849-53, 5975-9, 6062-5, 6214, 6820-1, 7597-8, 8913-4, 9227.
(B) 1570-3, 1654, 2642, 4748, 4762-5, 5525-30, 6402, 6458-65, 6601, 6720, 8509-14, 9165-9.
(C) 2041.

Regulation as to attendance in Barracks—

- (A) 2897-902, 4642-6.
(B) 2684-90, 2693-700.
(C) 345-9.

Wives, Industries or trades—

- (A) 165-6, 659-64, 1246-7, 2343, 6289, 6943-4, 6959-60.
(B) 3816.
(C) 2010-11, 3382, 5157-8, 7177-£1, 7991-2, 8634-5, 9001-3.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE :

- (A) 864, 1079-81, 2353, 2825-9, 4196-7, 4255-60, 6839-40, 7300-5, 7553-4, 8076-7.
(B) 4859-60.
(C) 369-71, 2079-80, 2121-5, 2251-4, 3435-7, 3451-2, 5053-7, 7068-77, 7908, 8584, 8981, 9422-3.

MERIT PAY—See "Pay."**MESS EXPENSES, &C., OF SINGLE MEN :**

- (A) 422-78, 537-55, 7606-26, 8714-6, 9103-12, 9354-61.
(B) 1574-80, 1664-71, 1762-78, 2486-8, 2720-6, 4771-801, 5565-79, 5604-15, 6407-22, 6429-32, 6438-42, 8545-6, 9131-65.
(C) 293-309, 3301-7, 3334-9, 5066-8, 5108-18, 7131-9.

MESS EXPENSES AT DEPOT :

- (A) 2958-75.
(B) 2533, 5557-64, 6729-33, 6743.

NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS :**Pay, &c., of—**

- (A) 4191-3, 4200-4, 8926-30.

NIGHT DUTY ALLOWANCE IN BELFAST AND LONDONDERY :

See "Belfast" and "Londonderry."

PATROLS—See "Duties."**PAY :****Rates of, English Police Forces—**

- (A) 1048-50, 1058-60, 1204-13, 3641-8.
(C) 256-63, 377, 2106-11, 2255, 2268-77, 3215-33, 3357, 3403-5, 3425, 6977, 7020, 7878-91, 7948, 8579-91, 8956-68, 8985-93, 9023-7, 9386-409, 9469-73.

Rates of, Scottish Police Forces—

- (C) 1916-27, 1977-83, 2061-5, 2089-93, 5042-51.

Rates of, Royal Irish Constabulary—

- (A) 171, 1224-6, 7819-20, 8103-12.
(B) 1607-15, 2225-33, 3701-2, 3720-9, 4556 61, 6802, 8506.

INDEX TO THE EVIDENCE.

PAY—continued:

Savings on present Pay, possibility of—

- (A) 231, 502-5, 562, 598-603, 706-13, 2988, 3889-97, 3911, 4290, 4528-37, 4548-9, 4967, 5675-7, 5786, 5846, 5941-3, 6102-3, 6269, 6844-8, 6915, 7400-6, 7526-7, 7575, 7586-8, 7689-91, 7744, 8884-6, 9279-81.
- (B) 1625-8, 2485-98, 4799-801, 4858, 5514-20, 5580-1, 6423, 6433-6, 6736-7, 8393-7.
- (C) 7146-7, 9455.

Increase of, asked for in 1882—

- (A) 5396-400.

Increase of, now asked for—

- (A) 40-1, 582, 807, 880, 1249-51, 1372, 1789, 1837-39, 2307, 2993, 3488, 3974, 4237-8, 5360-3, 5795-7, 5994, 6004, 6173-7, 6305, 6815-6, 7221-3, 7544, 7754-72, 8353-7, 8720-2, 8779-82, 9235, 9309-20.
- (B) 2717-9, 4924-6, 6712-4, 6806, 8367-70, 8563-4.
- (C) 8687, 9468.

(a) Constables—

- (A) 781-8, 903, 2757, 2760, 2870, 4505, 4999-5000, 5017-28, 5692, 5717, 5803-11, 5847, 5889, 5922, 6069, 6233-6, 6823, 6855-6, 6886-7, 7549, 7585, 7677-81, 8701, 8750, 9074.
- (B) 4922-3, 4926, 6712-4, 8563-4.
- (C) 9468.

(b) Sergeants—

- (A) 796, 1307, 1347, 1374-6, 2304-38, 2757, 5203-7, 5347, 5425-33, 5441-5, 5458-74, 8092-102, 8320-30, 8889-90.
- (B) 1641, 2549-52, 2717-19, 4924, 4926, 5628-9, 6712-4, 8563-4.
- (C) 9468.

(c) Head Constables—

- (A) 797, 1129, 2757, 7242-51, 7436-40, 8779-82, 8831-2, 8866-73.
- (B) 2555-9, 3738, 4924, 4926, 6505-10, 6712-14, 8563-4.
- (C) 9468.

Grounds upon which increase is asked—

1. Cost of living (see also "Expenditure of Married Men," and "Mess Expenses")—

- (A) 77, 120-6, 226, 846, 1112-7, 1125-7, 1296, 1724-5, 1847-9, 1859, 2370-2, 2396-405, 2879-82, 1334-41, 3540-2, 3912, 4348-53, 5447-57, 5475-6, 5760-2, 5882, 6316, 6363-9, 8265-80, 8835-42, 6894-900, 7271-91, 7466-7, 7640, 7792-4, 1567-9, 2267, 3689-91, 4930-1, 6401.
- (C) 312, 8663-71, 9444, 9454.

2. Increased Duties (see also "Extra Duties")—

- (A) 1729-47, 5854, 6236, 7719, 8753.

3. Comparison of Pay, Duties, &c., with other Police Forces—

- (A) 39-45, 79, 133-8, 175-81, 222, 230, 570, 582-95, 790-5, 803-10, 880-2, 934-37, 1016-9, 1047-50, 1058-90, 1167-9, 1203-20, 1239-41, 1254-6, 1297-1300, 1424-7, 1789-96, 1837-40, 1866-70, 2311, 2440-4, 2761-4, 1928-9, 2998, 3086-101, 3617-8, 3855, 4149-54, 4246-7, 4283-7, 4310-15, 4421-4, 4438-43, 4681-7, 4973-81, 5364-5, 5402-14, 5694-704, 5997-6003, 6072-5, 6178-81, 6225-8, 6851, 6931-7, 7252-70, 7296-300, 7428-30, 7434-40, 7546, 7558, 7628-30, 7754-76, 7785, 7814, 8182-94, 8201-21, 8320-30, 8353-7, 8723-6, 8737, 8784, 8902-13, 8930-3, 9257-70, 9345-53.
- (B) 1662, 2659-60, 3802-6, 3827-8, 4744-7, 5490, 6405-6, 6508-10, 6711, 6802-6, 8367-70, 8379-82, 8424-9, 8549-56, 9181-8.
- (C) 248-50, 254-5, 277-9, 286, 289-349, 376-7, 400-5, 2026-39, 2148-51, 3245-58, 3391-3, 6773-6, 7113-25, 7141-50, 7182-5, 7981-2, 8618-22, 8629-31, 8684-7, 9445-7, 9487-91.

4. Unpopularity of Police in certain districts—

- (A) 131-2, 2380, 3552, 3692-3, 4291-2, 4668-71, 4996-8, 5783-4, 8833-4.
- (B) 1645, 2572-4, 2645-6, 4752, 6393, 6521-2, 8448-9, 8493-5.
- (C) 9465-7.

PAY—continued:

5. Comparison with Pay, &c., of Artizans—

- (A) 66, 141-6, 169-70, 507-16, 1315-34, 1383-81, 1406-7, 1721, 1811-13, 3493, 3543, 3567-70, 4188-93, 4378-420, 4455-7, 4569-98, 4614-30, 4983-94, 5309-14, 5338-46, 5458-74, 5757-9, 5874-7, 5882, 6332-9, 6862-83, 7320-4, 7556-64, 7377-85, 7426-6, 7848-51, 8115-52, 8156, 8343-53, 8755-64, 8830, 8852-9, 8914-20, 8935-43, 9327-31.
- (B) 2499-507, 2669, 6535-40, 6608-15, 6862-83, 8557-60.
- (D) 1428-1652.

6. Higher standard of living among all classes—

- (A) 67-8, 845, 1118, 1295, 1721-2, 1851-2, 2344-6, 3523-5, 3987, 4145, 5944-5, 6263-6, 7376, 7412-22.

7. No revision of Salary since 1882—

- (A) 49, 103, 3854, 4093, 4347, 5932-7, 8102, 9336.

8. General—

- (A) 48, 2745, 4995, 5685, 5935, 6187, 8178-80.

Good Service Pay—

- (A) 904-11, 1127-8, 5369, 6005-9, 8287-8.
- (B) 5582-8, 6748-57.
- (C) 7885-6, 8021-2.

Merit Pay—

- (A) 5370-4, 6945-52.
- (B) 1602-6, 1672-79, 2531-2, 2627-9, 3708-12, 5582-8, 6483-4, 6621-7, 6635-42, 6748-57, 6800-1, 8414, 8520-3.
- (C) 372-5, 2066-8, 2230-1, 3230-3, 5134-5, 6996-7020, 7125-7, 7885-91, 8581-3, 8676-9, 8964-8, 9407-10.

PENSIONS:

Rates of, in English and Scottish Police Forces—

- (A) 954-5.
- (C) 358-68, 1939-59, 1984-5, 2042-47, 2128-43, 2242-4, 3265-83, 3386-9, 5069-89, 5104, 7087-107, 7186-7, 7921-5, 9007-10, 9428-9.

Rates of, in Royal Irish Constabulary—

- (A) 73-5, 743, 1137-43, 4694-7, 5209-17, 6033-4, 6938-41.
- (B) 1635-44, 2589-94, 2607-8, 4897, 6758-71.

Age limit for—

- (A) 3603-8, 5416, 6857-8.
- (B) 1640, 1642, 6647-57, 6770-1, 8444.
- (C) 363-8, 1940-51, 2137-9, 2287-91, 3270, 3290-1, 3455-7, 7090, 7192, 7924, 7999-8003, 8601, 9007, 9428.

Represented to be inadequate—

- (A) 69, 167, 518, 723, 1797, 2378-9, 3939, 4166, 6104, 7316-9, 9081.

Actuarial Value of—

- (D) 9044-56.

Increased rates asked for—

- (A) 183-8, 200, 1801-2, 1198-1201, 1351-66, 1810, 1853-5, 2410, 2884, 3043-5, 3572-4, 5377-80, 5779-82, 5893, 5956-60, 6902-8, 7709-10, 8288-96, 8719, 8810, 8892-3, 9081, 9250, 9341.
- (B) 1639, 5536-53, 5616-9, 6648-9.

PENSIONERS:

Employment of—

- (A) 189-97, 203-4, 519-29, 723-9, 747-56, 886-902, 1147-56, 1193-7, 1797-1807, 1882-94, 2357-9, 2415-27, 2771-90, 2933, 3045-52, 3581-99, 3953-8, 4103-9, 4167-74, 4469-76, 4647-66, 4672-7, 5003-16, 5388-91, 5762-79, 5894-902, 5967-75, 6107-44, 6148, 6297-304, 7389-92, 7468-95, 7642-55, 7710-8, 7825-31, 8297-316, 8703-4, 8765-9, 8817-27, 9289-95.
- (B) 1644-51, 2569-71, 2575-88, 3777-84, 4864-75, 5534-5, 5554-6, 6615-20, 6767, 8487-92.
- (C) 354-7, 1970-6, 3321-4, 3430-4, 5105-7, 8004-5, 9016-8.

Reasons alleged for early retirement—

- (A) 194-5, 205-11, 530-6, 758-69, 883-5, 1156-61, 1187-92, 1875-80, 2363-9, 2381-7, 2737, 2895-8, 3053-6, 3949-52, 6147-8, 7324-9, 7656-63.
- (B) 1623-4, 2569, 2609-13, 3776, 6768-9.

PLAIN CLOTHES:

- (A) 65, 1764-6, 5353-9, 8740.
- (B) 4782-6.
- (C) 3340-2, 5136-7, 8018-20, 9020-2, 9434.

INDEX TO THE EVIDENCE.

PRISON WARDERS :

- Pay, &c., of—
 (A) 7848-51.
 (B) 8387-90.

PROMOTIONS :

- (A) 77, 576-80, 909, 925-33, 962-6, 1131, 2937-8, 3116-20, 3462-9, 4314-6, 4425-6, 4567-8, 4689, 4698-705, 6360-2, 6952-3.
 (B) 1663, 1680-1, 2553-4, 2613-9, 2640-1, 2653-7, 3732-6, 3830-4, 4729-34, 4821-31, 4914, 4932-3, 6482, 6582-9, 6643, 6658-61, 6796-7, 8416-9.
 (C) 324-8, 386, 2199-202, 2232-6, 2282, 3308-11, 3349-51, 3406-10, 5098-102, 5126-33, 7155-7, 7987, 8027-8, 8639-42, 8647-8, 9011-2, 9474-5.

"P" List—

- (A) 933, 4689, 5028-9, 6360-2, 6953, 9298.
 (B) 2641, 4821-31, 4904-11, 6482, 6584-9.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE FUND :

- (A) 714.
 (B) 2595, 2598, 2637-8, 2708-11, 4878-82.

RECRUITS :

- (A) 940-4, 956, 1020-4, 1248, 3058, 3554, 4544-7, 6165-8, 6330-1, 6351-9, 7700-8, 8347-55.
 (B) 1655-6, 4886-96, 4901-3, 5499-5510, 5623, 6394-400, 6666-704, 8445.
 (C) 264, 288, 408, 1960-4, 1986-95, 2195-8, 2246-8, 3187, 3258-60, 5039-40, 5069, 7173-5, 7188-91, 7875-8, 7912-3, 7977, 7984-6, 8634, 8672-5, 9010.

RENT ASSISTANCE—See "Lodging Allowance."

RENTS OF BARRACKS—See "Barracks."

RENTS PAID BY POLICE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND :

- (C) 271-4, 314-8, 396, 2073-7, 2203-5, 3197-213, 3438-43, 5059-65, 7032-62, 7893-906, 7953-67, 7969, 7996-7, 8594-5, 8973-80, 8984, 9381-3, 9412-5, 9418-20.

REORGANISATION :

- (B) 4843-8, 8372-8, 8496-502.

RESIGNATIONS :

- (A) 506, 945-50, 1242-6, 1370, 3029-34, 4344.
 (B) 6391-2.
 (C) 265-7, 1965-9, 3261-3, 7158-61, 7976, 7999-8003.

RETIREMENT :

- Age limit for—See "Pensions."

SERGEANT :

- Duties of—
 (A) 1305-6, 2320-33, 8222-39, 8945-7.
 (B) 6491.
 (C) 2206-10.

SICKNESS :

- (See also "Deductions from pay of English and Scottish Police Forces.")
 (A) 8078-9, 8085-9, 8154-5.

STATION :

Allowance when in charge of—

- (A) 7746-50.
 (B) 3739-55, 4808-14, 5590-3, 6487-90, 6495-503, 6798-9.
 (C) 5144-5.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE—

- (A) 2375-7, 2796-9, 3622, 8264-73.
 (B) 2516-8, 2702-6, 6605-7, 8542-3.
 (C) 2256-67, 7917-20.

SUPERANNUATION :

- Deductions from pay of English and Scottish Police Forces—See "Deductions."

TRANSFERS :

- (A) 95-6, 1132-6, 2931-2, 3972, 5236.
 (B) 4754-5, 8420.
 (C) 2088, 2283-6, 5091-7, 8643-5.

Expenses of—

- (A) 3621.
 (B) 2707, 6603-4.
 (C) 2218-20.

UNIFORM :

- (A) 62-5, 1332-4.
 (B) 1586-7.
 (C) 1938, 7165-6.

Allowance for making up—

- (A) 2941-5, 3614, 7845-7.
 (B) 1692-4, 1702-5, 2647-51, 3796-7, 4855-7, 5630-4, 6785-8, 8544, 9190.
 (C) 3344-6, 5122-5, 8016-7, 8692-3.

WAGES OF ARTIZANS—See "Artizans."

WAGES, NOMINAL AND REAL :

- (A) 127-8, 3100-1.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES :

Allowances to Inspectors of—

- (A) 59-61, 159-60, 937, 1257-60, 2373-4, 7263-4, 8920-6.
 (B) 2519-20, 3694-7, 5624-5, 6618-20.
 (C) 392, 2019-24.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS :

Pensions, &c., to—

- (A) 2410-5, 4264-5, 4269, 4436, 4447-9, 5217, 7306-11, 7456-7, 8080-2, 8843-4, 9251-6.
 (B) 2595-600.
 (C) 382-4, 2083-7, 2144, 3372-81, 5160-2, 7079-86, 7911, 8029-38, 9013-5, 9032, 9482-5.

WIVES, EMPLOYMENT OF, See "Married Men."

LIST OF WITNESSES.

	Page		Page
1. Mr. Joseph F. Balfe, Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Constabulary Office, ...	1	32. County Inspector W. A. O'Connell, ...	118
2. Sergeant Joseph Boyle, ...	1	33. Acting-Sergeant George Grogan, ...	122
3. Mr. J. B. Wright, Chief Constable of New-castle-on-Tyne, ...	7	34. Constable Bernard M'Groarty, ...	126
4. Constable Martin Dolan, ...	10	35. Constable Charles Leahy, ...	128
5. Constable John Kane, ...	15	36. Constable Michael Walsh, ...	132
6. Constable John Forde, ...	18	37. Constable Denis Horan, ...	134
7. Head Constable Daniel Gallagher, ...	22, 33	38. County Inspector A. Gambell, ...	139
8. Sergeant John Mahoney, ...	29	39. Commandant and Assistant Inspector-General T. F. Singleton, ...	145
9. Mr. E. L. Richardson, ...	36	40. Constable James Devlin, ...	149
10. County Inspector C. W. Leatham, ...	36	41. Mr. C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable of Birmingham, ...	153
11. Constable Patrick Flynn, ...	39	42. Head Constable Michael Masterson, ...	158
12. Constable Patrick Callaghan, ...	42	43. Constable Michael Fitzsimons, ...	164
13. Captain D. Munro, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, Scotland, ...	44	44. Constable Michael Farrell, ...	165
14. Captain E. M. Showers, Chief Constable of Essex, ...	48	45. Constable Edmond O'Sullivan, ...	167
15. Sergeant James M'Clelland, ...	52	46. Sergeant William Marnane, ...	168
16. District Inspector J. Scully, ...	55	47. Captain Stuart Russell, D.L., Chief Constable of Yorkshire, W.R., ...	173
17. Constable Philip Brennan, ...	60	48. Sergeant James M'Cawley, ...	177
18. Constable Patrick Burke, ...	62	49. District Inspector M. Holmes, ...	184
19. Constable Peter M'Neill, ...	64	50. Mr. R. Middleton Hill, Chief Constable of Cornwall, ...	189
20. Mr. John Whatley, Superintendent and Chief Clerk, London City Police, ...	67	51. Constable Francis Feeney, ...	192
21. Head Constable Francis J. M'Kenna, ...	73	52. Constable John M'Donnell, ...	192
22. District Inspector H. Toppin, ...	79	53. Constable James Wedick, ...	193
23. Constable John Comyn, ...	82	54. Head Constable William Duffy, ...	195
24. Constable John Duffy, ...	85	55. Sergeant Joseph Dickson, ...	197
25. Constable Joseph Meehan, ...	88	56. Captain Williams Freeman, Chief Constable of Shropshire, ...	199
26. Sergeant Joseph M'Daniel, ...	90	57. Mr. E. S. Darley, ...	201
27. Constable Daniel Hall, ...	96	58. Constable Michael M'Donagh, ...	202
28. District Inspector J. Horigan, ...	101	59. District Inspector J. V. Stevenson, ...	203
29. Constable Andrew M'Kelvey, ...	105	60. Constable Joseph Fagan, ...	205
30. Major Duncan Gordon, Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire, ...	108	61. Constable William Delany, ...	207
31. Sergeant Michael Maguinne, ...	110	62. Mr. W. S. Davies, Chief Constable of Birkenhead, ...	209

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 20TH MAY, 1901.

The Committee:—Colonel Sir HOWARD VINCENT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Chairman; Mr. R. W. A. HOLMES, C.B., Treasury Remembrancer, and Mr. R. F. STARKIE, R.M.—sat in the Committee Rooms, Upper Castle Yard, Dublin, for the examination of Witnesses.

Mr. JOSEPH F. BALFE.

1. Mr. Balfé, Clerk in charge of Accounts, Royal Irish Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle, attended and handed in certain Returns (see Appendix) relative to the Pay, &c., of the Force.

Sergeant JOSEPH BOYLE, examined.

May 20, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph Boyle.

2. The CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in the Force, and where are you stationed?—Twenty years on the 18th of last September, and I am now stationed at Naas, County Kildare.

3. Have you charge of the station?—No, sir.

4. What other places have you been in?—Rathangan to 7th March last, where I was in charge of a station. I was four and a-half years there. Before I was there I was at Athy, in the County Kildare, for about a year and a-half, and I spent three years at Monasterevan, in County Kildare, and about three years or three and a-half years at Sallins, in Kildare. I am thirteen years in the County Kildare. Before that I was in Donegal.

5. Have you been in town stations at all?—No, in no large town.

6. You are the delegate of Kildare?—I am; with another sergeant I represent the Province of Leinster.

7. What is your age?—I am 37½ years of age.

8. You entered the service at 17½ years of age?—17½ years; I am a policeman's son.

9. Has the Force in Leinster sent a petition to the Lord Lieutenant?—Each county has sent a petition.

10. Have you got a copy of your Leinster petition?—I haven't a copy here, but we drew up a memorandum of our requirements for all.

11. What is your pay now?—It is £80 12s. a year. That is subject to a deduction of 1½ per cent. for the Constabulary Force Fund.

12. How much does that work out at per week?—The gross pay a week is about £1 11s.

13. Minus the deduction?—Yes. It is monthly we are paid. My net pay and allowances monthly is £6 19s. 6d.

14. Do you get lodging provided for you?—That includes lodging.

15. In the station?—I have a house of my own, for which I pay rent.

16. How much rent?—Between rent and taxes it is £1 1s. 1d. a month. That, of course, includes rates and taxes.

17. How near is your house to the station?—About a quarter of a mile.

18. What are the points which you wish to bring before the Committee?—The first point is the insufficiency of my pay and the pay of the men.

19. The pay of yourself?—The pay of the men I am here to represent.

20. Of sergeants and constables?—Both—more particularly the sergeants.

21. You represent the sergeants and acting-sergeants?—Yes.

22. And the constables of Leinster?—They have special representatives.

23. You are speaking only for the sergeants and acting-sergeants?—Yes. In explaining to you the reasons why we think we are entitled to increased pay, I would like to take the circumstances of the whole Force into consideration.

24. You can do that. First, as to pay and pension. Your pay is £6 19s. 6d. net a month. That is £1 11s. a week?—That is not net. It is subject to the deduction of 1½ per cent. for the Constabulary Force Fund.

25. Mr. HOLMES.—You are complicating matters by introducing this 1½ per cent., as it does not apply to men appointed since 1883.

26. CHAIRMAN.—We had better exclude that. The great majority have been appointed since 1883?—Yes. Besides, that deduction goes into a fund from which I may possibly derive a benefit hereafter.

27. You want to bring before the Committee the question of the pay?—Yes.

28. Is your pay the same as the other sergeants?—Yes, sir.

29. You are not in charge of a station?—I am not, but I have the highest rate of pay a sergeant can get. There are plenty of sergeants who haven't so much.

30. There is an inferior class of sergeant?—Yes. A man who is under four years in the ranks gets £75 8s. a year.

31. A sergeant of four years in the rank gets £80 12s.?—Yes, and those over four years.

32. You have your own house; therefore there is no deduction for accommodation in barracks?—No.

33. Do you get any lodging allowance?—One shilling a week.

34. What do you want to bring forward on that subject?—I would like to state that we are the worst paid police force in the Three Kingdoms.

35. We want facts. Show how you are paid. We have nothing to do with other forces. We want to know what you want to say about your pay?—I say it is insufficient to support myself. I am married, and have a family, and I find it insufficient to support me and my family in the condition a man in my position is supposed to live.

36. How many children have you?—Seven.

37. What are their ages?—The eldest is ten years next month.

38. What do you compare your position to?—I compare it to a sergeant in any other police force.

39. Take one police force?—I take the City of London police force, and I find a sergeant on appointment has £23 5s. a week, and after seven years £22 12s. a week.

40. Mr. HOLMES.—That is the City of London?—Yes. I take that force, as I believe it is the best paid force,

May 20, 1901.
Sergeant
Joseph Boyle.

at least one of the best paid forces in England, and our contention is that we, the Royal Irish Constabulary, are as efficient and have more important duties to perform than any other police force. I have been directed to express here that the Force will never be quite satisfied until they are placed on a level with the highest paid force in the kingdom.

41. CHAIRMAN.—You compare yourself to the City of London force?—Yes.

42. Have you personal experience of the City of London?—No personal experience.

43. Are you aware that the City of London force is not a Government force at all?—I have heard that.

44. You know the difficulty of obtaining lodging in London. There are very few sergeants who live within eight miles of the city, and they get no lodging allowance?—I have heard that.

45. They have to live a long distance away, and to pay for their own locomotion?—Yes.

46. What is the population where you live now?—It is about 4,000.

47. How many police?—There are at present seventeen men there, but I should say it is the county headquarters, and a good many of these men are employed as clerks.

48. Are there any other reasons you would like to give as regards pay?—First, as to the general efficiency of the Royal Irish Constabulary. We have been told over and over again by the highest officials in the land that for efficiency and intelligence and physique, we were the model Force of the empire. We believe if these things were seriously meant we at least ought to be paid as well as the best paid police forces.

49. What we have to do here is to take evidence; you must prove your case?—The next reason is, there has been no revision of our pay since 1882. All other classes in Ireland and in the United Kingdom have had their position improved considerably since that time, and I have statistics here—

60. Tell us your weekly expenditure?—I have a list made out of my expenditure. It will show that it is almost impossible for me to live on my pay.

51. Is this (examining document) your daily expenditure?—That is the daily bill of fare.

52. You say your daily food costs 3s. 2d.?—Yes, that is the average.

53. For your wife and seven children?—Yes. Of course there may be days when it will not amount to that, and there are other days, such as Sundays, when it will be something more.

54. And with fuel, light, and soap it makes your daily expenditure come to 3s. 8d.?—Yes, for what I say are our bare necessities.

55. For cleaning barracks, papers, &c., 1s. 6d.?—Per month.

56. Yes. Rent and taxes £1 1s. 1d. a month?—Yes.

57. Then for food you pay £5 13s. 8d.?—Yes.

58. Cleaning things 1s. 6d.; total expenditure £6 16s. 3d. per month?—Yes.

59. What additional allowances have you?—No other, except that I am Weights and Measures Inspector.

60. What do you get for that?—There is no fixed rate, but we get allowances out of the Verification Fees Fund. For the last four years I got £9 each year for two districts.

61. Would other than first-class sergeants get the Weights and Measures Inspectorships?—No, for I hold a Board of Trade certificate. I had to pass a very stiff examination to get that certificate. I want it put in that we have men in our Force able to take that certificate.

62. Your uniform and clothes?—I get my clothes free.

63. I suppose you put that at £10 a year?—Oh, no. I would say £5. I get a tunic like this and two pairs of trousers.

64. All the uniform you wear?—Yes, and a great coat every three years.

65. You have no expenditure in respect of uniform?—No, but I have to keep plain clothes. I am liable to get plain clothes duty. And as a matter of fact, in the town in which I am stationed, there is a man in plain clothes every Sunday watching public-houses.

66. Have you anything further to urge as to pay?—The reasons are, there has been no revision since 1882 of our pay, and every class in the Three Kingdoms since then have had their wages increased, and every police force in the United Kingdom have got substantial increases since that date, and although our pay was revised in 1882, there was no increase; practically we have had no increase since 1874 or 1875.

67. Any other point to urge?—I suppose there is no doubt about it that the standard of comfort has been raised all round for everybody except the policeman. We have remained stationary. We say everybody around us, every class of tradesmen and labourer, his position has been improved and his general comfort has been increased, and we have remained stationary, and consequently our social status has suffered. People round us are rising and we remain stationary.

68. Anything further to urge?—Yes, sir. I may say people are not content now to live as they did twenty years ago.

69. Let us come to the point. With regard to pay or pension, have you anything to say?—Certainly, sir, pension is a very sore point with us. After spending twenty-five years in our Force a man retires; he may do so. If I retired after twenty-five years the pension I would receive would be £48 a year; that would be entirely inadequate.

70. At 42½ you could retire with a pension of £48 a year?—Yes.

71. Have you any deduction for pension?—No, except I continue to subscribe as a pensioner—it would be a purely voluntary matter for me—to this Constabulary Force Fund.

72. It is compulsory for you so long as you remain in the Force?—Yes.

73. As to pension?—The men who joined the Force before 1866, when they retire on pension, get full pay. They had to serve for thirty years, but they get their full pay on retiring. We think that £48, after spending twenty-five years of the best part of a man's life, is very inadequate. The maximum pension I would be entitled to would be two-thirds.

74. Mr. HOLMES.—What would two-thirds be?—It would be about £53 14s. 8d. To gain that I should serve twenty-nine years.

75. And how old would you be after twenty-nine years?—Forty-six years. Of course, I am no fair criterion for the general men, as I joined younger. There are perhaps not 100 men in the force similarly situated.

76. CHAIRMAN.—You need not give up any hope of promotion?—That is another grievance.

77. You are a young man yet; why should you not hope for promotion?—It is very difficult to get promotion, the vacancies are not occurring, and for a man in my rank to get promotion, it would be twelve and thirteen years before the appointment came to his turn in the ordinary seniority list. You referred to the question of living, to the difference in the cost of living. I have here a return sent to us by Mr. Whatley, Superintendent and Chief Clerk in the City of London Police Office, and he gives a list of provisions in London. A four-pound loaf at present in London is 5d. In Naas the same loaf is 5½d. Beefsteak in London is 8½d. per pound; in Naas 9d. Beef joints, mutton chops, and so on appear to be about the same prices in both places. Bacon, which is only 8½d. in London, could not be bought in Naas under 10d. And stranger still, potatoes, which are 8½d. in London, are 10d. a stone in Naas. Prices vary from time to time, and I also admit that this is a peculiarly dear year for potatoes, so that practically the price of food in London and the price of food in Ireland are the same.

78. Mr. HOLMES.—As regards that, we will ascertain the facts as to the expense of living in London from some member of the London force. We cannot take your figures.

79. CHAIRMAN.—You are not acquainted with the City of London police. There are extremely few of them live within the area of the City of London. Have you any other point?—I would like to mention the duties we have to perform, the varied duties, and the important confidential work we have to do. We perform without additional remuneration duties which are not performed by the police in London or in England, so far as I know.

80. What time do your duties take up?—As a matter of fact, I am never off duty. I have no fixed hours.

81. At what time do you report yourself to the station?—The ordinary morning, when I have not been on duty at night, I parade at nine o'clock. After parade we have half-an-hour's drill.

82. You parade at nine?—Yes. Then we have a school of police duties and Acts of Parliament. There is a list of Acts of Parliament hung up in each day-room. They must be learned by us and we are examined in them.

83. Your turn of duty is for how long?—Six hours out on duty. As a matter of fact, on few days it is finished before nine and ten. Yesterday I did ten hours' duty.

84. Your duty depends upon whether there is patrolling?—Patrolling—beat duty in the town and patrolling.

85. Meeting your points?—Yes.

86. Mr. HOLMES.—There is no such thing as beat duty in Naas; it is a very small place, and you do not apply the word beat duty to patrolling the streets of Naas?—We call it beat duty. A policeman goes out, and he does five hours' duty on the flags, walking up and down, and we refer to that as beat duty. Patrolling is where two men go together through the town or out in the country.

87. Two constables?—Or a sergeant and constable. That is the A B C of our work.

88. Six hours?—It cannot possibly be less.

89. Have you anything to urge about that?—I am out many a time doing ten hours' duty in the day. We are called on at night; we are supposed to be always in readiness, and after my six hours' duty are done, I cannot go home; I have clerical work to do in the barrack. We have books to keep and warrants, and besides, the regulations do not allow a man to stop at his lodging when he is off duty; he cannot be absent more than two hours without leave.

90. You can get leave?—A certain fixed amount.

91. CHAIRMAN.—How much leave are you entitled to in the year?—One month, all told.

92. With pay?—With pay.

93. Have you compared that with other forces?—Yes, the Dublin Police Force.

94. The London Police Force has seven days?—If a substitute is to be sent in our place, we have to pay the expense of that man's transfer, whatever expense he is put to in coming to the place and returning.

95. Do you say anything about transfers. I see you have the privilege of transfer to other stations; I see you advertise for transfers?—Yes.

96. You have the privilege?—Suppose I could get a constable to exchange, the county inspector will allow the exchange at our own expense.

97. As to your allowances, are you satisfied with them?—I have been instructed by the men I represent not to make any suggestion about allowances. I will answer any questions. The allowances are a matter of secondary importance to the great question of increased pay.

98. As to allowances, you have nothing special to urge?—Nothing special.

99. And as regards your rent: you pay 4s. a week rent?—4s. 6d. a week.

100. That includes rates and taxes?—Yes, £1 1s. 1d. a month; I get an allowance of 1s. a week for rent.

101. You get a trifle over 4s. a month for rent?—Yes; that is net.

102. Mr. HOLMES.—You complain that the pay of the men has not been raised since 1883?—Yes.

103. Suppose in the interval nothing had occurred to warrant any increase of pay in Ireland, as distinguished from England and Scotland, why should the pay be increased here?—Because there are two reasons. The men of the Force never were satisfied with the increase they got in 1883. The men have never been satisfied with that revision.

104. I know all about it, because I served on that Committee; and your statement that the men were not satisfied is a mere statement. I could reply, on the strength of information I had, that the men were fully satisfied?—I know, as a matter of fact, to the contrary—in fact, there is a general feeling that the result of that Commission was that the men had been "done." There was a small thing given with one hand and it was taken away with the other. A man having completed six years' service, previous to that, his salary was £54 12s. a year. The result was to give him £57 4s. a year; but at the same time they deducted 1s. a week lodging money.

105. You gained a benefit in pension?—Yes; but that is very small.

106. You say there was no real rise in 1883. As a matter of fact, the salary of a sergeant, or, as he was called in those days, a constable, of your standing was 28s. prior to 1883; it is now 31s.; that is a rise of 3s.?—Yes; but you took 1s. a week off for barrack rent.

107. Yes; where the man was accommodated in barracks. Take your case; you had an increase of 3s. Do you call that nothing?—I call it very little.

108. You call 3s. a week not much. I am dealing with married men?—I call it very little.

109. Are you aware that a married man, after ten years' service, gets 1s. a week for lodging allowance?—I am.

110. Therefore, that was an increase of 4s. a week?—I do not quite understand.

111. I have just shown you that the pay of a constable—that is, a sergeant, as he is called now—of four years' standing was 28s.?—Yes.

112. It is now 31s.?—Yes.

113. If you add 1s. for lodging allowance to married men after ten years' service, that amounts to 4s., so that a married sergeant got an advantage of 4s. a week?—No, sir. A man in my position, before 1883, his salary was 28s. a week. Including 1s. a week which I now receive, I have 3s. a week more. I do not understand how it is 4s.

114. I have just stated to you that in addition to that there is 1s. allowed for lodging allowance, given in consequence of the Commission of 1883, to married men of more than ten years' service. You have the 1s. for lodging allowance, and your pay as a sergeant before 1883 was 28s. a week; it is now 31s.; that is 3s. of an increase, plus 1s. for lodging allowance; that is 4s.?—Yes, I understand that; but take a single sergeant. He has, as a matter of fact, 2s.—

115. And he is accommodated in barracks, and he gets his accommodation for a rent of 1s.; his pay is improved by 3s., and he gets his accommodation for the small rent of 1s., although he has more accommodation than the single constable, who pays the same, viz., 1s. a week for rent?—There is no other public servant in Ireland that has to pay rent for a public office.

116. You must compare yourself with other police forces. Are you aware that wherever men are accommodated in barracks, or station-houses, in England or Scotland, there is always a deduction from their pay for rent; you are not singular in this respect. On the contrary, the Committee of 1882, in recommending this deduction, followed what was the practice in England and Scotland?—Yes. Arising out of the question as to the increase we got in 1883, I have thirteen places in England which I would like to show you as to the increased pay they have got.

117. We will come to that later on. I am dealing with your statement that you consider the men of your Force were "done" by the Commission of 1882?—Yes.

118. Dealing with your case, I have shown, by what you call being "done," a man got 4s. increase where he was married, and 3s. increase where he was a single man. Do you call that being "done"?—I would respectfully like to say you have taken the case of the men most favourably situated. I put against that the case of the young constable: the man who had £52 a year when the Commission sat, and who, after the Commission was done, had still £52 a year.

119. He got an immediate addition, which counted for pension?—Yes.

120. Well, now, to return to the question with which I started. Supposing the conditions have not altered since 1883, why should the pay of the police in this country be increased because it has been increased in England and Scotland under possibly altered conditions. You must show that the conditions have changed here?—The only attempt to show that would be this way: I have a certificate from the Clerk of the Union—

121. CHAIRMAN.—Which union?—The Union of Kilkenny—of the costs of the paupers per head. We represent the Province of Leinster; and in each county there are sergeants who are collecting information and sending it to me, and this point did not strike me; but I thought when I got this it might be useful before the Commission. According to this, the cost of maintaining a pauper in Kilkenny, in 1881, was 3s. 5½d., and in March, 1901, it has risen to 4s. 11d.

122. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you not think that is probably due to the fact that he is better looked after now than he was then in consequence of the growth of popular opinion in the direction that the poor should be better taken care of; is it not due to the pressure brought to bear by the Local Government Board on the local Guardians?—Undoubtedly, to a large extent.

123. That does not show there is any increase in the cost of food, but that the pauper is fed better than he was then?—Undoubtedly, he is better looked after.

124. That does not prove there has been any rise in the cost of food?—I have, also, from the lunatic asylum a certificate got for each year from 1883 to 1900. In 1883 the cost per head to maintain a lunatic was £19 15s. 4d.; in 1900 the cost had risen to £27 2s. 5d.

125. And I now say, as a matter of fact, of my own knowledge, that that is due to the same cause: the lunatics are looked after better and fed better than before; but that does not show there has been any rise

May 20, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph Boyle.

May 20, 1901.
Sergeant
Joseph Boyle.

in the cost of provisions. You must show that the cost of living is higher before you are entitled to a rise of pay; you must show it is more now!—That contention I could not take upon myself to prove anything of the kind; but as a matter of fact the actual price of provisions has not risen. The reason I give—the great reason—is on account of the effort to keep pace with the times. I read here, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in speaking on the Civil List in the House of Commons, on the 10th May, when asking for money, he says:—"Taking it as a whole, the expenditure must necessarily be much larger than it was in 1837. The charges for labour and travelling had increased, there were more visitors to be entertained, and the standard of comfort has been raised for everyone."

126. You are not going to compare your expenses with the expenses of the Sovereign?—No; but I want to bring out what the Chancellor said—"that the standard of comfort has been raised for everyone." That, I take it, includes the humble policeman.

127. You know there is a great distinction between nominal wages and real wages. The nominal wage is, say, 1s.; the real wage represents the purchasing power of this 1s. If you heard that in Johannesburg, in South Africa, a policeman was paid £3 a week—a policeman in a corresponding position with your own—would you say he was three times better off than a constable here who was paid £1 a week?—That is the question.

128. In order to answer that question, would you not have to ascertain what he would have to pay for his lodging and his food and his clothes out of that £3, and if you found he was no better off at the end of the week than the man with £1 a week, living in the same way, would you not say the man here on £1 was just as well off as the man in Johannesburg at £3?—I understand that.

129. When you claim that you should be paid as well as the best paid police force in the United Kingdom, instancing the City of London as the best paid, have you been at pains to consider what is paid by men there for rent, for food, and so forth; can you produce certain figures upon which this Committee could rely which will show them that the man in London at the end of the week, after he has paid his bills, has a larger surplus than the man here would have on his pay?—This gentleman who has been kind enough to send us over a list, says the rent paid by a constable is 8s. a week, whereas the single man residing in the station is charged 1s. 6d. a week for lodging, and 6d. a week for housekeeper's dues.

130. As we said before, as you have challenged comparison between yourself and the London force, we will have to get over some representative of the London force, and ask him to give us the figures. We will do you full justice; we will consider your statement, and try to ascertain facts?—Another point is duty, and it is a point upon which too much weight, in our opinion, cannot be laid, is this, the London policeman has certain fixed hours of duty.

131. CHAIRMAN.—Oh, no?—I mean as a rule. He has the sympathy of the public with him; he is working amongst a respectable class, whose sympathies are entirely with him, at least, the better class. We live here in Ireland, where, from political and historic causes, our conditions are different.

132. Mr. HOLMES.—All these representations were made before our Committee in 1882, and with much greater reason and force then than now, because the country was then in a disturbed condition. Since then the country has become very peaceful, and probably there is no part of the United Kingdom where there is less trouble, or where policemen's duties are lighter?—No, sir, I have lived through the agitation, and I say without the slightest doubt that the duties are more severe now than they have ever been in the service.

133. We will come back on that later on. We want to keep to the allegation that the cost of living has increased in this country. I want you to prove that. Are you aware, that with the exception of the London Metropolitan Police Force, all the forces in England and Scotland are local forces under local control, and that half the cost is contributed by the local authority?—I have heard of that.

134. Supposing that the police in Wiltshire represented to the chief constable, and that he represented to the County Council that they were dissatisfied with their pay, and considered they ought to be as well paid as the City of London police force, alleging, in support of their claim, all that you have alleged, and perhaps with quite as much justice, do you think the County

Council would listen to any such argument, and increase the pay of their force, simply because the pay of the London police had been increased?—Before I would answer that question, I would like to be informed what class of men the Wiltshire police were. We claim to be a superior force, from an educational point of view.

135. Do you know anything about the police in England?—I know a man in the County Kildare, a constable, who resigned his position and went over to Liverpool and joined the Liverpool police, and the last time I heard of him he was a station sergeant there.

136. And how can you pass a judgment on the English police upon what you have heard from one stray man; do you know anything about the class of people in England from which the police are recruited; can you say you are better educated than they are?—I can; I am sure of it. As a matter of fact, I know the English police forces are always highly intelligent men, and our case is not to exalt ourselves at the expense of any other police force; but what we say is, we are at least as good.

137. I have asked you what the County Council would be likely to say to any such demand from the police of Wiltshire; wherein do you differ from the police of Wiltshire. No doubt the Royal Irish Constabulary is one force for the purpose of control, but it is made up of an aggregate of county and borough forces, each separate force being a separate entity; and do you mean to say a policeman in Kildare, or, say, County Carlow, or Westmeath, some of these purely rural counties, has any right to compare himself with the position of a policeman in the largest city in the world; have you any idea of the duties of a policeman in London?—I think that we are different from any other police force in England.

138. CHAIRMAN.—The sergeant said he had no practical knowledge.

WITNESS.—I would like to say that together with being a police, we are an armed force; we are an army of occupation in this country.

139. CHAIRMAN.—We cannot go into that. You have come to prove a practical question, namely, that living is more expensive now than before; we cannot go into the state of Ireland.

WITNESS.—It was said I was living in a rural district, and that my position was more like the position of a peace officer in Wiltshire. I would like to remark that although I am in what may be called a rural district, in forty-eight hours I may be in Belfast.

CHAIRMAN.—You would get extra pay there.

140. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you know anything about the duties in England; I have a list of their duties?—Suppose I gave you a list of our duties.

141. You say that the standard of living has improved since 1882 all round, and you referred to the position of certain people, amongst others, to the position of the skilled artisans. Admitting that the wages of skilled artisans have increased slightly since 1882, why should you compare yourself with the skilled artisans, and demand an increase of pay because their wages have risen in the interval; have you considered that the employment of a skilled artisan is not continuous, that if he gets ill he is out of employment, that in order to live when he is out of employment he has to pay from his weekly wage to some benefit society?—I am aware of that, but the weekly pay of these artisans has largely increased since 1883. It is true they receive no pension.

142. Take the case of a carpenter, and give me his wages?—I will give his wages in August, 1883. His weekly wage then was £1 6s.; the same class of man is now getting £1 14s. Masons in 1883 were getting £1 10s.; they are now paid £1 16s. Painters had £1 2s. in 1883; they are now getting £1 10s. Plasterers received £1 8s. in 1883; they now get £1 16s. Ordinary labourers and hodmen got 12s. in 1883; they now get 18s.

143. Take the case of the man getting 36s. a week. Have you considered what would be the true wages of a police constable or sergeant if his pension, which is deferred pay, were added to his actual wages while in the Force, assuming he would live for twenty years as a pensioner; have you considered what that would work out if divided by the number of his years' service?—I know there is something in what you say; but what I would like to say is, that a tradesman only works, as a matter of fact, 5½ days in the week. He has the whole of Sunday and the half of Saturday to himself; he is as free as the birds in the air, so long as he keeps within the law; his wife can keep a shop or any other

business she is capable of; he is looked upon by his neighbours as socially equal, which a policeman is not. A policeman is looked upon with undisguised suspicion as being an executive officer of a foreign Government, and his whole time, Sunday and Monday, year's end to year's end, is taken up in the public service.

144. You do not mean he has not got a certain amount of recreation every day; that he has not got as much time on his hands during the week as the skilled artisan?—I unhesitatingly say he has not, because by the time he does his duty and complies with the regulations of the Force, and makes himself up in the Acts of Parliament, and his other duties, for which he would be liable to be punished if he did not know—

145. Surely he does not spend all his days in learning his duties?—A policeman must be continually reading to keep himself up to date in the circulars and new regulations.

146. Are you aware the skilled artisan works nine hours as hard as he can; do you suppose after his day's work he is fit for anything; he is working nine hours on end, while the rural policeman need only be on duty out of doors for about six hours a day, and that not continuously; theoretically, a policeman may not be his own master when off duty, but he is just as much his own master as a skilled artisan?—That is an assertion which I would not agree with.

147. Mr. STARKIE.—You say you are the only public body that pays rent for public offices?—That is as far as I know.

148. What is the rent of the barracks in Naas?—I am not in a position to state that.

149. Could you say what is the total amount deducted from the men's pay in Naas for rent; is it 10s.?—You may put it down at about 16s. a week.

150. Is the rent of the barrack more or less than 16s. a week. The barrack is a particularly fine one, and I believe it is a Government house.

151. I suppose the value would be about £80 a year?—I should say so.

152. Do the men pay that?—They do not.

153. Then the men are not paying the rent of the barrack?—No, sir; but the district and county inspectors have offices there; it is also a county store.

154. There is a balance over, which might be attributed to discharging the rent of the public offices?—Yes.

155. You also stated that your married allowance was 1s. a week?—Yes.

156. Is it not practically 2s. a week?—Yes, subject to a deduction.

157. You get 1s. a week, and you do not suffer from the 1s. deduction?—Yes.

158. Then it is 2s. a week?—Yes.

159. As regards the extra employment you referred to, are you aware that policemen in England are employed as Inspectors under the Foods and Drugs, Explosives Acts, and Weights and Measures Acts?—I am not aware they are employed as Weights and Measures Inspectors, as a man to get that kind of employment must have a certificate from the Board of Trade.

160. These men have certificates?—Any inspectors who have certificates, you will find they are not in the lower grades of the Force. I think any certificated officer in England or Scotland are superintendents.

161. For what term have you got your house?—By the week.

162. What class of house is it?—A very inferior house.

163. How many rooms are there in it?—Three.

164. Are you charged more than an ordinary person would be?—I do not think so; this house was vacant a long time.

165. Does your wife assist in increasing your income in any way?—Not a bit.

166. You are aware it is permissible?—Within certain restrictions.

167. You mentioned your dissatisfaction with the present scale of pension?—Yes, that is the most burning point.

168. Have you any suggestion to make as to what it should be?—I recognise that the amount of the pension would largely depend upon the amount of the pay a man was drawing when he retired from the Force; it would largely depend upon the increase of pay we hope to get; of course the pension would depend to a great extent upon that. There are suggestions, and I think there will be evidence to that effect before you.

169. As regards artisans, I suppose you are aware that to enjoy a continuous income they must work the

whole year round; that they cannot get a month's leave on full pay like a policeman?—They have a day and a-half every week.

170. But no extended leave?—No, sir.

171. You referred to the pay of a constable before the Inquiry of 1882, that his pay was £52, and that it was practically not increased, although nominally so?—That is so.

172. Are you not aware that the pay of the longer service constables was considerably increased?—Yes, I am aware of that. According as a man gets on in the service he gets an increase, but we look on it as very little. There are higher rates of pay now than there were then.

173. How long have you been a sergeant?—I will be five years on the 1st of next month.

174. What service had you when you were promoted?—Thirteen and a-half years.

175. You stated at the commencement of your evidence that the R.I.C. are the worst paid force in the United Kingdom?—Yes.

176. Are you aware there is a considerable number of forces in England that receive lower pay?—I am not aware of that; and I think you will find they are not properly constituted police forces at all.

177. They are reported as efficient by His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary. You are aware that some forces in England are paid much higher than other forces?—I am aware of that.

178. Has the reason for that ever suggested itself to your mind?—I think, between the larger boroughs in England there is practically little difference.

179. There is considerable difference in rural forces. Has it ever suggested itself to your mind why forces doing the same kind of duty, and which are equally efficient, receive very different pay?—I have never thought on the matter; we know very little of the rural forces in England.

180. Has it struck you that the cause of the different rates of pay in England is the result of the different rates of wages in the various localities?—Of course, that would stand to reason; that is, that the artisans and the working classes receive higher wages in England.

181. That is, in the mining and manufacturing districts the police are paid higher wages than in the agricultural districts, on account of the rate of wages in the respective districts, and not on account of superior efficiency?—I presume that would be the reason.

182. Mr. HOLMES.—As to pensions, you say the pensions question is a burning one?—Undoubtedly.

183. And I understand you think the old scale of full pay after a certain number of years' service should be reverted to?—Yes.

184. Are you serious in asking you should have full pay after a certain number of years' service?—The men who joined previous to 1866 got that.

185. And upon what scale of pay did they get it?—A sergeant who had joined before 1866 who retired after thirty years, his pension was £72 16s. a year.

186. We dealt with that thoroughly in our last report: we showed that that was impossible, having regard to the pension scale for the United Kingdom. Are you aware that two-thirds is the maximum given in England or Scotland?—I am aware of that.

187. And do you seriously ask that the maximum should be increased for the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes, owing to the different circumstances.

188. What circumstances?—A policeman, in England, when he leaves the force, is looked out for for any situation.

189. And do you mean to say that does not obtain in this country?—It does not.

189. Out of 5,000 pensioners in the country districts paid by the district inspectors nearly 3,000 have got other employment?—Undoubtedly; they must either get something to do or starve. Has that report shown you the class of employment: these men are in a position of such a menial character that they lower the status of the men serving.

190. What do you call menial?—I think an ordinary labouring man a menial.

191. Are there many cases where police pensioners are day labourers?—I know one case in Naas.

192. Do you not know other cases in which policemen have added to their pension, and put themselves in quite as good a position as they were when in the Force?—I do; but since the administrative of local affairs has passed into the hands of local bodies there is practically no chance of a policeman getting employment.

May 20, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph Boyle

May 28, 1881.
Sergeant
Joseph Boyle.

These men say, you have worked for the best years of your life for the British Government, and you are discharged with a mere pittance.

193. Tell me what you call a mere pittance. Suppose you do not rise to the position of head constable, and remain for twenty-nine years in the Force, you will have a pension of £53 14s. 8d.; do you call that a mere pittance; it is more than £1 a week?—If you look at the bill of fare you will see it will not go far.

194. You are under no obligation to leave the Force after twenty-nine years. Why should you think of leaving the Force? Have you not got many years before you?—The men who are in the Force now are wishing and counting the days and the hours and the weeks until they have twenty-five years, to get out of the Force.

195. Why?—While there is strength, and they have life in them, to try and secure something.

196. And would they leave if they were not pretty certain of getting employment: is it not the case that many of them get employment before they leave?—A few, sir; for the one who does so there are ninety-nine who have no prospect whatever.

197. Don't you think it is monstrous, from the position of the taxpayer, that young men should be leaving the force on pension every day?—There is nothing to keep them in it; they have very onerous duties, and the system of discipline under which they have to live takes more out of them than would be taken out of them in any other employment.

198. I think that a stranger who sees the police in the country would say there is not a finer nor healthier body of men in the United Kingdom?—That is so; but he only sees one side of the picture: the police have not been in the habit of always making poor mouths.

199. Judging by their appearance, at any rate, the police would seem to be in good circumstances. If a man is not sufficiently fed he cannot look healthy and strong: his looking so is a presumption in favour of his being well off?—Yes, but they do not know the difference; they only see one side; facts speak for themselves.

200. I ask you, do you suppose for one moment that any Government would think of going back to the old system and giving full pay upon these largely increased rates of pay as compared with what they were before 1866?—I think if the Government treated us with any kind of generous hand at all they would.

201. What would the policemen in England and Scotland say?—I hold there is no analogy between the two. Why, sir, we are the Intelligence Department in Ireland. If the Chief Secretary is asked a question about an evicted farm in the wilds of Galway or Mayo, it is the local police who have to get the particulars, so that he may be in a position to answer.

202. CHAIRMAN.—That is the practice in England?—But the avenues of information in this country are closed against us; any question asked by a policeman is regarded with suspicion, and is weighed in the person's mind before an answer is given, if given at all.

203. Mr. STARKIE.—Does that strong feeling against the employment of pensioners prevail in Kildare?—Yes.

204. In a return of ninety-one pensioners in Kildare I find that only twenty-seven are unemployed?—I will explain that. Kildare is a county in which there are a number of gentlemen residing; it is a great hunting district, and so near Dublin, and these gentlemen employ policemen to a great extent.

205. With regard to a man leaving the Force after twenty-five years' service without any prospect of employment, why does he leave?—The reason is, he would have to remain on for three years to get his maximum pension, and he considers, in those three years he might get into some trouble, or meet with reduction in rank.

206. Why should he retire after twenty-eight years' service?—He will not be kept very much longer.

207. Take a constable of twenty-five years' service. His pay is £70 4s. a year; if he retired he would get £42?—Yes.

208. He loses nearly £30 a year?—Yes; he forfeits nearly half his pay.

209. Why does he retire?—The duties, sir, are so onerous, and the responsibilities are so great—the duties of a policeman are far more onerous than anybody thinks.

210. Mr. HOLMES.—The public generally do not share that opinion?—But they only see the bright side of things.

211. CHAIRMAN.—Will you leave after four years?—Under existing circumstances I only wish I had the full service.

212. Have you much crime at Naas?—No, sir; except the ordinary crime.

213. How many charges had your station last month?—About thirty-five.

214. What sort of charges?—Mostly drunken cases and petty larcenies.

215. No burglary there last year?—No, sir.

216. No robbery with violence?—No, sir.

217. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the ordinary length of a country patrol, in point of time?—The patrols go out at all hours, day and night, and they vary.

218. What is the minimum time?—There is no minimum; every patrol going out must have an object.

219. Can you say what is the average time?—Three hours and a half.

220. Day or night?—Day or night.

221. CHAIRMAN.—So little as that?—That is an ordinary patrol.

222. Mr. STARKIE.—If a man does a patrol during the day, what else has he to do?—A turn each night.

223. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware the English night duty is eight hours?—That man does nothing else next day. There are some duties I would like to read that we have to do. In England the Excise enforce the Gun Licence Act, Dogs Regulation Act, and a lot of other regulations, and even collect agricultural statistics, and civilians are employed to stamp and inspect weights and measures.

224. Mr. STARKIE.—If the Royal Irish Constabulary man is collecting agricultural statistics, does he do any other duty while so engaged?—No, sir. For instance, the taking of the Census has just finished, and in the town I come from the master of the union had one return to fill up on which he put 300 names, and for that he got a remuneration of three guineas. Two policemen in Naas have been on this Census duty, and they had a multiplicity of forms to fill up; but they will get no extra pay whatever.

225. CHAIRMAN.—They got off the ordinary duty?—They did important work; and a policeman in England did not do it.

226. Mr. HOLMES.—Apart from your point that the standard of living has increased, you do not contend that there has been any rise in the cost of provisions?—Not generally. Coal is dearer than ever I remember.

227. CHAIRMAN.—Are there many assaults on the police, in Naas, since you have been there?—Not in the town; of course we meet an odd rough fellow.

228. You ought really to weigh these things more before you compare the Royal Irish Constabulary with the London police?—Yes, sir. I would like to read this paragraph:—"Ireland is productive of various secret or illegal societies which are countenanced by men of political influence and social position, and much trouble emanates from such sources also. Frequently such societies show themselves in an aggressive form calling for repressive measures, which must be enforced by the police, as the executive officers of the law. The effective discharge of this duty calls for forbearance, cool-headedness, tact and judgment, which are characteristic of the Irish policeman, whilst his brother in arms in Great Britain is seldom or never confronted with such difficulty."

229. I am afraid the gentleman who drew that memorandum does not know so much about the London policeman as I do.

230. Mr. STARKIE.—There are very serious strikes in England to deal with?—These are temporary, and the effects of them pass off; but where there is a district in which twenty or thirty families are evicted, the police would have to be there to protect the sheriff. That would be making the police unpopular.

231. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you saved something before you were married?—I did not.

232. Have you a Post Office Savings Bank account?—No, sir.

233. You have not put by anything?—No, sir; it is a continual grind with me to make both ends meet.

234. Mr. STARKIE.—What service had you when you married?—Ten years.

235. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Wright, you are Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne?—Yes, sir.

236. How long have you held that position?—Two years and three months.

237. You were in the Irish Constabulary at one time?—Yes, I was a Jubilee cadet; I joined in 1887.

238. How many years district inspector?—Until 1899.

239. Twelve years?—Eleven and a-half years.

240. And during that eleven and a-half years, were you quartered in different stations in Ireland, or mostly in one?—I spent about seven months in Skull, County Cork; afterwards I was in County Limerick—the district of Newcastle West, in Limerick.

241. And were you district inspector there when you went to Newcastle-on-Tyne?—No, I spent six years there, and I went from Newcastle West to Belfast City.

242. How many district inspectors are there in Belfast?—There are six.

243. And then from there?—I was then elected chief constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

244. How many men have you under your charge?—300.

245. And the population of Newcastle-on-Tyne?—I believe the population is now almost 215,000—214,000 odd.

246. It is mostly a manufacturing district?—Largely, and mining.

247. Mining, manufacturing, and shipbuilding, and a large floating population of seamen, I suppose?—Yes, although the seamen, as a rule, remain about South Shields. It is very much the same character of population as Belfast.

248. How would the duties in Newcastle compare with those of the Royal Irish Constabulary; as regards the character of the duties, would there be a great difference between Newcastle, a town, and the rural police stations in Ireland?—Very great.

249. The only way it would compare would be as to cities?—To Belfast, chiefly.

250. It would compare to no other stations in Ireland?—No, with the exception perhaps of Cork, or some of the large cities. Of course, we work mostly in England on the eight hours' system.

251. Of day beats?—The twenty-four hours are divided into periods of eight hours. For instance, day duty commences at six o'clock; the man remains on duty till ten; he is then relieved, and goes on again from two till six. That finishes two series. The night men do duty from ten p.m. to six a.m. There is an overlapping division, which commences at eight o'clock and goes on till about four.

252. The night duty is eight hours continuous?—Yes, ten to six. The men on night duty are relieved for half-an-hour for refreshments, to get a cup of tea.

253. Was that your inauguration?—No, it is a general practice in England.

254. How does your duty compare to the Irish Constabulary; is it more severe or less severe?—To compare it with Belfast, the hours of duty in Belfast are rather different; they are shorter.

255. And as regards the rural districts of Ireland?—I believe in rural districts the rule is about six hours for patrol duty. The great difference between constabulary duty in England and Ireland is the distinction between waiting and watching. It is watching in England; it is waiting in Ireland, particularly in Belfast in periods of excitement. The men are confined in reserve in barracks, but they are really not working so much.

256. You have four classes of constables in Newcastle, ranging from £1 9s. to £1 6s. a week?—If you take the long service classes, I think we have eight. The idea in this scale was, that a man might get a small increment after a short period of service. You will notice in the scale [handed in] that they commence at £1 5s. on appointment, after six months—

257. £1 5s. on appointment, rising after six months to £1 6s.?—Yes; then after six months more to £1 7s.

258. And then how soon to £1 8s.?—In two years. Then the periods are from two years. The next increase is at four years.

259. How soon does a constable obtain the maximum?—Fifteen years. When I was suggesting that scale to the Watch Committee, I pointed out to them it was desirable that they should keep the maximum at about fifteen years, because if a constable of fifteen years' service had not attained to further promotion, he was really not worth much more as a constable.

260. With regard to the sergeants, you have five classes?—Yes. Sergeants commence at £1 15s., that is

for the probationary year. Then they get £1 16s.; after two years' service they get £1 18s.; after five years, £2; and after eight, £2 2s., the maximum being attained in eight.

261. Have you lately increased your pay?—It has been slightly modified.

262. Decreased or increased?—Increased slightly.

263. What was the reason?—We found we could not get recruits at the minimum wage.

264. There is a great demand for labour?—A very great demand. When we had got men, after remaining a few months they got more remunerative employment and resigned, and so it was thought desirable to encourage them to remain.

265. Have you statistics about the resignations?—I believe there would be about twenty or twenty-five resignations.

266. Mr. HOLMES.—Let us have the total figures?—I find the actual figures for 1900 were twenty-eight. A great many of these resignations were caused by the war, and many of the men went to the South African Constabulary.

267. Were they reservists?—No.

268. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any deduction from pay for pension?—Two and a-half per cent.

269. Do you give any lodging allowance?—No lodging allowance, except to the inspectors and superintendents.

270. But to the constables and sergeants?—No.

271. Have you any statistics as to the average rent which is paid?—The rent is about 6s. 5d. a week. For 6s. 6d. a week a man would get three rooms; what are called flats.

272. Would there be many at 4s.?—No.

273. 5s.?—There might be; it is hardly possible; in fact, the rent for flats is slightly higher than 6s. 6d., and policemen have great difficulty in getting houses.

274. Is there any restriction as to where the residence of the married constable or sergeant should be?—There is no restriction, provided he lives within the city boundary. If we made a restriction we could hardly get any men.

275. Do you give any locomotion allowance?—There is no locomotion allowance.

276. They have to find their way as best they can?—Yes.

277. What is your general impression—first, as to the character of the duties in Newcastle compared to Ireland; is it more severe or less severe?—I think our men in England, at least in the cities, do more street work.

278. Requiring more constant attention?—The hours are certainly longer.

279. The English hours are longer?—Yes.

280. And there is more crime?—There is very much less crime.

281. In England or Ireland?—Well, the crime is less in England, at least it is less in Newcastle than in Belfast.

282. But as regards rural Ireland?—I should say the average is pretty much the same; drunkenness, of course, is the principal thing.

283. Do you have many assaults on the police in Newcastle?—Occasionally—not very many.

284. As to education, are your men up to the same standard of education as the Irish police?—Since I joined I have been trying to make them so; in fact, I have got many of the candidates intended for the Royal Irish Constabulary; but previous to that the standard was not so high.

285. It was not so high before you went to Newcastle?—No, the standard of education was not so high.

286. Mr. HOLMES.—The Royal Irish Constabulary claim that they should be paid as well as the best paid police force in the United Kingdom. They compare their pay with the pay of the police forces of the City of London, Liverpool, and other large towns, but, of course the conditions are quite different?—Quite so.

287. Take Newcastle-on-Tyne. You have just told us that you had to increase the pay owing to the difficulty of getting recruits?—Yes.

288. You may not be aware, but you may take it as a fact, that the number of applicants for posts in this country is largely in excess of the number of posts to be given?—I am quite aware.

289. In order to arrive at a true comparison between the pay of the constable in this country and a constable at Newcastle-on-Tyne, we should know what are the deductions from their pay for the cost of living, rent, &c.

May 30, 1901.

Mr. J. B. Wright, Chief Constable, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Now, we will take the case of your constable, of a man at 30s. a week, after what service would he attain that pay?—He would be paid at that rate from six till eight years' service.

290. The pay of a constable in Ireland from seven to nine years, who would correspond as regards service with your man, would be 23s. Take the case of a single man first. The man in Ireland has 1s. deducted from his pay on account of barrack accommodation; in England the single man has to provide his own lodging?—Not with me; he is provided with lodging in the station-house or barracks.

291. Is there any deduction made from his pay for that?—2s. 5d. is deducted per week for rent and furnished apartments, and coal and gas are supplied free of charge, and the service of a mess man or mess woman, who cooks the dinner meal for the men. That is all included.

292. The deduction is 2s. 5d. per week?—Yes, and it covers all those things I have mentioned.

293. Can you say what the cost of their messing amounts to?—I have taken it for one of my stations; I think it gives a very fair average. For lodging, 2s. 5d. deducted; meats (which includes butcher's meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per man daily, and that is rather a small allowance), flour, vegetables, pepper, salt, mustard, fruits, and other articles, 5s. 6d.

294. CHAIRMAN.—A week?—Per week. Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 6d.; coffee, 3d.; sugar, 2 lbs., about 4d.; butter $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 7d.; bacon, 1 lb., 10d.; eggs, 6d.; cheese, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 3d.; jam, 6d.; milk, fresh and condensed, 10d.; sundries for tea and fish, 6d.; washing, 1s.; soap, 3d., and blacking, 1d.; total, 14s. 4d. This, I may say, was prepared by a fairly economical constable.

295. 14s. 4d. represents the cost of living?—Yes.

296. That may be put down as the minimum cost per week?—Yes; I should say that 15s. would be about the average for the ordinary constable. This is in a station in a rather backward quarter of the town, where the necessities of life can be more cheaply procured than in some of the other quarters.

297. 15s. may be regarded as the minimum?—Yes.

298. Can you say from your experience of Ireland what the messing totalled to in Ireland, in the rural stations first, and then in a city like Belfast?—It is very hard to give an answer to that question, because in Ireland the men get many necessities supplied by their friends, such as butter and eggs sent to them.

299. You know that of your own knowledge?—Yes, and they supply those outside of the mess. I think the messing accounts ranged from about a little over 30s. It was £2 in Belfast.

300. 30s. a month?—Yes.

301. Mr. HOLMES.—£2 would be more than an average for the whole of Ireland?—Oh, yes; but that is exclusive of those little necessities which they provide for breakfast or tea.

302. Your estimate for Newcastle includes those little necessities?—Quite so.

303. Suppose they had to purchase these little necessities, to what amount would their messing account be increased, roughly speaking?—I should think from about 7s. 6d. to 10s.

304. A month?—Yes, about 7s. 6d. in the rural stations and about 10s. in Belfast.

305. Therefore, in the rural stations, £2 may be put down as covering not only the ordinary messing, but all extras, and in Belfast, say, £2 10s. Whereas with you it would amount to over £3 per month?—I am sure there would be a difference.

306. The cost with you in many stations would be at least £3 10s. a month, if 15s. is a low average?—Yes.

307. Take even as low an average as £3; that would be 15s. a week, and 2s. 5d.; say 17s. 6d. from 30s.?—Yes.

308. Which would leave a balance of 13s., whereas a man in Ireland would have 1s. for rent and 10s. in the rural parts for messing, taking £2 as the average per month, which would leave a balance of 12s. Therefore, in point of fact, when you come to compare the pay in the way in which I have done, the true wages as compared with the nominal wages of the single man in Newcastle are not in excess of the lower paid constable in Ireland, who is lower paid nominally?—Well, I was calculating there was a difference of from 2s. to 3s. per week, as the deduction of 2s. 5d. per week for lodging is included in the estimate I have given.

309. In favour of whom?—In favour of our men.

310. But I think the way I have worked it out would not leave so large an average?—Perhaps not.

311. I should be glad, as you know the conditions of the Force so well, if you would write a memorandum

giving the actual figures?—I am giving you the actual figures so far as Newcastle-on-Tyne is concerned. I am only speaking from memory as to Belfast.

312. Admitting that your calculation is correct, the constable in Newcastle-on-Tyne has 2s. a week more than the constable here to spend. Would you say the cost of living, as to clothes, and so forth, is more in Newcastle-on-Tyne than in Ireland?—It would be fifteen to twenty per cent. more.

313. Therefore this balance of 2s. would really be practically swept away by the higher cost of other necessities?—Yes; that is in the case of a single constable.

314. Now come to the married constable at 30s. a week in Newcastle; what will his expenditure come to. In the first place, you have to take at least 6s. 6d. off him for rent?—Yes, and then about one-fourth more for taxes.*

315. For taxes?—The taxes average about one-fourth more.

316. What would be the total for rent and taxes?—I should say about 7s. 6d. would be fair.

317. CHAIRMAN.—Does he pay the taxes. I thought the landlord would pay them?—It is a matter of arrangement; in some cases they do.

318. If they do, it is as broad as it is long, they pay it in rent?—Yes.

319. Mr. HOLMES.—What would be the cost of living for himself and family, say for himself and wife and two or three children?—Well, for himself and his wife it would be almost the same as the single man in barracks, because the single man being in mess with a large number, there is less waste than there would be with two in a family, and so I would say from 10s. to 12s. per week each.

320. How do you mean by each?—The cost of the family. I am taking a family of two, man and wife, about 10s.

321. Ten shillings each?—Yes.

322. And then he would pay 7s. 6d. for rent and taxes?—Yes.

323. Putting aside the cost of living for a moment, and taking 7s. 6d. from his wages, he has 22s. 6d. whereas the married man here, not accommodated in barracks, has, after deducting, say, 4s. for rent, a liberal average, 19s. The man at Newcastle will therefore have, say, 4s. a week more than the man here, but if we assume that the cost of living there is from 15 to 20 per cent. higher than here, he will really not be better off than the man here; is that not so?—It is somewhat higher, undoubtedly.

324. Therefore, comparing the position of a constable with you and the position here, although nominally your wages are higher, in reality they are not so?—I think we have an advantage in getting our increment earlier.

325. I am coming to that later on. I am dealing with constables. You have 243 constables and forty-five sergeants; in other words the proportion is one to seven. Now in Ireland the proportion of constables to sergeants is one to 3·6; there is one sergeant to about three and a-half constables, and in Ireland every efficient, well-conducted constable can expect to rise to the rank of sergeant. How does the case stand with regard to your constables; I suppose a large proportion of your constables cannot hope to rise to the position of sergeant?—Quite so.

326. They must be content with 33s. a week, which is the maximum they could get after fifteen years; is that not so?—Yes.

327. Now a constable in Ireland, owing to the large proportion of sergeants to constables, can, if he is an efficient and well-behaved man, expect to rise to the rank of sergeant, with a maximum salary of 31s. a week. Therefore, in comparing our men with your men, we must compare the sergeants and constables with your constables?—Yes.

328. Have you ever considered it from that point of view?—Oh, yes, I have considered it in that light also.

329. How would you compare the duties of your men with the duties of the rural men in Ireland *qua* severity; I mean as physically trying; would you say that the beat duty at Newcastle-on-Tyne was physically more trying, eight hours on end, than the patrol work in the rural parts of Ireland?—Undoubtedly.

330. How would it compare with Belfast?—Much about the same.

331. Would you say the Belfast men had quite as much or more trying work to do than your men?—I think it is more trying, particularly during the summer months.

332. That is during the anniversaries?—During the anniversaries.

* In the case of flats the landlord pays the taxes.

333. You are aware that the best duty in Belfast is only seven hours?—Yes.

334. You are aware that the Belfast Force has been largely increased since 1883; it has been nearly doubled?—It is almost 1,000 now.

335. And it was not 600 at that time?—No.

336. The large increase must have made the duties there much lighter than they were in 1882, unless the area has been largely extended?—The area has been very largely extended, and several outlying portions included.

337. You consider the work of a policeman on the streets of Belfast is as heavy, if not heavier, than the same work with you?—I do, and further than that, the police of England have to a great extent the sympathy of the people.

338. But you would say that with regard to Belfast?—I would not, indeed.

339. During the anniversaries?—For four months out of the twelve.

340. But a city which returns four Unionist Members of Parliament, you could hardly say its sympathies are not with the police?—I think the Belfast roughs are the worst class of roughs; worse than the Moonlighters of Clare and Limerick.

341. During the rest of the year is it not a peaceable city?—There are continually assaults on police.

342. In quiet times, and we have quiet times since the land agitation ended, would you not say the duties of the rural police in Ireland were light, compared with a city force?—I think the duties of the police in rural stations are very agreeable, only they become very monotonous.

343. Simply an afternoon's exercise?—Yes; the English county police force would compare better with your rural police force than a city force.

344. It is alleged here, and it was alleged before the Committee on which I sat in 1882, that a policeman's time is not his own when he is off duty. That may be theoretically the case, but is his time practically more interfered with when he is off duty than is the case of an English policeman?—Oh, yes; an English policeman's time when he is off duty is his own, unless in cases of very great emergency.

345. He can't go very far?—No, he is not allowed to leave the limits of the city without permission, but he is not required to report himself every two hours, as is the case with the Irish police.

346. Is it the case that the Irish police have to report themselves every two hours?—I understand in a good many places that is strictly enforced.

347. In a great many districts has that not been abolished?—I believe there is some regulation issued since.

348. The point is, your men cannot leave the city without permission, but in the case of a married man, surely, he would naturally remain at home. Therefore I say, although theoretically a policeman here has his time interfered with, it does not amount to a practical interference with his time?—I know it is considered rather a grievance by the men, the two hours' reporting.

349. If this regulation were not in force, would you say the position was different?—I think the married men would then be in just as good a position as the married men in England.

350. Do your men leave the station and go elsewhere?—Yes, unless those who are members of the Fire Brigade. Thirty of them get an extra 6d. per day to remain in their station, so as to be available for duty in case of fires.

351. Your single man can, when he is off duty, do what he likes; I mean so far as going anywhere, provided he does not leave the city?—And that he reports himself a quarter of an hour before his duty commences.

352. Can an English policeman carry on any trade or business when off duty; suppose he is a carpenter, would you allow him to add to his income by executing private jobs?—Not without permission, and I do not know whether such permission has been granted.

353. CHAIRMAN.—You let him take the care of houses?—Oh, yes, as caretakers.

354. Mr. HOLMES.—When your police retire on pension, do they find it easy to get employment?—They do as a rule.

355. What kind of employment do they get?—A great many of them get employment in the Elswick Works as watchmen and timekeepers.

356. What would be their pay?—Not less than £1 or a guinea a week.

357. In Newcastle the wages are very high. Take the rural parts of England, can you say of your own knowledge that a policeman finds it easy to get employment when he retires on pension?—I cannot say.

358. Are the men with you content with their pension scale of two-thirds?—Oh, yes.

359. At what period of service do the men with you, on an average, retire?—They resign as soon as they are entitled to their pension. The minimum pension without medical certificate is 3l-50ths, and the difference between the actual pay they are receiving and what they would draw as pension is very great.

360. They do not wait to qualify for the two-thirds pension?—No; there are few cases, unless sergeants, inspectors, and superintendents.

361. Is it owing to the severity of the police duties that they retire?—No. I do not think it is; it is chiefly because they think the public have had enough out of them, and that they should enjoy their pensions.

362. Would you say it is because they desire to get other employment, and that they think their best chance of getting it is while they are comparatively young?—There is a great deal in that, too. And there is always the risk that if a man remains on he may commit some offence against discipline and lose his pension.

363. You have no age limit?—No, but I think it is most desirable.

364. What does your local authority think of this?—The question was considered some years ago, and the police force, I believe, agitated in favour of having no age limit, pointing out that a man who joined at a late period, say twenty-six or twenty-seven, would be in a different position to the man who joined at twenty or twenty-one.

365. How would that be; he need not retire; suppose there was an age limit, what age would you say, would you say fifty?—I think fifty would be a very good limit for sergeants and constables.

366. How would that affect the man who joined at twenty-six; he would not be required to retire at fifty; it would only mean that he could not get a pension unless he was fifty years of age?—Yes, but take the case of the man aged twenty-one; he would be compelled to serve twenty-nine years, as compared with the other man at twenty-five who joined the same day who would only have to serve twenty-five years.

367. Yes, but he would get a larger pension; he would get two-thirds, and both of them could remain on?—I quite see your point, but I do not think you will get the ordinary constable to look at it that way.

368. It is your opinion there should be an age limit, and that fifty is not an unreasonable limit for constables?—I do not think it is. I should add that in England the police cannot count service for pensions unless over twenty-one years of age.

369. With regard to medical attendance, is medical attendance provided gratis for the men?—I will read you some notes I have made about that:—"Medical attendance is provided for members of the Force gratis for themselves, but not for their families." There is an advantage in Ireland, because in Ireland it is provided for both the men and their families. "And when the illness is not the result of injuries received on duty, a sum of 1s. per day for each day on the sick list is deducted from their wages." As a matter of fact, it practically pays the doctor's salary.

370. There is no such deduction here?—No; you have the advantage of us here in that respect.

371. When a man with you gets sick, there is a deduction of 1s. per day from his pay?—Yes, unless his illness is the result of injury received on duty, when he gets his full pay.

372. Mr. STARKIE.—I observe you give merit pay in Newcastle-on-Tyne?—Yes.

373. How many men have the merit pay?—I think two at present.

374. On what principle is it given?—For some specially courageous act or some distinguished police duty?—I think one of the men has it for saving life at a fire.

375. It is not given for long service and general zeal?—No.

376. Could you say, roughly, by percentage, what is the difference in the cost of living in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and, say, Belfast?—My own experience is that it is 20 per cent. more in Newcastle-on-Tyne than in Belfast.

May 29, 1901.

Mr. J. B. Wright, Chief Constable, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Nov 20, 1901.

Mr. J. B. Wright, Chief Constable, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

377. And, of course, a higher percentage, as compared with many other parts of Ireland?—Yes; but Newcastle-on-Tyne is exceptionally high, as, for instance, in Birmingham the cost of living is very much more moderate.

378. You say that the pay of the force in Newcastle has been recently increased?—The maximum has not been increased.

379. When was the last increase of pay made in Newcastle?—About two years ago; since I joined.

380. When was the last increase previous to that one?—It was some years previously. I could not say exactly.

380A. Mr. HOLMES.—Could you not, when you go back, let us have the rates that obtained in 1882?—Yes.

381. I should like to have those rates?—As well as I can recall the previous increase was in 1892.

382. Mr. STARKIE.—You can give that afterwards. As to the pensions, have you many widows of members of the force on the pension list?—No; if you notice, in the English Police Act of 1890 it is only in one or two instances that pensions are given to widows.

383. It is only where a man dies from an injury received in the execution of his duty?—Yes.

384. And you are aware that in Ireland the widow of a man of over fifteen years' service who dies from any cause while in the Force, gets a pension?—Yes; I do not know whether it applies to the men who joined since 1883.

385. If a constable were promoted at twenty-four years' service to the rank of sergeant, could he retire the following year on 31-50ths of his sergeant's pay?—An average would be struck, in that case, on the pay of the previous three years, but a man in that position would scarcely retire, because he had so many increments in the rank of sergeant to attain.

386. What is the average length of service before promotion to the rank of sergeant?—I had three men promoted last Friday, and the average service was twelve years.

387. What is the earliest period of service at which a man can be promoted?—Any service.

388. Have you got any such rank as acting sergeant?—There is such a rank, but the acting sergeant only draws the pay of a constable.

389. Has he any distinguishing badge?—When on duty he wears an armlet, which is taken off when the duty is over.

390. He receives the same pay as a constable, and his promotion depends upon his conduct?—Quite so.

391. Do any of your men discharge duties under the Food and Drugs Act?—Those duties are performed by the officers of the Corporation.

392. Or the Weights and Measures Act?—No, not in Newcastle; some years ago they did.

393. Your men discharge no extra duties?—None, except in the Fire Brigade; thirty members of the Force belong to the Fire Brigade, and one or two of them inspect hackney carriages.

394. As regards injury to a constable while endeavouring to bring persons to justice, is there any provision in England, such as there is in this country, as his being compensated by a sum of money levied on the county?—I have not heard of it.

395. You are aware that there is such a provision in the Irish Grand Jury Act?—Yes.

396. CHAIRMAN.—A constable with wife and seven children, what would be the cost of his living in Newcastle?—I do not think he could get any place he could put them in under 10s. per week, unless several of them were put in the same room. I would like to point out with regard to the higher ranks of the constabulary in England, take the rank of chief constable, we are in the same position as regards other officers, and every officer is a constable, and he can retire on his 31-50ths. I could, for instance, when I get my twenty-five years' service. An officer in Ireland is very differently situated.

397. Mr. STARKIE.—An officer in Ireland who has joined the R.I.C. as a cadet is in a different position to men who have done twenty-five years' hard service in the ranks?—Yes.

398. CHAIRMAN.—Have you read the memorial from the Constabulary?—I believe I have seen it, but I have not read it over carefully.

399. Mr. HOLMES.—At any rate, we may assume that the increases of pay, the periodical increases of pay in Newcastle have been brought about by the fact that you could not get recruits. You were obliged to raise the pay in order to get men and keep them in the force?—Undoubtedly.

400. CHAIRMAN.—Have you seen anything of the City of London police?—Yes.

401. Would there be any analogy between the City of London and Naas?—Not the slightest.

402. I mean the expense of lodging and difficulty of finding men; there would be no comparison of any sort?—I think in London the cost is even more than in Newcastle.

403. To institute a comparison between police duty in Naas and in the City of London is absurd?—Well, I should not like to do it.

404. Mr. STARKIE.—Or between Newcastle and Naas in point of duty?—Between Newcastle and Belfast I think there is a very fair amount of comparison. The county police forces would compare, particularly in the South of England.

405. CHAIRMAN.—The Wiltshire force?—Yes.

406. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you any Irishmen in your force?—Yes.

407. CHAIRMAN.—Do any Irish police pensioners go over there to find employment?—Yes, I know of one sergeant who has got a post as timekeeper in Lord Armstrong's works at Elswick.

408. Mr. HOLMES.—I assume that if the number of suitable applicants had been largely in excess of the demand, the local authority would not have gratuitously given any increase of wages?—I do not think I could answer that in the affirmative.

Constable MARTIN DOLAN, examined.

Constable
Martin Dolan

409. CHAIRMAN.—You are a constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

410. What station do you come from?—From Letterkenny, in the County Donegal.

411. And you have been chosen to come here as a witness by whom?—I represent the constables of the County Donegal.

412. How long have you been in the Force?—Eight years and nine months.

413. And your age is now?—Thirty years and one month.

414. Then you joined at twenty-two?—When I was twenty-one years and four months.

415. Are you married or single?—Single, sir.

416. Do you live in Letterkenny station?—Yes. There are two stations. I live at No. 2 Station.

417. And your pay now is how much?—My pay now is 25s a year, or 23s. a week.

418. Do you pay anything for accommodation in barracks?—Yes; out of that I pay 4s. 4d. a month.

419. That would be 1s. a week?—Yes.

420. Now what do you wish to represent to us here?—The first thing I want to represent is, that the pay we get at present is altogether inadequate.

421. We are talking now, remember, of constables only?—Yes, sir; I am confining myself to constables

entirely. It is altogether inadequate. We say it is not value for the labour we give to the State. Secondly, we say that it is not sufficient to keep us in any decency.

422. Yes. Now will you go through that? You say "Pay inadequate, and insufficient to keep men in any decency." On what ground do you base that statement?—I am a single man, sir, and messing will cost me, when I provide myself with everything necessary to diet myself, not less than £3 a month. That would be at the rate of 15s. a week.

423. Have you brought the mess-books with you?—No, sir, I have not the mess-books. Then there are other expenses that I require to keep up.

424. Just work this out then, this £3. Let us take it by the week—15s. a week?—If you please, sir, would you take it by the month. It would suit me better.

425. Very well.—Then in addition to that I would have blacking, 2d. a month.

426. Let us work out the £3 first. Prove the £3 first. Go through the items. We are not disputing it, you know, but show us your case?—Well, if you will allow me to take it my own way first, I will take it any other way to suit you. The official mess-book does not represent the cost of messing as it is. It only represents about half of it, and from different tastes and

other causes men only provide themselves with certain articles of the mess in common, and outside that, each man purchases what he requires.

427. Now, take the mess-book first of all. What does that come to?—That is £1 8s. 0½d. per month.

428. What do you get for that?—Well, I get potatoes, beef—

429. Meat every day?—Yes, meat every day.

430. Mr. HOLMES.—Begin with your breakfast.

431. CHAIRMAN.—Yes, what have you for breakfast?—Well, I would have for breakfast, tea, and the milk and sugar necessary for it, bread, butter, and bacon or eggs.

432. Now, go on with dinner, or do you have anything between your breakfast and dinner. What time do you have dinner?

433. Mr. STARKIE.—Before you leave breakfast, is the butter and bacon included in the official mess?—It is not.

434. I understood you were giving us the official mess?—I was drawn away from that. I was calculating the official mess by the month.

435. CHAIRMAN.—Tell us what you get in the official mess?—Well, beef—

436. Mr. HOLMES.—Tell us what you get for breakfast first?—Tea, sugar, and milk. That is all, sir.

437. No bread?—No bread, and no butter, eggs, or bacon, or anything of that kind. That is left to each man's fancy.

438. Tea, milk, and sugar are all that are included?—Yes.

439. CHAIRMAN.—Do you not get bread?—No, sir. I do not. I have a private bill for bread.

440. Do you not like the bread in the mess?—Well, I will tell you how it is. There are some men who eat more bread than others. Some eat a lot and others eat very little. Then again some men like fancy bread, or of a particular quality, and others prefer plain bread. And so each man finds his own bread.

441. That is not the usual thing, is it?—It is, sir. Unless in odd stations, that is the prevailing rule.

442. Now what do you get for dinner as charged in the mess-book?—Beef, potatoes, pepper, and salt.

443. Condiments we will say—pepper, salt, and mustard. Anything else?—That is all, sir, except vegetables.

444. Pudding. Do you get that?—No, we never have a second course.

445. Mr. HOLMES.—You vary your diet surely. You do not have beef every day?—Well, in most provincial towns, and more particularly in country stations, a man cannot have a varied dinner.

446. Surely he can have mutton and Irish stew, and such things?—Occasionally he may have, but it is not everywhere he can get them. He might in a city, but not in the country towns.

447. Mr. STARKIE.—Surely Irish stew can be had everywhere?—Of course it can, but we cannot have every dinner we wish, because we find it very hard to get a good cook. The woman that can be had for a cook in the country barrack, she has never had any experience of cooking. She is a country woman, who knows how to boil potatoes and perhaps fry beef; she may be able to bake bread, and that is the extent of her education in cookery.

448. CHAIRMAN.—Now for tea what do you have?—Tea, milk, and sugar. That is what appears in the mess.

449. No butter and no bread?—No, sir.

450. After that, is there anything?—Well, I take a supper every night. So does every man in the station, and so far as I know, every man in the Force—that is, every single man—and it is altogether a private thing. Some have stirabout, and others prefer cocoa, bread and butter, and such things.

451. And that is a private thing?—Yes, quite a private thing.

452. Now what is there besides what is set forth in the mess-book?—Well, besides the mess-book, there is one grocer I deal with, by the month—

Mr. HOLMES.—Do not go into that, but give us the items fully.

453. CHAIRMAN.—Yes, what you buy for your food?—Well, for breakfast I purchase bread. I am only allowing 2d. a day for bread, and I believe I eat much beyond that.

454. Well, what after that?—Next, there is butter—5 lbs. a month.

455. Mr. HOLMES.—How much is it per lb.?—Generally it is 1s., but often it goes higher. It is about 1s. at the present time.

456. CHAIRMAN.—Next what is there?—Then bacon and eggs. I allow 3s. 9d. for that.

457. Is it 3s. 9d. a week?—No, 3s. 9d. a month.

458. Mr. STARKIE.—How much for bacon and how much for eggs?—Well, I take one in lieu of the other. The morning I take bacon I do not take eggs.

459. CHAIRMAN.—Eggs are very cheap in Donegal, are they not?—No, not beyond the ordinary. Sixpence a dozen they are at present.

460. Do you not get presents of eggs often when you are in a country place like this?—I mean from your friends?—No, sir; nothing in the shape of presents. The Irish policeman generally gives more than he gets in that way.

461. Mr. STARKIE.—But the Chairman means from your relations?—Well, I am a long way separated from my relations; they have had enough to do for themselves for the last five years.

462. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in Letterkenny?—One year and nine months.

463. And prior to that?—In Dromod, in County Leitrim.

464. How long were you there?—I do not know the exact time, but it was something like three years.

465. What do you say your total of extras was in the month?—Well, there is one grocer that I deal with that I get butter and bread and cocoa, and other things from that I want, and I paid him a bill of 14s. and 15s. regularly. I furnished it to the sergeant in charge of the station some months ago. He required it of me.

466. Mr. HOLMES.—How much was it last month?—I think it was about 13s. That does not even represent it all.

467. Does that month in which you paid the grocer 13s. correspond with the month in which the mess-book expense came to £1 8s. 0½d.?—No, it does not, but it corresponds with that in which I paid 14s. or 15s.

468. Then take it at 14s. That is two guineas?—Yes. Then in addition to that there are some things I pay ready money for. There is a grocery shop opposite to the barrack. When I would want cheese or jam, or perhaps other things I did not keep any account of at all, I would send the barrack servant across for them and give her the money, and I kept no account of these.

469. Well, they would come to 2s. a month?—And far more than that.

470. Well, say 4s.?—Yes, and sometimes more.

471. Perhaps 6s. or 7s.?—Yes.

472. Then that would be about £2 10s. a month expenses?—Yes, and in addition to that I take a pint of beer every day for dinner.

473. That is 2d. a pint?—No, sir, 3d. a pint, and in mentioning 3d. a pint for beer, I may say that stout is 2½d. a bottle in Letterkenny, and in backward parts of the country it is 3d.

474. CHAIRMAN.—Then how much for beer per month?—Well, I thought it would be very modest to allow 7s. 6d.

475. That would be £2 17s. 6d.?—Yes, and if a man does not take beer he certainly takes something that is equivalent, because in Letterkenny there is no water that is drinkable. But it is a necessary any way.

476. That is £2 17s. 6d. we have got?—That I would say, from my own knowledge of living as a single man in stations around the country, and from what I have heard from other men, would very nearly cover the cost of living, but we set down the cost of maintenance for a single man at £3 per month, including everything. It might be a few shillings more or a few shillings less, and we say, taking an average, that he cannot live for anything less.

477. In County Leitrim was the cost of living the same as in Letterkenny?—I could live as cheaply in Letterkenny as anywhere else. I have perhaps not too keen a memory on it, because it is a thing I thought would never transpire or that I would be asked about, and therefore I kept no strict accounts, but I know that since I joined the police I cannot live for less than £3 a month.

478. That is, including all your extras?—Yes, that is as regards diet.

479. Now, your uniform is all found for you?—Yes, there is uniform found for us, but there is a considerable list of things we have to find for ourselves besides uniform; and in speaking about uniform, we are subject to some expenses in connection with it, but I do not intend to go into that. I intend merely mentioning it as an incidental charge.

May 26, 1884.
Constable
Martin Dolan

May 30, 1901.

Constable
Martin Dolan.

480. Your rate of pay is 23s. per week. When shall you get an increase. Next month?—I shall be entitled to a rise on the 1st of September.

481. Now is there any other point you wish to bring out?—There is, sir.

482. First, we had better take your duty. How many hours' duty have you per day?—Well, from seven to nine hours. One day a man might do six hours and another day more.

483. At what time do you get up in the morning, as a rule?—I rise at half-past seven.

484. Then you have breakfast, and go on parade at nine?—After breakfast we clean up for parade, and the usual thing after that is to have drill perhaps for half-an-hour in the morning, and perhaps half-an-hour's police duties.

485. Mr. HOLMES.—When do you breakfast?—Between eight and half-past eight in the morning.

486. And when is parade?—Parade is at nine.

487. CHAIRMAN.—Yes, go on. After the half-hour's drill what is there?—Then the sergeant in charge of the station has duty told off for the day—a man to go on town duty at a certain hour, say ten o'clock, and two men to go on patrol in the country before dinner, and two men after dinner.

488. For how long is town duty?—Well, the duration of patrols is from three to four hours.

489. And the same in the country: you do not call it beats in Letterkenny?—In the town it is beats, and in the country patrols.

490. How many people are there in Letterkenny. Three thousand?—Something more, I think.

491. It is 3,100, I see. Then after patrol, what is there?—After a man does a portion of town duty that will occupy him seven or eight hours, he will do nothing else. But if he does a day patrol he does a night patrol also. Night patrols count from six in the evening to any hour in the night. It might be from six or seven to eleven, or two in the morning.

492. Is there much crime in Letterkenny, or is it generally "drunks"?—There is very little crime.

493. Any burglary?—Crimes of that nature are almost unknown in certain parts of Ireland at the present time.

494. You do not think there is much of that?—No, not much.

495. Then it is mostly "drunks"?—The duty in Ireland has things peculiar to itself. As regards duty, certainly a man finds it just as hard and arduous as it could be anywhere, and it is very trying.

496. Mr. STARKIE.—How is your duty trying? In what respect?—Well, the hours that have to be spent on it.

497. CHAIRMAN.—You were saying about seven or eight hours' duty. That means four hours one time and four hours another?—Yes, and it goes up to nine sometimes.

498. It is never seven or eight hours continuously?—Sometimes on town duty.

499. In Letterkenny itself?—Yes.

500. But not every day. Only in cases when somebody is away?—No, not every day. The town duty is usually divided.

501. Now, have you any other point that you wish to put before us?—Yes. Apart from the cost of living itself, we say that we set a certain value on our labour over and above that, and that we do not enter the Police Force as we would enter any other employment, merely for our support and to keep ourselves in clothes. I am almost nine years in the Police, and it has been my only ambition to save as much money in the year as would take me home occasionally. So far as I know of other members of the Police, that is all they are able to do also. A single man just finds it hard enough to live, and certainly married men are not able to live at all on their pay.

502. You have been able to put aside a tidy bit?—No, I have not put aside very much. I have put aside a pound or two now and again, but it goes on clothes, or on calls from home, or when I go home. And it helps me to have a holiday.

503. Did you take your holidays last year?—I did, sir. I would not have taken them, because I was not in a position to take them, only I was called home to a case of sickness.

504. You are not married?—No, I have never been able to get married, and as I stand at present I have no prospect of being able to marry either.

505. Have you no Savings Bank account?—No, I have not, sir.

506. Anything else you wish to put forward?—There is this much, too, that since 1873 we have scarcely any

improvement in our wages, at least not to any extent. I draw 1s. a week higher now than I would have done had I been a police constable in 1873.

507. Mr. STARKIE.—You are referring to a constable of your particular service?—Yes. I am drawing only 1s. a week higher now. Well, the wealth of the country and the national receipts have increased enormously since then, and individual wealth over the country has also greatly increased. Not only that, but the price of every other class of labour has risen considerably, and the State in particular has treated every other class of its employees with generosity, within the last ten years even, with the exception of the class that I belong to myself. Now, teachers, for instance. I have been told by several teachers—I inquired of them—that their wages within the last ten years have risen at least 40 per cent. Then Post Office clerks, they have been the very same, and I wish to lay particular stress on this, because they are men who at least are not superior to the class of men who join the R.I.C. They are men who get a primary education just the same as we do.

508. CHAIRMAN.—You are talking now about the Post Office?—Yes, those men who enter the provincial post offices. They get a primary education just the same as the generality of the men joining the police do. Physically they do not at all come near them, and anyway with their education they cannot be very superior to them. Well, they have got very generous treatment. They can rise in the provincial offices to 36s. a week, a thing that a man after spending a long service in our Force might never reach. Even if he attains to the rank of sergeant he would think that a very good thing compared to what he is drawing at present.

509. Mr. HOLMES.—What position would a person who could rise to 36s. a week occupy?—A telegraphist or sorter.

510. Is there such a person in Letterkenny?—There is. I was talking to a Post Office clerk a few days ago, and I inquired of him. I asked him what his position in the Post Office was. He told me he joined at 14s. a week, and rose annually by an increase of 2s. a week to 36s. a week.

511. After what period does he attain this maximum of 36s. a week?—Well, it is easy to find that out. He began at 14s. a week and rose by 2s. annually. The difference is 22s. That would be eleven years.

512. What are his responsibilities?—I never considered that, because I believe the Irish policeman has as responsible a position as any man in the country, and I believe his responsibility goes far beyond that.

513. Had this man not to pass a competitive examination?—He had not, sir. He had simply to pass a qualifying examination. He does not belong to the class at all that here or in London has to pass a competitive examination.

514. Well, of course, we cannot take your figures as to the Post Office clerks as authoritative. We will make inquiries from the Post Office through our Secretary. Witness.—I will be quite satisfied with that.

515. CHAIRMAN.—Anything else. Have you passed your examination for promotion?—I have not, sir, except that I have passed the county inspector's qualifying examination last October. Then in regard to other classes of labour—artisans and unskilled labourers, there is a slight thing, if you would take it in evidence, if you please, that I offer. This extract is from the *Londonderry Sentinel* of May 15th, and it speaks of the employment of farm servants about Letterkenny. It says:—"Indoor female servants, who can milk and make themselves generally useful, had no difficulty in obtaining from £5 10s. to £7 10s., and even £8. Young lads, from twelve to eighteen years of age, claim as much as in former years was paid to able-bodied ploughmen, wages ranging from £6 to £8 and £9 for the half year; experienced men of course obtain higher wages." As I came up here on Saturday, there was a young chap about sixteen years of age on the car with me, from Letterkenny to Strabane. I asked him what his wages were, and he told me he was getting £9 for each half-year, and that he was very considerably treated by his master, and that able-bodied men were getting as high as £14 for the half-year. I do not draw any analogy between the two.

516. But there is no comparison between you?—I only want to show you the increase in the price of labour that has taken place in recent years in the country.

517. Anything else you want to put forward on any other subject? You are speaking entirely of the single men, are you not?—Yes, entirely. Of

course, I could have given estimates and bills of estimates of married men, but I prefer to speak of the single men entirely.

518. Anything else you want to put forward? You should take into account in the pay the pension, which is really deferred pay. At forty-seven you will be able to retire. You must remember all that?—Well, the pension that is given at present, sir, is altogether insufficient, because when a man leaves the service and retires on his present pension, he only lands himself in beggary by doing it.

519. How so in beggary? You know lots of pensioners who are in employment?—Well, they are very few. There are 168 pensioners in Donegal, and out of them there is only one-sixth of them employed. There are twenty-seven in situations out of 168.

520. Yes, but what about pensioners who are gaining a livelihood in other ways, such as by shop-keeping and farming?—Well, in regard to them, sir, it certainly is anything but an opulent concern that any of them has that I know of.

521. The return before the Committee is that of these 168 pensioners, eighty-eight are unemployed and eighty are employed, and of these eighty employed, there are fifty-three in business, such as farmers and shopkeeping, and twenty-seven in situations. I think you have left out the farmers and the shopkeepers. I suppose some are publicans also?—Some are. I do not know any in Letterkenny, but there are some men that either acquire farms of land by getting them from their parents by reason of other members of their family dying at home, or the wife getting in to a farm of land by similar means, or a public-house, but I do not know any of these in Letterkenny. I have had accounts from other men out in the country, and they tell me that the concerns that some of them have are not flourishing concerns.

522. Is there anything you wish to put forward on that point?—Yes. I wish to leave special stress on this, sir, that twenty-seven are employed out of 168.

523. We cannot accept that quite, because our return shows eighty. I am sure that you do not desire to mislead us at all, but our information is not quite the same. I think you have left out the shopkeepers.

524. Mr. STARKIE.—You see, of the eighty pensioners returned as being employed, many are engaged in farming and keeping shops, and these men, of course, are not solely dependent on their pensions?—That is a much more general heading than what I have. I have divided them into two classes, one composed of those who have situations, and the other of those who have not, but who have some kind of business, either a small farm of land, a small shop, or something like that, but I intend offering information on the general head, that is including the whole lot. In regard to farms of land, land is at such a prohibitive price in the country that it is impossible for a man to purchase a farm of land from his savings in the police.

525. CHAIRMAN.—Land is so high now?—Yes, sir.

526. Mr. STARKIE.—That is a positive fact. Witness.—Yes. It is a prohibitive price for a man leaving the police. Then, as regards business, owing to the spread of education and all classes of business becoming specialised in these latter years, it is impossible for a man, after spending his time in the police, to compete in any of these businesses, even if he has the capital, against men who have been bred in their businesses all their lives. Then after that, there is no employment in the country. In the County Donegal there is none. This is an entirely agricultural county, and there are no situations, and at the time a man does leave the police he is ill-fitted to fill most situations, even if he gets them. In Donegal, Messrs. Parling are building a railway, and they employ some pensioners, but that is altogether of a temporary nature, and a pensioner, if he does get a situation after his leaving the police, will only be kept in it a few years, and then he has to rely solely on his pension in the latter years of his life.

527. CHAIRMAN.—Of course you know that in all forces pensioners generally pick and choose their employments. They do not all want permanent employment. Some of them only want it occasionally?—Oh, yes, in England.

528. Maybe you know only from hearsay? Mind you, I have a lot to do with pensioners myself—I have a great acquaintance with the country from Mayo to Longford and down to Donegal, and I certainly say there are no employments for pensioners, unless things that are of scarcely any value, and only of a temporary nature.

529. Mr. HOLMES.—Yes, but you refer to what takes place in England. Do you know what takes place in England of your own knowledge?—No, sir, I have only hearsay.

530. If it be the case that a man lands himself in beggary by retiring on pension, how do you account for the fact that so many retire on attaining their twenty-five years' service?—There is a lot to explain that. After a man spends twenty-five years in the police he is fairly worn out.

531. But that is not the case with a man who joins as young as you were?—I know if fifteen years more tell as much on me as what nine have done, I certainly will be fairly spent by then. But anyway, a very large number of men after twenty-five years' service will be worn out from anxiety and other causes. Some of them wish to retire for reasons of health.

532. Do you believe that any man in his senses would retire and land himself—to use your own phrase—in beggary, if by remaining in the Force he would not so land himself?—Well, there is another thing. It is not every man who does retire after twenty-five years. There is a man serving in Letterkenny who has thirty years' service, and he is most unwilling to retire. He is like a frog going to jump into an abyss, and he is most unwilling to give up. He has nothing to go to, and still he does not like stopping on, because they will keep him a few years more.

533. What is his present rank?—A constable.

534. What do you mean by saying that he won't be retained much longer?—Well, he will be looked upon in the police as unfit for the physical work required of him. When he is placed alongside of young men he will be looked upon as out of place, and it will be out of the ordinary run of things for him to remain much longer.

535. How many years' service has he?—Over thirty.

536. And he is only a constable?—Only a constable.

537. Can you say how many men contributed to the mess expenses for the month for which you gave us the return?—I believe six, sir.

538. Then the total cost for six men, exclusive of extras, in the month amounted to £8 8s.—six times £1 8s.—and that covered only tea, milk, and sugar for breakfast; beef, potatoes, and vegetables for dinner; and tea, milk, and sugar for tea. Now, will you try and break up this, and give us the figures, and show how you arrive at the cost of feeding six men on tea, milk, and sugar only for breakfast and tea, and on beef, potatoes, and vegetables for dinner, amounting to the sum of eight guineas?—Well, that is a large order for me, sir.

539. Oh, it is necessary. You have made a rather high estimate, as it seems to me, of the cost of living—£3 per month—and I want to know how it is arrived at. We separated the expenses between extra expenses and the ordinary expenses that are covered by the mess-book, and which you say amount to £1 8s. per month, and which cover, as I have said, only tea, milk, and sugar for breakfast and tea, and beef, potatoes, and vegetables for dinner. And then that is for six men?—Really, I cannot go into that, sir, because I do not know what the amounts of beef and other things obtained for that month are. The only thing that would explain it is the mess-book, sir.

540. Mr. STARKIE.—The 28s. is somewhat less than 1s. a day for the ordinary messing?—It is, sir.

541. How is that expended in the ordinary mess for one day?—Well, beef at 7d. per lb.—say three-quarters of a pound.

542. That would be 5½d.?—Yes. I have potatoes down at 3s. 6d. a month. That would be about 1½d. a day.

543. Then tea?—Tea 1d.

544. And vegetables?—1d.

545. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you grow your own vegetables?—Oh, no; we have no garden there, sir.

546. Mr. STARKIE.—And the cost of milk and sugar?—Milk 1d. and sugar 1d.

547. That comes inside the 1s.?—Yes. These are only approximate, and I take them as low as I can. In the working out they are generally higher, but they are about that.

548. What do you pay for tea in Donegal?—2s. 6d. per lb.

548A. Is not that high?—It is, sir, but any fair tea won't be got cheaper.

549. Mr. HOLMES.—The extras according to your statement come up to £1 12s. per month per man, as compared with £1 8s. for ordinary expenses?—Yes.

May 29, 1891.

Constable
Martin Dolan.

May 20, 1901.
 Constable
 Martin Dolan.

550. Surely that is too great a difference. Is it not?—Oh, it cannot be.

551. Have you not framed this estimate somewhat liberally?—I have not. If I have erred, I think I have erred on the side of modesty rather than of liberality. There is another item that comes in also, and I might include it in the messing. Coal is very dear in Letterkenny, and it is an expense of about 2s. a month on me.

552. Coal! Don't you burn turf?—No, sir, it cannot be got in the town, and it is much dearer. Coal was £1 6s. in the winter, and now it is £1 4s. In Kilmacrenan it was £1 9s. 4d. On an average it would be about 2s. a month.

553. Mr. STARKIE.—That is outside the fuel allowance?—Yes, sir.

554. Was the fuel allowance sufficient before coal rose in price?—There is an extra coal allowance for our barrack. It is a large barrack for the number of men in it.

555. What I ask you is, was the fuel allowance sufficient before the rise in the price of coal?—That is a thing I could not say, because I was not stationed there then, and I heard no mention of it.

556. Mr. HOLMES.—You only joined the Force some eight or nine years ago?—Yes.

557. I presume before you joined you had a fair idea of the rates of pay and of all the conditions of service?—Well, I had a vague notion of them.

558. How was that? Am I not right in believing that everyone who joins is informed of these things?—There is not the same keenness in seeking employment in the country as amongst youths in the city. A youth in the country is sent to school and put to the farm to work on. I mention that because we are generally farmers' sons. When he comes up to eighteen or nineteen years of age, his father thinks of putting him to something. There is little employment in the country. It was my wish to emigrate, but I would not be allowed to do so, and that is mostly why I did join the police. But I had no idea, or for a year or two afterwards, of what life in the police really was.

559. Yes, you may not have had an idea of the life, but you surely had an idea of what the pay was?—Well, there is hardly any man that takes such an intimate view of it as that, sir, as to think of what his way of living would be.

560. What I want to know is whether, as a matter of fact, you were not aware of the rates of pay when you joined?—Well, roundly, I was.

561. Then you joined with your eyes open. You were glad to be appointed?—Yes, I joined with my eyes open, sir. But they have been opened very much more since, especially as regards the insufficiency of the pay. They have certainly been opened in that respect.

562. Mr. STARKIE.—What have you, roughly speaking, over at the end of the month after paying all your expenses?—Well, something about 10s. I am a man that certainly does not spend anything I can save.

563. What were you before you joined?—A farmer's son. My father has ninety acres just above Castlebar.

564. You described your duty as very harassing and trying. I know the West of Ireland. How is duty harassing and trying now?—Well, a man has to do a certain number of hours anyway. It would not be less than six in any station.

565. That is night and day, six hours between the two?—Yes. Then in town he will be on duty eight or nine hours a day. Well, if a man is going up and down a town for that time, or has to go out four or five miles into the country and make inquiries, I think that is harassing.

566. Do you mean harassing in length of time, or in the nature of the duty?—Well, in the nature of the duty.

567. But what is a day patrol in quiet districts in Ireland but going for a walk into the country?—Well, it is, sir, but of course it is only part of the routine. I would call that a daily routine, but we have innumerable duties to do in addition to this.

568. I know that some years ago police duty was harassing and trying, but my experience of the country is that now, owing to its peaceful condition, the police have a remarkably easy time?—Well, we are willing to do what is entrusted to us at any time. The country may be peaceful one day, and it may not be peaceable some months after that. Then our duty becomes very unpleasant and anything but agreeable. In that respect I wish to mention, sir, that as regards duty, we are quite willing to do any duty, and we do not grumble at the nature of the duty, and certainly we did not join the police for idling or getting inferior pay on account of inferior work.

569. CHAIRMAN.—We know that.

570. Mr. HOLMES.—You wish to be paid as well as the best paid police force in the United Kingdom?—Yes.

571. You are still a young man. Why don't you leave the Force and go over to Liverpool, or Newcastle, or London. They would be very glad to have you there?—Well, when a man enters a thing he does not like to leave it, even for a hope of betterment. He clings on more or less. But I say that unless the pay and prospects of the Irish constables are improved, they will have to leave it; they will be compelled to leave it.

572. Why compelled?—Because they find it impossible to live in it. It is no man's ambition to join a thing merely to support himself. That is all the single men are able to do.

573. But where do you propose to go, or what do you propose to do if you are not satisfied with the result of this Commission?—Well, I am a man of thirty years of age, and perhaps it would be too late to go anywhere, but I do not think I could go anywhere where I would not be worth £1 3s. a week at least.

574. CHAIRMAN.—But you do not take into consideration your pension and your barrack accommodation, and there is no such thing as bad trade for the police?—I know all that, but I knew several young men who grew up with me and went away to earn, and came home with lots of money, and when I go home I am a penniless man.

575. You will have the laugh at them at fifty years of age.

576. Mr. HOLMES.—You speak of your pay as being only 23s. a week, but every efficient man can rise to the rank of sergeant or head constable, or even of district inspector. Why should you complain of your pay now when a few years hence you might have 29s. 4?—I am not speaking for myself, but I am speaking for the generality of the Force, and certainly three-fourths of the Force, as promotion is going now, cannot expect promotion.

577. I beg your pardon, certainly three-fourths of the constables can expect to rise to the rank of sergeant?—No, sir. At the last Commission of Inquiry there was an extraordinary amount of optimism expressed on that point. We were told that every constable could expect promotion, and that every pensioner leaving could expect employment. That has been altogether falsified. Since I went to Donegal there are at least half a score or dozen of very deserving men of twenty years' service, and they have no chance of promotion because there are no vacancies arising. I do not expect to be any more fortunate than they are.

578. CHAIRMAN.—Oh, but you are young.

579. Mr. STARKIE.—Was promotion always as slow as you describe it?—Years ago it was not.

580. What is the cause of the retardation of promotion?—I certainly cannot explain that.

581. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything you want to represent about the Constabulary Force Fund?—Not a single thing, sir.

582. Mr. STARKIE.—As regards pay, what do you suggest?—Well, as regards pay, it is our demand that we should be put on a footing with the best police forces in England. Our reason for asking that is, that we render as valuable duty to the State as what any other police force does, and that is mainly our contention for it.

583. Mr. HOLMES.—But you know nothing of the duties performed by other police forces?—But we know we have very valuable property to protect in the country.

584. So have all policemen.

585. CHAIRMAN.—You do not compare Letterkenny with the City of London, where a man cannot get lodging accommodation unless he goes eight or nine miles away, where they get no locomotion allowance nor lodging allowance?—Well, a penny on the tram will take them in and out.

586. But there are no trams. They have to go by trains. And it is a small force.

587. Mr. HOLMES.—The Chairman is talking to you about the City of London police.

588. CHAIRMAN.—I am afraid that is what is misleading you.

589. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that there are two police forces in London?—Oh, yes, the City Force and the Metropolitan.

590. Mr. HOLMES.—You say the Newcastle and Liverpool men are better paid than you are. Simply because their wages are higher than yours? Your wages may

go just as far, or farther?—Well, as far as the cost of living is concerned, I have been speaking to staff sergeants in the Royal Artillery stationed at Letterkenny, and they told me they could live much cheaper while living in England, and could have a more varied mess.

591. Do you know why police wages have recently been raised and have always been high in Newcastle-on-Tyne?—No, sir, I do not.

592. Can you guess?—I quite understand the industrial development of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

593. They were obliged to raise the wages there in order to get recruits, and keep them when they got them?—Yes, but the rise of wages has not been a local thing. Wages have risen all over the world for that matter. The rise has not been confined to this country or any particular country.

594. We are dealing with the Royal Irish Constabulary and the case of the police force in Newcastle-on-Tyne, with which force, in one of their memorials, your men sought to compare themselves. Now, from evidence given before us to-day, it was clearly established that the rise in wages there was due to the demand being greater than the supply. They could not get the men, and they were obliged to raise the wages to get the men and to keep them. That is not so in Ireland. If it had been the reverse in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wages would not have been raised?—Well, the rise in wages of the Newcastle police corresponds with the rise in the price of labour generally.

595. And so it would here if the conditions were the

same. If the Government could not get a sufficient number of men for the existing wages, they would be compelled to raise them. It is a question of supply and demand.

596. CHAIRMAN.—The resignations from Newcastle last year, for instance, were 7 per cent., and from the Royal Irish Constabulary only 1 per cent.

597. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you not see it is a question of supply and demand?—It is something beyond that with us. It is a question at the present time of existence with us, because certainly we cannot live on the present pay, and I say the State has treated every other class of its servants more generously than the Royal Irish Constabulary.

598. Are you stating it as a proposition that you want us to accept as certain that at present single men of the Royal Irish Constabulary cannot save money?—They cannot.

599. But you only speak for yourself?—Yes, and I am speaking for the constables of the county I come from.

600. CHAIRMAN.—You said you had some claims on you from home. You had to send help home?—No, sir, I said they could not afford to give me anything.

601. I thought you said you had to send money home?—No, sir.

602. Mr. STARKIE.—I think he referred to money spent in going home.

603. CHAIRMAN.—Is that all you want to tell us?—Yes.

May 29, 1901.
Constable
Martin Dignan.

Constable JOHN KANE, examined.

604. CHAIRMAN.—You are a constable in Sligo?—Yes, sir.

605. In the town force?—Yes, sir.

606. And you come here on behalf of whom?—The Sligo town force.

607. On behalf of all ranks, or on behalf of the constables?—Well, on behalf of all ranks.

608. What is the population of Sligo town?—It is over 10,000, sir.

609. How long have you been in the Force?—Fourteen years and ten months.

610. And your present age is what?—Thirty-three years.

611. You joined at nineteen?—Yes, sir.

612. Were you the son of a policeman?—No, sir, the son of a shopkeeper.

613. And your pay now is what?—£265 a year.

614. Mr. HOLMES.—How much a week?—25s.

615. CHAIRMAN.—Where were you before you were in Sligo town?—The next station to it in the country, Drumliff.

616. How long were you there?—Almost five years.

617. Before that?—In Briefly, in the same district.

618. A country station?—Yes.

619. For how long?—Two years.

620. Then you have been in Sligo town how long?—Five years in next month.

621. And a single man?—No, sir, married.

622. And how many children?—Four living and three dead.

623. How near the station do you live, or do you live in the station?—I live about thirty or forty yards from the barrack.

624. What do you pay for rent?—£1 5s. per month.

625. Mr. HOLMES.—How much is it per week?—About 5s. 2d. a week.

626. CHAIRMAN.—And that includes rates and taxes?—Yes, sir.

627. Have you got a house?—Yes, a house and small yard.

628. And garden?—No, sir.

629. A four-roomed house—kitchen, sitting-room, and two bedrooms?—Yes.

630. What are your hours of duty in the town. You are only in the town force?—Well, we have the country as well.

631. How far do you go into the country?—We have a sub-district attached.

632. What are your hours of duty?—They vary. When we are on the town, we go out at ten in the morning, and are relieved at half-past one.

633. You call it beat?—Yes. The second beat is from half-past one to six.

634. But it is not the same man does that?—Oh, no, sir, in our turn.

635. Then from six to when?—From six to nine or ten.

636. Mr. HOLMES.—Which is it—nine or ten?—Well, it varies. Sometimes it is six to nine, and sometimes six to ten.

637. CHAIRMAN.—Well, I take it that the periods of duty per man vary from 6½ to 7½ hours?—Yes, but we have other hours besides that.

638. Suppose you go on beat at ten in the morning and come off at half-past one, you then may go on again at six, and come off at nine?—Yes, and sometimes at ten.

639. How often would that be?—About once a week?—Yes.

640. Supposing you were on night duty, you would go on at nine or ten?—Yes.

641. How long would you stay on?—Three and sometimes four hours, according to circumstances.

642. Not more than that?—No.

643. Then about the relief?—There is no night duty in that sense.

644. Mr. STARKIE.—Is the night duty patrol or beat?—Patrol.

645. CHAIRMAN.—You do not work points?—No.

646. Mr. HOLMES.—What is the latest hour you are on the streets at night?—The patrol that goes out at ten o'clock will be in at one. To-night no men might go out; to-morrow night men might go out at one o'clock or two o'clock, but there is no constant night duty. There might be patrols two or three turns in the week.

647. Then there is no night duty after one o'clock.

648. CHAIRMAN.—You do not mean that they leave Sligo town without any police from one o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock next morning?—Occasionally.

649. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not the night duty in Sligo town worked on the same principle as that in the sub-districts?—Yes.

650. That is, by a series of patrols?—Yes.

651. Mr. HOLMES.—Then it comes to this. No constant night duty, but when there is night duty, it is, generally speaking, only to one o'clock in the morning, but occasionally there are patrols out to one or two or three o'clock?—Yes, but it is not regular.

652. Mr. STARKIE.—It is according to requirements?—Yes.

653. I suppose each man does a certain turn of night duty?—He is bound to do that.

654. CHAIRMAN.—What is your weekly expenditure? You are not in mess, of course. You take your meals at home?—Yes.

655. Have you got any particulars as to your food and expenses?—I have. It is monthly I am paid, and it is for the month I have calculated my expenses.

656. For what month?—For January.

657. How much does it come to?—£6 0s. 11d.

Constable
John Kane.

May 20, 1891.
Constable
John Kane.

658. For you and your wife and four children?—Yes.
659. Does your wife earn anything besides?—No, sir. She would not be allowed.

660. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that so? Cannot a policeman's wife carry on any business? Is she debarred by the regulations?—She is, sir, by the regulations of the service. There was a policeman who came to the town not long ago with a large family. He came for the purpose of getting them into situations, and then policemen who would come to town on occasions, his wife used to lodge them for the night, and he was reported for it, and debarred from doing it, although he was keeping no other persons.

661. Mr. STARKIE.—I will read the section in the barrack regulations—section 64—which deals with the matter. It says:—"The wife of any head constable, sergeant, acting sergeant, or constable shall be at liberty to engage in such business as the Inspector-General may deem permissible." Were you aware of the existence of that regulation?—I am aware of it. The case I am stating I know as a matter of fact. It occurred only a couple of weeks ago.

662. I presume the man did it without permission?—He must have. I could not say.

663. This man, I presume, was reported for taking in lodgers without having asked permission to do so. I fancy that was the point of the matter?—Yes, and he was reported by some of his neighbours.

664. And then disciplinary notice was taken of it?—Yes.

665. CHAIRMAN.—Your monthly expenditure is £6 0s. 11d. you say for six people?—Yes.

666. Roughly, that is £1 0s. 2d. each?—Yes.

667. Have you any representations you wish to make?—I could give you the items of my expenditure.

668. We will come to that. What do you want to represent on behalf of the Sligo town force?—Well, that our pay is not able to keep us.

669. Do you mean married men or single men?—I speak for married men. I can prove that.

670. Mr. STARKIE.—You say the expense of living for yourself and family is £6 0s. 11d. per month?—Yes, for the month of January.

671. If it were that every month it would be over £72 a year, and your pay is only £65?—Yes.

672. And what is the result?—I am in debt, sir.

673. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that the same every year?—Not every year. For the present time—for the past three years—I have exceeded my income, and I am in debt.

674. Had your wife any money?—She had a little when I married her, but unfortunately, through a fault not our own, it all went away.

675. Neither of you has any means other than your pay. Is that so?—None, sir.

676. CHAIRMAN.—Well, you were going to give us the items?—My house rent for the month of January was £1 5s. I paid for groceries, for tea, 5s.—

677. Mr. STARKIE.—What quantity was that?—2½ lbs.

678. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of tea?—2s. a lb. tea.

679. Why it is only 1s. 6d. a lb. now?—I beg your pardon, sir.

680. Do you mean to say you pay 2s. a lb. for tea?—Well, I see it is put down here at 2s. on my list.

681. That is a most extraordinary thing. Why is it so much dearer here than in England?

682. Mr. STARKIE.—It is due to the system on which they buy it.

Witness.—You will get no tea at 1s. 6d.

684. Mr. STARKIE.—You will. I do not say it is good tea, but Lipton's price for tea goes down to 1s. 3d.?—No, sir, 1s. 7d., I think.

685. CHAIRMAN.—Then we will take it at your own estimate. What else is there?—There is sugar, two stone at 4s. 4d.; flour, 6s.

686. Do you bake at home?—Yes, sir, a little. Then there is oatmeal, 5s.

687. Mr. STARKIE.—Give the quantity in each case.

688. CHAIRMAN.—How much flour?—Four stone of flour.

689. Oatmeal, how much?—Three stone.

690. Mr. HOLMES.—How much is the oatmeal?—1s. 4d. a stone. Next there is bacon, 9s. 8d.

691. Mr. STARKIE.—How many lbs.?—About 12 or 13 lbs.

692. How much per lb. is it?—From 7d. to 8d. Next there is potatoes, 7d.—12 stone at 1s. a stone, and flesh meat, 12 lbs. for the month at 8d. per lb.

693. CHAIRMAN.—That does not give you flesh meat every day?—It does not.

694. Mr. HOLMES.—How much does that cost?—8s. Then there is butter, 6 lbs.

695. CHAIRMAN.—Is it that you have flesh meat yourself everyday, but that you do not give it to the children?—I have not it every day myself. Sweet milk comes to 10s.

696. How much is the total cost of butter?—7s.

697. Mr. STARKIE.—How much per quart is the milk? 3d. and 3½d. It is more in the winter than in the summer. It is the principal thing that the children live on. Next there is bread, 7s. 6d.; coal, 10s.

698. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you not get turf there?—No, sir. Oil and candles come to 1s. 6d. Blue, soap, and other little things, 1s. 6d. For the barrack servant and for newspapers, 1s. 5d.

699. You do not pay the barrack servant?—I do, sir.

700. Mr. STARKIE.—You pay your proportion?—I pay my share.

701. CHAIRMAN.—Of course you pay your share as a married man?—Yes.

702. Mr. STARKIE.—What does a single man in barracks pay for the servant?—From 4s. 6d. to 5s. It is 5s. presently. Well, then, there is a pair of boots and underclothing for the children, 12s. That is my expenditure for the month of January.

703. CHAIRMAN.—Does that total up to £6 0s. 11d. for the month?—It does.

704. Now what do you want to represent?—That that pay of £65 a year is not sufficient to support myself and family.

705. Mr. HOLMES.—What service had you when you married?—Seven years and a couple of months.

706. CHAIRMAN.—Had you saved anything?—I had.

707. How much had you been able to save?—It was very small—only £20, and that went to buy furniture, etc.

708. Mr. HOLMES.—And that was after seven years in the Force? That was not quite £3 a year?—Well, of course, before that I took an odd holiday. I used to go home to see my father and mother.

709. CHAIRMAN.—Where do they live?—In Longford.

710. Do you go for the full month?—Unfortunately, I have not been able to go for the last five years. Before that I used to go.

711. When you were single?—Yes.

712. And you used to go for the month?—For a week or a fortnight. Accordingly as I could get leave.

713. You did not always get the month?—When one asks it, and if one can be spared, it is never refused.

714. Is there anything you want to represent about anything else?—Well, if you would be pleased to hear the cause why I am in debt. For the past three years I have had a good deal of trouble. In July, 1898, one of my children died, and in March, 1899, a second died, and last week a third one died.

715. Yes, you have had bad luck, have you not?—Yes.

716. Did you get any relief from any police relief fund?—No, but I got £3 from my sister. That enabled me to bury my last child.

717. Is there any benefit fund for such as you?

718. Mr. STARKIE.—There is not, for such a case as yours.

719. There is a Queen's Jubilee Fund.

720. Mr. STARKIE.—Yes, but that would not touch your case?—No.

721. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you would like to represent?—Of course I was not able for the past four or five years to take a holiday for myself on account of not having anything saved to do so.

722. Have you got anything to say about pension?—Yes, sir.

723. What have you to say about that?—That a man will not be able to live on the pension he will get, and his chances of employment are very bad presently.

724. Are they worse now than they were?—They are, because the local government has all come into the hands of local bodies, and they do not want to give any thing to policemen. They think their pensions ought to be able to support them. Under the Grand Juries it used to be different.

725. Mr. HOLMES.—Before the Local Government Act what employments were there in the gift of the Grand Juries which policemen could get?—Oh, there were several.

726. Yes, but the Local Government Act has created a great number of situations which you can try for, so that you have no reason to say that you are anything worse than before?—Anything they have, they would not give them to police.

May 20, 1901
Constable
John Kane.

727. CHAIRMAN.—Had the Grand Juries any situations which they could give to police?—They had, sir.

728. What could the Grand Juries give, for instance?—They could give clerkships.

729. Mr. HOLMES.—What clerkships, and where?—You will find that more posts have been created under the Local Government Act. The local authority is now continuous and requires the services of a great many more persons than the Grand Juries, which only sat twice a year during the Assizes. So that really the police have lost nothing by that.

730. Mr. STARKIE.—What does your rent come to in the week?—It is 5s. 2d. a week.

731. Do the other men pay as much?—Some of them pay more, and some less.

732. In the country districts what is the average rent?—It varies according to the locality one is stationed in.

733. Because in the return of rents here, there are in Sligo two constables who are paying 2s. a week; twelve who pay 2s. 6d.; twelve who pay 3s.; sixteen who pay 3s. 6d.; four who pay 4s.—Well, that class of houses is very poor. In fact, policemen would not be allowed to live in them in the town of Sligo.

734. Are all these rents of houses in the country districts?—Yes, there are none in the town of Sligo.

735. Is it your experience that married men are anxious to get barrack accommodation, or do they prefer to live outside?—I never heard it discussed, and I do not think it matters.

736. What is your own feeling in the matter?—I know I feel it very much to have to pay so much rent.

737. Supposing your time came to live in barracks, would you prefer it to living outside?—I would prefer to live outside if I got a lodging allowance to cover house rent, because it is very disagreeable to have children in the barrack where there are single men.

738. With the lodging allowance you receive, would you prefer to go into barracks?—I would prefer to go into barracks now from an economic point of view. Otherwise I would prefer to be outside.

739. CHAIRMAN.—You get a lodging allowance?—Yes, 1s. a week.

740. Mr. STARKIE.—On what terms have you got your house. Is it by the week or the month?—The month.

741. Mr. HOLMES.—That 1s. a week you left out of account when telling us your income. 1s. a week means £2 12s. a year.

742. Mr. STARKIE.—Still that would leave the constable with his expenditure above his salary.

743. Mr. HOLMES.—With regard to pensions, you say the pensions are not sufficient to enable a man to live respectably. But now, when you come to retire, which will be a good many years hence, I hope you may be receiving the pension of a head constable—certainly of a sergeant. Your pension would be a very good one then?—According to the present scale it would not be.

744. Supposing you were a sergeant, what would be the amount of your pension?

745. Mr. STARKIE.—If he were retired as a sergeant at twenty-five years' service, at the highest rate of sergeants' pay he would get £48 7s. 2d. If he retired at twenty-five years' service, at the lower rate of pay in the sergeants' rank he would get £45 4s. 9d. Have you ever calculated that, constable?—I have, sir.

746. Mr. HOLMES.—By the time you retire your children will be doing for themselves. You will have only yourself and wife to think about?—You cannot call that a competence unless a man was able to supplement it. And there is a very poor prospect of getting employment.

747. Would you accept the post of process-server if you left the Force at fifty years of age?—Well, if I was in a place where none of my friends would ever hear of it, to keep me from starvation, I would.

748. Why?—Well, I would think it beneath me. When I joined the police I never thought of coming to that.

749. The work would be light, and they are respectable people—officers of the court, who are appointed by the County Court Judge—they have a fixed salary of £10 a year and fees on serving processes?—Even if I was willing to take that, there are only three or four in every county.

750. Oh, no, there are more. In Galway there are at least fifty, and the County Court Judge has told me he is always on the look-out for good men. I am afraid the police are rather particular. They turn up their noses at employment that other people would take. Is not that so?—I do not think so.

751. Mr. STARKIE.—Would you act as a poor-rate collector?—I would, and be very glad to get it.

752. And that is in the gift of the Local Government bodies, is it not?—Yes, I think so. But if you would just look at that little newspaper cutting (producing an extract from the *Sligo Champion*) it will give you a typical instance of what they think of the police down in Sligo. It is the words of a district councillor.

753. CHAIRMAN (reading).—"The first thing a policeman does when he comes out on pension is to look for a 'tack.' Yes, ladies and gentlemen, all they want is a nice 'tack.' I would soon 'tack' them if they came to me asking me to vote for them."

754. Of course there are some violent men in all parts of the country.

Witness.—That is the general feeling of them down there.

755. Mr. HOLMES.—From the return we have got, nearly one-half of the police pensioners in Sligo have employment.

756. Mr. STARKIE.—Forty-three per cent. In Sligo there are fifty-two pensioners acting as farmers and shopkeepers, and in other occupations of that kind there are in situations twenty-three pensioners?—The majority of these men had these places before they left the police. They might have got them from their fathers and their brothers, and some of them got them through their wives. It does not happen that the police pensioner who has a little place of business—it does not follow that he got that himself.

757. Nearly every man who attains to twenty-five years' service is leaving the Force. Is not that so?—Yes, generally; whether he has employment or not.

758. CHAIRMAN.—Why do they all go at twenty-five years' service?—Well, they have no prospect of getting any increase of pension worth getting, and whatever they may be fit to do at fifty, they will be fit to do nothing when they get any older.

759. There is an increase of pension for twenty-nine years' service?—Yes.

760. Mr. HOLMES.—Does not the fact you have just mentioned, that the men are all leaving after twenty-five years' service, go to show that there is no difficulty in getting employment?—Well, men with families may be able to get their children into positions which would not perhaps have been permissible while they were serving in the Force. The police are supposed to keep up a certain standard of respectability in the locality in which they are stationed.

761. Mr. STARKIE.—Take the case of a constable whose pay is £70 4s. If he retired at twenty-five years' service he would receive a pension of £42 2s. 4d. Why should he retire without any prospect of employment, thereby incurring a loss of nearly £30 a year?—Well, when he comes to live amongst his friends after leaving the police, he may get a chance of something.

762. He puts £30 a year out of his pocket straight off. Why should he not remain in the Force until he gets employment, instead of leaving before he gets employment?

763. CHAIRMAN. Out of about 3,300 men in the last ten years who have taken their pensions, 1,792 have not waited for the full pension.

764. Mr. HOLMES.—You have not answered Mr. Starkie's question, and we would like you to try to do so.

765. Mr. STARKIE.—I thought there was no answer.

766. CHAIRMAN.—And of these no less than 460 were under forty-five years of age. You see the figures are very serious indeed. You understand what I mean?—In the last ten years, of the 3,223 men who retired on pension, only 967 waited for the two-thirds pension—that is, only 967 served for twenty-nine years—while 1,792, or more than half, retired without waiting for their full pension. Do you follow what I mean?—I do, sir.

767. Is not that a very remarkable thing that they should go off without waiting for their full pension, if it is so difficult for them to obtain employment. Do you see what I mean?—I do.

768. They are not turned out of the service. They could stay on, but they go out with less pension than they would be entitled to if they served for another four years.

769. Have you anything to say to that?—Except that they are anxious to get their children into employment.

770. Mr. STARKIE.—They do not all have children.

771. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you want to say?—In what I showed for my cost of living. I have put nothing down for clothes for myself and family.

May 20, 1901.
Constable
John Kane.

772. Mr. HOLMES.—If your statement is absolutely correct, you are getting hopelessly into debt?—At the present time I am considerably in debt. I do not mind so much, because all my comrades know how I am situated, through no fault of my own.

773. CHAIRMAN.—You have been exceptionally unfortunate.

774. Mr. HOLMES.—And you cannot make yourself a type of your class?—I know nearly all the married men are the same in Sligo.

775. CHAIRMAN.—They cannot all have had your bad luck? In regard to the cost of living I mean.

776. Mr. HOLMES.—You see you married very young. Probably if you had waited a few years you would have been better off. If the rule was that no man could marry until after ten years' service, I believe myself it would be better for the Force, and it was that that caused the Committee of 1862 to recommend that the 1s. for lodging allowance should not be given until after ten years' service, so as not to encourage constables to marry prematurely?—Well, I do not think the 1s. would either encourage or discourage.

777. Beyond all doubt, the proportion of married men since 1863 has enormously increased.

778. Mr. STARKIE.—From 1,900 to 3,000.

779. Mr. HOLMES.—And notwithstanding the reduction in the number of the Force.

780. Mr. STARKIE.—What suggestions have you to make as to pay and pension?—That we should be allowed a pay that will support us fairly.

781. Mr. HOLMES.—That is too vague and general. You are a sensible man, and you might make some proposal that will be considered. The other witnesses say they should be paid as well as the best paid forces in the United Kingdom. But that is crying for the moon. We want you to suggest something reasonable?—Well, I was directed by my comrades to say that a constable should get £34 a year more in the highest grade.

782. After full consideration?—Yes.

783. Mr. STARKIE.—After what service?—After twelve years' service.

784. I think you must be making a mistake?—Those are the directions I got.

785. That would be that a constable should receive £2 a week—or more than most head constables receive at present?—The same as he receives at present.

786. CHAIRMAN.—You would not put that forward as a practical man?—Well, he would require that to live decently and respectably, and support himself and family, and get something for his labour.

787. You are basing your claim on the City of London?—Yes.

788. Ah, well, that is quite hopeless.

789. Mr. STARKIE.—You know what the duty is in the rural districts of Ireland?—I do, sir, well.

790. And do you think that a policeman in the rural districts in Ireland is entitled to the same pay as a policeman in the City of London?—I believe myself there is no man should be paid so well as the Irish policeman. Look at the number of Acts of Parliament he has to learn.

791. Policemen in all forces have to learn Acts of Parliament. Your duty in the country is not very harassing or trying?—Not at present.

792. You have not the long hours of night duty that a London policeman has?—Well, properly speaking, we

are never off duty. We have never any time to ourselves. If I go to my lodgings I must come back every two hours to report myself.

793. Do you find that a harassing rule?—Well, if I was mending my boots or clothes it would be.

794. Is that rule strictly carried out?—Well, it is not.

795. I thought not?—It is not, sir. Still it is a regulation, and can be enforced.

796. Mr. HOLMES.—You represent all ranks, and, as you say, the men have instructed you to ask for £34 increase to a constable's pay? What does a sergeant want?—£55, sir.

797. And what for a head constable?—£78, sir.

798. I ask you as a sensible man, are you serious in putting forward these proposals?—I am, about the constables. I am not so well up about the others.

799. Well, if you are serious in the case of the constables, you must be serious in the case of the sergeants and the head constables, because they won't look with satisfaction on your pay being raised over their heads without going in for increases themselves?—Well, they will be represented here by and bye.

800. I thought you represented all ranks?—I represent all ranks in the town.

801. Mr. STARKIE.—What is your suggestion about pensions?—I think they should be considerably increased, sir. Two-thirds for twenty years' service.

802. What is the proposed maximum pension?—At twenty-eight years' service, not less than three-fourths of a man's pay.

803. Mr. HOLMES.—You have compared yourselves with the police forces in Liverpool, Manchester, Cardiff, and so on. Are you aware of that?—Yes.

804. Are you aware that in Liverpool—one of the largest cities in England—the most that a sergeant can get after longer service is 42s. a week, and you ask that a constable here should be put in the same position as a sergeant in Liverpool, where the police are exceptionally highly paid. Are you aware of that?—Well, a constable in Liverpool commences—

805. I am not talking about a constable. I am calling attention to your proposal to pay a constable in Ireland £34 a year in addition to his present maximum, and that it would make him better paid than a sergeant of long service in the Liverpool force?—I am not aware of that, sir.

806. Mr. STARKIE.—A sergeant in the Liverpool force commences at 36s. a week, and your proposed scale of pay for an R.I.C. constable would be 4s. a week more than that. You want to give an R.I.C. constable 4s. a week more than a Liverpool sergeant?—It is not on the Liverpool police we are basing our claim.

807. CHAIRMAN.—You want to be on the City of London scale. Is not that it?—Yes.

808. Why do you select the City of London. Is it because they are the best paid?—Yes, and we think we are entitled to the same pay.

809. Mr. STARKIE.—But the London Metropolitan Police have not got the same pay?—Yes, but look at the number of Acts of Parliament we have to put in force.

810. Not more than the police in London. The Weights and Measures Acts, the Food and Drugs Act, and other Acts are enforced by policemen all over England, and a considerable number of the rural forces in England are paid less than the R.I.C.

811. CHAIRMAN.—I think we need not ask you any more. Thank you very much.

Constable JOHN FORDE, examined.

Constable
John Forde.

812. CHAIRMAN.—Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the Counties of Waterford and Limerick.

813. Married or single constables, or both?—Both, sir.

814. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-one years and seven months.

815. What age are you now?—I was forty years last January.

816. So you joined at nineteen?—I wanted three months of being nineteen.

817. Was your father a policeman?—No, sir, he was a farmer.

818. They took you at eighteen, then?—Yes.

819. What is your station?—Dungarvan.

820. How long have you been there?—Four years and a-half.

821. Mr. HOLMES.—You were the son of a farmer? In what county?—East Galway.

822. CHAIRMAN.—Is it a rural station, yours?—No, sir, it is a town.

823. How many people?—5,000, or within a hundred of it.

824. How many police?—Twelve of all ranks, under a district inspector. A head constable, two sergeants, and nine constables.

825. Mr. HOLMES.—How many of the constables are married?—There are six married.

826. CHAIRMAN.—Are you married?—I am, sir.

827. Mr. HOLMES.—How many of the sergeants?—There are two sergeants married.

828. Is the head constable?—Yes, he is.

829. CHAIRMAN.—They mostly get quarters in barracks, I suppose?—No, only the head constable and one of the constables. The accommodation was not considered sufficient for the sergeant, and it was given to a constable who had a small family.

830. Do you live in barracks?—No, sir.
 831. How long have you been married?—About five years?—I have been married twice.
 832. How many children?—Three.
 833. How much do you pay for rent?—17s. 4d. per month, or £10 8s. a year.
 834. That is 4s. a week?—Yes, sir.
 835. What accommodation have you got for that. Have you got a house?—Yes.
 836. A house—kitchen, two bedrooms, and a sitting-room?—Yes. It is of a very inferior character.
 837. How near the station?—It is about 500 yards from the barracks.
 838. And your duty in Dungarvan is what?—The duty that goes down in the books would average from seven to eight hours a day. It is a pretty busy station, being a seaport town.
 839. Do you divide the beats in the same way as other places?—From ten to two, and from two to six o'clock.
 840. And from six to what time?—From six to nine or from six to ten. It is often varied.
 841. And your pay now is what?—£70 4s.
 842. You are in receipt of the maximum rate of pay?—Yes. I have reached the maximum for a constable.
 843. And you come to represent what?—The constables of County Waterford and County Limerick.
 844. What do you wish to say for them?—We claim an increase of pay on the ground that we are not getting the value of our time. This is the principal ground that the men whom I represent stand on.
 845. You do not say that the expense of living has increased?—I say, sir, it has increased very much within the last twenty years—that the standard of living in every shape has been raised considerably in the last twenty years.
 846. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you mean to say that the prices of the various articles of food have increased?—In some cases they have.
 847. I think you will find that is not so. We have a return to show that that is really not the case—that there has been a decrease.
 848. CHAIRMAN.—What are your own expenses?—I have it here, and I hope it will be considered fair. I know if I were sworn I could not make it anything less. (Produced document).
 849. This is the average cost for one month?—Yes.
 850. Mr. HOLMES.—An average cost, not for any one particular month?—Yes.
 851. CHAIRMAN.—£5 19s. 8d. is the total?—Yes.
 852. How do you make it out?—Well, I take thirty days in the month. The first item is house rent, 17s. 4d. Next comes 30 lbs. of beef at 7d. per lb., 17s. 6d.
 853. That is flesh meat every day?—Generally. Sometimes I would not have it. Well, then there is general groceries, including oil, candles, soap, starch, and blacking, £1 5s. Sweet milk, 2 quarts per day at 2½d. per quart, 12s. 6d.
 854. Mr. STARKIE.—That is 60 quarts. Then there is bread, 10s.; bacon, 10 lbs., at 10d. per lb., 9s. 2d. I think there is a mistake there, the bacon should be 8s. 4d.—Oh, I beg your pardon. It should be 8s. 4d. That will be 10d. off the total; butter, 6 lbs., at 1s. 2d. per lb., 7s.; coal, 6 cwt., at 1s. 2d. per cwt., 7s.; vegetables, 2s.
 855. CHAIRMAN.—Have you got a garden?—No, sir. Next there is boots and repairing same, 3s. 6d. a month; eggs, at 1s. per dozen, 2s. 6d.; potatoes, 6 stone, at 6d. per stone, 3s. Well, I pay for church dues 1s. 6d. a month about; barrack servant and barrack expenses, 1s. 2d.; newspapers, 6d. a month, making in all, with the clerical error corrected, £5 18s. 10d.
 856. Mr. STARKIE.—That would be £71 6s. for the year.
 857. CHAIRMAN.—That is over his income.
 858. Mr. HOLMES.—Then you must add on the boot allowance, £1 6s. and £2 12s.
 859. To meet this expenditure of £71 6s., what is your total income from pay and allowances?—£73 10s.
 860. Mr. STARKIE.—Is that net pay?—Yes, there is 1½ per cent. deducted for Constabulary Force Fund.
 861. Mr. HOLMES.—Just give us the items?—Pay, £70 4s.; rent allowance, £2 12s.; boots, £1 6s.; arms and straw, 9s. That is £74 11s.
 862. Is that all?—Yes. Then there is a deduction of 1½ per cent. for the Constabulary Force Fund.
 863. What does the deduction come to?—£1 1s. a year.

864. CHAIRMAN.—You get medical attendance for yourself and family. You do not pay for it?—No, sir, I do not.

865. According to your statement, your pay just covers your expenditure, or leaves a slight margin?—Yes.

866. Has your wife any money. You got nothing with her either directly or indirectly?—Nothing, except what she received since she got married. As a matter of fact, I would get into difficulties and debt if her mother did not stand to her for clothes, and when she wants to go on holidays, or when there is a birth in the family.

867. Her mother helps her?—She does, sir.

868. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you anything over at the end of the year?—Not a penny.

869. Because your £5 18s. 10d. per month appears to amount to £71 6s. That would leave £2 4s. over at the end of the year?—That goes in petty cash.

870. There is one matter you have omitted from your account: that is, clothes for yourself and clothes for your wife and family?—I have not included it.

871. How much would you say for that?—I would say that plain clothes would cost me £2 a year in any case.

872. And clothes for your wife and children?—That would take £5 or £6 a year—£6 at least.

873. And that is not in your estimate?—No, it was only the food—the ordinary necessities of life.

874. That would leave you in debt?—Yes.

875. Then you cannot have anything over in the year?—No, sir.

876. You said that the £2 4s. that was over went for petty cash?—Yes. I allowed that for petty cash to meet contingencies.

877. But you say if you allow for clothes it would bring your expenditure above your pay. So that that cannot be your expenditure unless you are in debt?—Well, I am in debt a few pounds for clothing and other things.

878. Clothing for wife and children is an important item?—Yes, I am a few pounds in debt for that.

879. Is there any suggestion you would like to make to improve your position?—The only suggestion I would make is to give a very substantial increase of pay. It is the only way out of the difficulty.

880. CHAIRMAN.—Now, what do you call a substantial increase of pay?—Well, we hope to be put on a par with the best English forces. We believe we are entitled to it from what we go through, and the duties we have to perform—that we differ from any other police force in the United Kingdom.

881. Mr. STARKIE.—Why not compare yourselves with a medium paid force?—I believe we make a greater sacrifice than any other police force in the United Kingdom.

882. Mr. HOLMES.—Why do you say that?—First of all we have to contend with a state of affairs that no other police force has to contend with. We have to do our duties day after day against men of good social and political position. The police have not that to do in England, and any prospects that we have in after life, we certainly suffer for them—we certainly forfeit them by our action in the Force.

883. If that is so, how does it come that so many men retire before they complete their full service?—A great many become disheartened in the service, and they long for the day to have an opportunity of leaving.

884. Mr. STARKIE.—Why do they become disheartened?—I do not know. There is a dissatisfaction amongst the men—that I know of—it has been growing for many years.

885. Do you mean about their prospects?—Yes, their financial prospects.

886. CHAIRMAN.—Fifty per cent. of the pensioners are employed?—I cannot say that from my experience.

887. What is your experience about Waterford?—It is not so good as that.

888. Mr. STARKIE.—In your locality in the present state of the country, is there any unpleasantness attached to the duty of a policeman?—Well, we have a lot of evicted farms which we have to visit.

889. How many have you to visit?—There are two or three in the immediate vicinity of my station, and a good many studded about in other sub-districts.

890. CHAIRMAN.—Take Waterford. There are 52 per cent. of the pensioners employed?—I do not represent the city.

891. Well, there are 52 in the county?—There are fourteen or fifteen pensioners in the town I live in, and only two of them are employed. One of them got

May 20, 1901.

Constable
John Forde.

May 30, 1901.
Constable
John Forde.

his appointment, worth £15 a year, only after a lot of insults had been levelled at him. He gets £15 a year under the Compulsory Education Act.

892. Mr. HOLMES.—What was his position?—He is a married man and a retired sergeant.

893. How old was he before he retired?—He was a worn-out man.

894. What do you call a worn-out man?—A man with very little activity in him.

895. What was his age?—About fifty. I do not say that every man of that age is so. I do not think every man of fifty is that.

896. Mr. STARKIE.—What service had he when he retired?—Thirty-two years, and he had a large family.

897. Mr. HOLMES.—He retired therefore on a pension of £53 14s. 8d.?—Yes, and he is now getting £15 extra. That is £68. The County Council meetings for the County Waterford are held in Dungarvan, and there about half a year ago the Secretary of the County Council applied for an additional staff of eleven clerks. There were several applications for them, and on the day of the meeting when they were to appoint the clerks, at a special meeting which was summoned, there was an ex-sergeant named Long, a man of excellent character and intelligence, and one of the County Councillors proposed a resolution that as this man was a police pensioner he should be dismissed; and as a result he was dismissed and deprived of £1 a week. The reason was that the Government should be supporting him. The position of relieving officer became vacant some months ago. He went to some of the ex-officio rural district councillors for their support. They gave him a half promise, but when he went to some of the ordinary rural district councillors, the answer one of them gave him was that it was a shame for him to come to beg of the farmers after his twenty-eight years in the police, and that they would not support him.

898. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know the ten pensioners in Dungarvan yourself?—I know most of them personally.

899. There are ten?—I think there are ten. There are ten at least.

900. Are not seven of them employed?—There are a few of them that have got shops through their wives.

901. Mr. HOLMES.—Why should you ignore the wife's income?—I could not say anything about their income. A few of them have obscure public-houses.

902. CHAIRMAN.—You do not call that a bad thing, do you?—I do not think £1 a month would be better than it, but the public-houses they have are very inferior. They may be making money, but they do not appear to. There are 286 public-houses for 5,000 inhabitants in Dungarvan.

903. Have you any suggestion to make about the rate of maximum pay and about when a constable should reach maximum pay?—Yes. We claim we are entitled to maximum pay at twelve years' service at least.

904. Mr. STARKIE.—Then a man who got his maximum pay at twelve years' service, unless he got promotion, would have nothing further to look forward to?—He would, sir. We have great hopes that there will be good service pay for certain service to old constables who fail to get promotion through no fault of their own.

905. For what service?—Well, for fifteen years of good conduct.

906. What qualifications do you suggest for the obtaining of good service pay?—If he should show good police duty or good conduct when through no fault of his, he has not been promoted.

907. Mr. HOLMES.—How much do you ask for a constable of fifteen years' service?—For a constable of fifteen years' service, the last three free from unfavourable records, 1s. 6d. per week.

908. That is 28s. 6d. for fifteen years' service?—Yes, sir, and at twenty years, the last five free from unfavourable records, 1s. a week.

909. That is 29s. 6d. after twenty years' service?—Yes, sir.

910. Mr. STARKIE.—Would you have no qualifications for good service pay except length of service and absence of misconduct?—I would have good police duty.

911. How would that be evinced?—If a man could show zeal and intelligence in the discharge of his duty, I would reward him for it. Or if I could meet a good man who could not pass for promotion. The very best policemen I ever met were not able to pass.

912. CHAIRMAN.—Have you passed?—I was promoted, but had the misfortune to be reduced.

913. Mr. HOLMES.—When were you promoted?—In August, 1890.

914. To rank of sergeant?—No, to acting sergeant.

915. And when were you reduced?—I was reduced in 1896.

916. Do you look forward to being promoted again?—No, sir, I have no ambition in that direction. They do not generally promote men after having been reduced.

917. Of course you had nobody to blame but yourself?—Oh, no, sir, I do not blame the authorities. I blame nobody but myself.

918. CHAIRMAN.—Shall you take your pension?—It will all depend on the result of this Committee.

919. Mr. HOLMES.—You were promoted very soon to the rank of acting-sergeant—after eleven years' service?—Yes, I was promoted when I had ten years and nine months' service. I was two years acting sergeant.

920. Of course you would have become a sergeant. You got the salary after eleven years which you propose now a constable should get after fifteen years. So that if you had not been reduced, you individually would have been well off?—Well, I would be better off than I am now. I would be a head constable perhaps.

921. How did you happen to be promoted so early?—I was a county inspector's clerk.

922. Where?—In County Tyrone and other places.

923. Mr. STARKIE.—In your experience, are married men anxious to get accommodation in barracks, or do they prefer living outside?—Well, as a rule, accommodation is very inferior in barracks. That is my experience, and I have served in four provinces, and this is my second time in the province I am in at present.

924. If you had an opportunity of being accommodated in barracks, would you take it?—Except I got good accommodation I would prefer to be in lodgings. In some cases it may suit a man who has only his wife, but with children it is very inferior. I lived in barracks for a short time. I had only two rooms and four flights of stairs to go up. The rooms were badly ventilated, and there was no sanitary accommodation or arrangements. I had to pay for everything that was brought into the house for me, and I had to send out my washing. That is the case in nearly every place I have seen.

925. Mr. HOLMES.—Is it not the case that every well-conducted man—every efficient constable—can look forward to being promoted to the rank of sergeant?—I have seen some of the best conducted men I ever met passed over without being told the cause. The only answer they got was that the authorities were the better judges.

926. Is it not the case that the majority of constables are promoted to the rank of sergeant?—Yes, a large proportion of them are.

927. What is the average age at which a constable who is not on the "P" list gets promotion?—Forty years is about the average.

928. After what period of service?—About twenty years of service.

929. I thought it was less?—Twenty years is about the average in the county in which I am stationed. No man looks forward to it sooner, except he is on the "P" list.

930. Mr. STARKIE.—Promotion varies in rapidity in the various counties?—It does, sir.

931. Has the average length of service before promotion increased lately?—Oh, yes, considerably since the "P" system was introduced.

932. Is that on account of the introduction of very young sergeants?—Yes, that is the cause of it in my time.

933. Mr. HOLMES.—You were on the "P" list?—No, sir, I was not. It was introduced in 1888.

934. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you would like to say?—Nothing, sir, beyond that we have more duties to fulfil than any police force in the United Kingdom, more laws to study, and more statutes to enforce.

935. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you know the duties of the police forces in England?—Well, not directly. I may add that we contribute more to the revenue of the country by our services than the police in any other country—such, for instance, as the Weights and Measures revenue, &c.

936. CHAIRMAN.—The policemen would be very sorry if that duty were taken away from him, because it would deprive him of extra pay?—We do not want it to be taken away, but we say we are not satisfactorily paid for it.

937. Mr. STARKIE.—In England policemen are also inspectors of weights and measures?—No, I think the

local authorities have their own inspectors now in most cases, and it will soon be the same here. I saw by the paper the other day that Blackrock District Council is going to employ their own man at a big salary, while we only get £5 a year. We say our payment is not commensurate with the standard of intelligence required to pass the examination.

938. Mr. HOLMES.—If the rates of pay are as bad as you represent them, how do you account for the large number of applicants for the position?

939. CHAIRMAN.—And the few resignations. Only 1 per cent.?—As to the resignations, the men have been hoping for better times for a long time. That keeps a good number of men in the police to my own knowledge.

940. Mr. HOLMES.—Take the number of applicants. They are increasing. Is not that so?—One applicant out of every fifty does not know what they have to undergo in the police.

941. You may take it that they do know?—I certainly did not know when I joined the police.

942. CHAIRMAN.—The qualifications for candidates is handed to each man?—It must be in recent years.

943. Here it is for this year, dated January, 1901. It is handed to every candidate.—We did not have that. We did not go into things that we did not know about.

944. Mr. HOLMES.—We could not listen to that. It is an absurdity. You knew what you were doing when you joined?—We were not supplied with that information when I joined.

945. CHAIRMAN.—The resignations are only 1 per cent.?—I know of many men who joined and went to the English police.

946. Ninety-six out of 10,000 men resigned last year. That is only 1 per cent. Here are the figures. In Newcastle, 7 per cent. resigned?—Well, in England, if a man resigns he can get employment the next day.

947. Mr. HOLMES.—If the men are dissatisfied with the rates of pay here, why do they not go to the English or Scottish forces?

948. CHAIRMAN.—There are lots of Irish in the English forces. I have known lots of them?—I have known lots of our men who joined the English police to better their position. I know two who joined the Southampton police.

949. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you heard from them since?—Yes, I saw letters from them since, and they expressed their satisfaction with the change.

950. Mr. HOLMES.—Talking about Southampton, I heard that a good many of them who went over and saw what the duty was, said good-bye and came back.

951. CHAIRMAN.—Of course your hours are much less?—We are always on duty, sir.

952. So are they?—We are never off duty.

953. Only eleven Irish joined the Scotch police in 1900?—The cause of that is that the Scotch police was not a pensionable force until very recently.

954. Mr. STARKIE.—It has been a pensionable force for ten years. The Police (Scotland) Act of 1890 conferred pensions on the Scotch forces?—I thought it was only in this year that the Act passed through the House of Commons.

955. The pension scale is not so good as in England, but they have a pension scale?—I knew there was something about the pensions which kept men back.

956. CHAIRMAN.—Well, we need not argue that. However it is a noticeable fact in connection with the Irish police that the number of candidates in the last ten years has doubled, and that the resignations have become fewer?—There would be candidates for any position in Ireland. There must be, or else they must emigrate. If it was only 1s. a day or 6d. a day there would be candidates for it.

957. Is there anything else you have to say?—No, sir.

May 10, 1901.

Constable
John Forde.

The Committee adjourned to next day.

May 21, 1901.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 21st, 1901.

Present:—The CHAIRMAN, Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Head Constable DANIEL GALLAGHER, examined.

Head
Constable
Daniel
Gallagher.

958. CHAIRMAN.—You are a head constable of Londonderry City?—Yes, sir.

959. How long have you been in the Force?—I have completed my thirty-second year, sir.

960. And your present age is?—I am fifty-three years of age.

961. And you have been head constable for how long?—For over twelve years.

962. And your previous service as constable was how long?—Ten years.

963. Then as sergeant?—I was sergeant within one year.

964. Mr. STARKIE.—Then you were acting sergeant for a year?—Yes, sir, acting sergeant for one year, and then I was promoted from that rank to sergeant within one year. From being constable I became sergeant.

965. CHAIRMAN.—Then your next grade was head constable?—Yes, sir. At twenty years I reached the rank of head constable.

966. Mr. STARKIE.—You were nine years sergeant?—Nine years.

967. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in Londonderry City?—Over twelve years.

968. The whole time?—The whole time in the head constablenesship.

969. What is your pay now?—£104, sir.

970. How much is that a week?—The net pay is 39s. a week. That is, deducting 1s. a week for barrack rent.

971. Then you are accommodated in the barracks?—I am accommodated in the barracks.

972. You are a married man, I suppose?—I am a married man, with a family. I have ample accommodation.

973. And you pay 1s. a week for it?—1s. a week, sir; 4s. 4d. a month deducted for barrack rent.

974. What is the Force in Londonderry City?—108 all told.

975. Are you the senior head constable?—I am the senior head constable.

976. You rank after the district inspector?—After the district inspector.

977. How many stations are there in Londonderry?—Four, sir.

978. And you are head constable of the whole, are you?—I superintend the duty of the whole city. I am not responsible for the discipline at any station outside my own.

979. How many are there married, out of these, do you suppose—out of these 108 police?—In the City Force there are married, two head constables, 15 sergeants, 2 acting sergeants, and 35 constables; and of the single men 6 sergeants, 1 acting sergeant, and 48 constables.

980. Do you represent Derry City, or the head constables of Ulster?—I represent the head constables of Ulster, and, in addition to that, I have been asked by both the sergeants and men to put forward their case, if I was permitted to do so.

981. Now the Londonderry Force receive special allowances for all ranks?—A special allowance for all ranks of 8s. 8d. per month.

982. Is that from the city?—No, sir, it is not from the city; it is not directly from the city. We receive it with our ordinary pay.

983. Tell us the special allowance for Derry, if you can. If you give it by the week it would be a great convenience, because nearly all these tables give the weekly rates?—You want the 6d. for night watch added to the 2s. 2d.

984. If you could take them separately it would be better?—There is an extra allowance for Derry, which is paid to every man, and it is 2s. 2d. per week.

985. Mr. STARKIE.—Is it not 2s.?—Yes.

986. CHAIRMAN.—What is that?—That is the subsistence allowance for Derry—the extra cost of living in Derry, and I suppose it is intended to cover the wear and tear of the men.

987. Mr. STARKIE.—It is not. The Act of Parliament states it is for the purpose of meeting the extra cost of living in Belfast and Derry.

988. CHAIRMAN.—What else is there?—6d. per night to men employed on night duty.

989. Is it only to those men that go on night duty?—Only to those. Numbers of men never get it. No man that does not perform the duty from 10.40 p.m. until 6 does get it, and numbers of men never perform it.

990. Now do you get it?—I do.

991. Have you to go out yourself in every case?—No; every alternate month. There are two head constables in Derry. One is responsible for the duty from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening, and the other takes charge at that hour, and he is responsible until 6 in the morning.

992. Then he gets it?—Yes.

993. Who is that paid by—this 6d. beat money?—Eventually by the Corporation for night watch.

994. You say the origin of that is to cover the cost of a meal in the night?—Yes, sir; it is called a subsistence allowance.

995. What is your authority for that statement?—The account which is presented and signed by the men every month shows it is subsistence allowance for night watch.

996. He signs it under that head?—It goes in the column—"Subsistence Allowance"; every man has to sign a special voucher for that, apart from the pay sheets.

997. How much does the 6d. per night work out to for each man?—According to the month—14s., 15s. 6d., and 15s.

998. How do you adjust night duty. Do they take it month and month about?—Yes; the men who do beat-duty are detailed for it in their regular turn.

999. One month?—One month at a time. Then they are three months and four months off.

1000. One month on night duty and four months off?—Yes, one month on night duty, the other on evening duty, which we call the second division.

1001. How do you arrange your beats in Derry City? Is your first beat at 6 in the morning?—We parade at 20 minutes to 6 a.m., and remain on to 9.

1002. Mr. STARKIE.—When you say they parade at 20 minutes to 6, does that mean the duty begins at 6, and it takes that time to get to the beats?—That is so. They parade at 20 minutes to 6, and then march out to their beats.

1003. CHAIRMAN.—The first beat is 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.?—Yes.

1004. The second beat?—Then the next parade—what we call the second relief parade—at 8.40, and they are on to 3 o'clock.

1005. That is 9 to 3?—Yes.

Mr. STARKIE.—It would be better if the head constable gave the actual length of time of the beats, and then said that the men parade 20 minutes beforehand.

1006. CHAIRMAN.—We had better not take parade in?—The second beat is from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.?—Yes.

1007. Now the third relief?—From 3 to 6.

1008. That is the men who went out on the first beat?—They go out again at 3.

1009. Then the fourth relief?—That is what we call the second division. There are three divisions every day.

1010. Do you call it relief or division?—We call those you have dealt with reliefs. Now we take the other two as divisions. We call the second division 6 p.m. to 11 p.m., and that is the third one, 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

1011. Now do the men that go on from 6 to 11 get the 6d.?—No, they get nothing.

1012. Then the men who went on at 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. don't go on again at 6?—No, they have finished their beat for that day.

1013. Mr. STARKIE.—To get the 6d. a night the whole duty must be between 10.40 and 6 a.m.

1014. CHAIRMAN.—The day duty is six hours and the night duty seven hours?—That is right, sir.

1015. With the exception of the men on the second division, and they have five hours?—Five hours, sir.

1016. These are not the same hours as in England, not the same as in London or in any other town?—I know that, sir.

1017. In London it is always eight hours, or four hours and four hours?—I know that, because I have experience of London and other big cities.

1018. Tell us any of them you may have visited?—I was on duty when you were head of the department in London.

1019. Oh, I remember you were over for some time. You know our hours are longer than yours?—I know they are, sir.

1020-21. First of all we had better take you as regards head constables. What representations are you making on behalf of the head constables of Ulster?—Well, sir, I claim on behalf of the head constables—and before I enter on that perhaps you would permit me to draw your attention to an extract from the Report of the Commission of 1872, pages 11 and 12. The Committee then inquiring into our claims and grievances recommended that the position of head constable should be very much improved.

1022. Just read the words in the whole paragraph?—“We recommend that the pay of head constable in charge of a district”—they recommended before this that some improvements should be made, and that the grade of district inspector should be abolished—that a head constable in charge of a district should have £110 per annum, with £20 to provide an office and lodging, and £45 allowance for the keep of a horse, the horse, a tax car, and harness to be provided and one of the obligations urged to the then arrangement by the Inspector-General was the difficulty he experienced even with the present number of sub-inspectors forming courts of inquiry. “We are disposed to think that the Inspector-General, from obvious and most praiseworthy motives, uses the machinery of Courts of Inquiry too freely.”

1023. Now what do you want to say upon that point?—I just put that in as showing the recommendation of the gentlemen who then inquired into our case, and I will try and show you that the head constable is the hardest-worked man in our establishment, and that his duties are of a very responsible nature. From time to time the duties of the district inspector frequently devolve upon him—very frequently—and he is then not only responsible for the superintendence of the duty in his sub-district, but also for the work of the district inspector; the financial arrangement of the district as well, and for this he, as of course you are aware, receives no extra remuneration.

1024. Mr. STARKIE.—That is in the absence of the district inspector only?—In the absence of the district inspector only, on leave or duty, or otherwise, the whole work devolves upon the head constable.

1025. Are we to understand that this recommendation of the 1872 Commission is one of the demands?—I put it in to show that so long ago it was recognised that the head constables should be differently treated.

1026. Is there not a system of promotion established since 1896 giving every second vacancy in the rank of district inspector to head constables—is not that removing the necessity very largely for such a recommendation?—Yes, but the recommendation would not have placed them in the same position as district inspectors. It would have made them hard-working men; they would have had nothing to do with the financial arrangements.

1027. At present they get two out of every four vacancies in the rank of district inspector. Would it not be greatly to the disadvantage of head constables that that should be done away with?—I do not think it would be.

1028. CHAIRMAN.—Do you contend that the position of head constable has not been materially improved since 1872?—Well, when a man gets promotion it has, but otherwise I do not see there has been any improvement in his position. There has been no improvement in pay or allowances practically, as I will show you.

1029. Just show that?—At the time of the Inquiry of 1883 there were head constables in receipt of good service pay—what they call merit class in Great Britain—of £10 a year; his pay was £91, and the additional £10 of extra pay brought him up to £101.

1030. Prior to 1883 he had what?—£91 and £10 good service pay. That is the senior men. There were twelve head constables of the first class who got the extra rate.

1031. After 1883?—After 1883 his salary, on the recommendation of the Committee of 1883, was increased to £104, and the £10 taken from him.

1032. How many got the extra rate?—Twelve.

1033. Twelve out of how many?—Well, the total number all over the country—there are hundreds of them—there were twelve of the first class entitled to it, and I think the same number of second-rate head constables.

1034. The good service pay was taken away?—It was abolished.

1035. But the position of head constable was improved in 1883?—It was improved to the extent of 8s. a year to that particular grade. That was the total amount of the improvement.

1036. The head constable's pay was improved from £91 to £104?—Yes.

1037. That is £13?—And the men in receipt of the extra rate lost it.

1038. Mr. STARKIE.—From 1st December, 1872, the initial salary of a second-class head constable was £83 4s. In 1883 that salary was raised to £91. That is an increase of £7 16s. The second class of head constables of the extra rate—that is twelve head constables—received £93 4s. The first-class head constable from 1872 received £91, now he receives £104.

Witness.—That is the class I am dealing with.

1039. CHAIRMAN.—After the Commission of 1883, of which Mr. Holmes was a member, the position of head constable as a whole was considerably improved?—It was improved.

1040. Mr. STARKIE.—How do you arrive at only 8s. increase in the year?—If you deduct the £2 12s. for barrack accommodation.

1041. That would make an increase of £10 6s.?—But he loses the £10.

1042. Yes, but only twelve head constables had the £10. There are 262 head constables in the Force?—I am only dealing with the one man. They got it according to seniority.

1043. CHAIRMAN.—Very few only got it?—Very few.

1044. Mr. STARKIE.—There were complaints made before the 1883 Commission that the full number of head constables did not get the extra rate?—The second class did not get it.

1045. CHAIRMAN.—Now we come to it, the position was improved by £13 a year after the Commission of 1883.

1046. Mr. STARKIE.—It was really improved by £10 8s., taking into account the deduction of 1s. a week for barrack accommodation if accommodated in barracks. For pension purposes it was increased to £104?—That is correct. I hold that I am fairly entitled to some measure of remuneration for my service, that a man holding an equivalent rank in any other force is entitled to.

1047. CHAIRMAN.—What do you say is your equivalent rank?—That of inspector; the next rank to the sergeant in any force that I know of.

1048. Mr. STARKIE.—To what force do you refer? Is it a county or a city force?—First of all I can give for the County of Lancashire. The pay of an inspector in Lancashire begins at £120, and goes on to £127 and £135.

1049. Mr. HOLMES.—You are aware, of course, the rates of pay vary considerably in England?—I am aware of that.

1050. With what rates are you going to compare your own?

CHAIRMAN.—What are you reading from?—I am taking Lancashire. At present our men claim to be put on a footing with the very highest paid forces in Great Britain.

1051. Tell us before we go into that what you get a year from the extra allowances for Derry?—The total amount that I receive is £8 17s. 10d. per month. That is the actual amount I receive.

1052. I wish you could tell us how much your extra allowances for Derry amount to, i.e., how much you get for night duty and extra allowance?—8s. 8d. Derry allowance every month.

1053. Then there is something for night duty?—Yes, I do not get that every month.

1054. How much did it come to last year?—I receive night duty allowance every alternate month.

1055. Mr. HOLMES.—What did it total up to at the end of the year? You were on for three months?—Every alternate month, six months in the year, sir.

1056. CHAIRMAN.—How much did that come to, six months' night duty—last year's night duty money?—

Mr. HOLMES.—£4 11s. that would be.

May 21, 1901.

Head
Constable
Daniel
Gallagher.

May 21, 1901.

Head
Constable
Daniel
Gallagher.

Witness.—That is it, sir, and £5 4s. added to that.

1067. CHAIRMAN.—That is £9 15s. ?—Yes, sir.

1068. Now we go to Lancashire; we see your pay is £104 plus £9 15s. last year. Now go on with your comparisons?—The Lancashire man, holding a grade equivalent to mine, at his appointment receives £120, on completing one year's service £127, and four years' £136.

1069. Mr. HOLMES.—Where did you get these figures?—From inquiries made on the spot recently by myself. The pay has been revised recently.

1060. CHAIRMAN.—These are the revised rates?—Yes. They begin at £120, at two years' service £127, at four years' £136, at six years' £142 17s., and at eight years' service £150.

1061. What deductions is he subject to?—The only deduction from his pay is that for the pension fund, 2½ per cent.

1062. Now let us work out the sum. Take the £120 man; 2½ per cent. on that is 6d. in the £?—Yes.

1063. Now about lodging allowance. Is there any lodging allowance?—There is, sir.

1064. Take the Lancashire inspector; how about lodging?—They all get an allowance for lodging, the exact amount I am not quite clear about. I may say that the inspectors are generally accommodated in county quarters—

1065. And what are the deductions?—Well, the deductions I am not quite sure about.

1066. They are essential. You should give us the deductions when you institute a comparison. You must not take the gross pay, but the net pay with the deductions?—Well, the deductions I know are in proportion to that deducted from sergeants and constables, and I can give you that. The deduction from a constable is only 1s. per week.

1067. That is a single man?—Yes, sir.

1068. There are very few single inspectors, and besides that, if there are they would not be in barracks. Have you got the pay of any other force?—Yes, I have, sir.

1069. What force have you got?—Take Durham.

1070. You are going to the largest counties, manufacturing and mining; they are the most expensive counties in England?—But I will assume a man lived equally cheaply there. This is the scale for Durham: allowance in aid of rent of inspectors, sergeants, and constables married when paying annually £5 and upwards, 6d. per week; £6, 1s. per week; £8, 1s. 6d. per week.

1071. That is, they are allowed about four-and-twenty per cent. of their rent; that is if they are paying 8s. a week, they have to pay 6s. of it themselves.

1072. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you refer to the City of Durham?—No, the county.

1073. CHAIRMAN.—You are paying for first-rate quarters 1s. a week?—Yes, sir.

1074. And the inspector in Durham is paying 6s. 6d.?—But he gets more than the bare walls I am provided with; he gets a sufficient supply of coal and gas, as does every other man serving in these counties.

1075. Not the married men?—He does, sir, if accommodated in barracks.

1076. But we are taking the man that is not; of course if he lives out he does not. You are taking the two most expensive counties; we will give you every latitude, but you must take the deductions?—I know, sir. I say we bear no comparison with any other than the best paid counties.

1077. Can you tell us the deductions in these two counties?—These are the deductions. They are really on all fours these two counties.

1078. We will take the man at £120. The pension deduction at 2½ per cent. is £3, which brings his salary down to £117. Now there is some deduction for lodgings. You cannot take a place at less than 6s. a week for an inspector.

Mr. HOLMES.—That would be a very low estimate indeed.

CHAIRMAN.—Of course, the inspector who lived in a small place like that would not be thought fit for his post.

Mr. HOLMES.—We will get these particulars from the local authorities.

1079. CHAIRMAN.—Now we have deductions for superannuation and rent, say £18 12s. You have no deduction for medical attendance?—No, sir.

1080. Neither for yourself nor your family?—No.

1081. You know the English inspector receives no medical attendance for his family?—I know that, sir.

1082. And if he is sick, except in consequence of

duty, there is a deduction?—Not in every case. It depends on the surgeon. It is on his recommendation.

1083. As a rule, there is a deduction unless the illness was caused by being on duty?—Well, I suppose there is a rule, but it is not carried out. This shows you the comparison with those living out of county buildings: "Rent payable for occupation of county buildings—superintendents, £10 per annum;" that covers the whole keep of his house, so far as coal and light are concerned. "Married inspector, sergeants, constables, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week, according to accommodation. Single men, 1s. a week," for which the single man receives a supply of coal and gas for his quarters.

1084. Mr. HOLMES.—You are referring now to Durham?—To Durham.

1085. Why have you selected Durham?—As a typical county for comparison.

1086. Why typical?—The duty is on all-fours with our own.

1087. As regards pay, allowance, emoluments, &c., why do you say typical?—There is no analogy so far as pay is concerned, but there should be.

1088. Does it not happen to be a particularly favourable instance for your contention?

CHAIRMAN.—You have selected the best for your own purposes.

Witness.—I don't know that I have selected the best; our men are anxious to go beyond this—entirely beyond it.

1089. What is your contention as regards head constables in Ulster?—You understand my claims in connection with the inspectors in Great Britain?

CHAIRMAN.—Yes.

1090. Mr. HOLMES.—Not in Great Britain, but Durham, Lancashire, and a few favoured places. Is not that your contention?—Yes; and places where they are paid higher than in Lancashire or Durham. Now I will try to show you what my own duties are. As I told you, I am responsible for the superintendence of the duty in all Derry City, in addition to which I control a station of eighty-five men—sergeants and men. When the district inspector is on leave or duty, sometimes he is absent for prolonged periods. I have the responsibilities of his office on my shoulders, in addition to my own work.

1091. Mr. STARKIE.—You are not, in his absence, responsible for all his duties?—All those that I perform.

1092. All that you have to perform, of course; but not for all his duties?—There are few duties that do not devolve upon the head constable when the district inspector is away.

1093. You are responsible for the office work, discipline, and duty in places you are stationed in?—Yes.

1094. But you are not responsible for the inspection of stations?—I hold the responsibility of properly managing the whole district comes on my shoulders when he is away for a prolonged period.

1095. What responsibility have you for the state of the out sub-districts?—Well, as to matters of discipline occurring I have to inquire into and deal with reports that may arise in connection with any matters relating to discipline.

1096. It is the district inspector's duty to inspect the different stations. That does not devolve upon you when you are in charge?—No, it does not; but I would consider that the lightest part.

1097. There I do not agree with you. You have not got to attend Petty Sessions?—Yes, I have to attend the whole of them.

1098. Not unless officially directed?—I have to attend all Petty Sessions, and conduct all prosecutions in his absence.

1099. As a matter of fact, do you?—I do.

1100. Is that usual?—It is usual.

1101. That is not my experience?—Perhaps we are confounding it. The two Petty Sessions I attend are in Derry City, and are the only ones he attends.

1102. That is confined to Derry. I am speaking of Ulster, which you represent. Do the other head constables in Ulster attend the Petty Sessions in our districts?—Not in out stations. These are the points in connection with Derry City I wish to put before you. The head constables in the rural districts are differently circumstanced. They do work in the district inspector's office as well as outdoor duty. They are supposed, according to the regulations, to work in the district inspector's office until 1 o'clock in the day. They are supposed to have finished by that time, and then to carry out the superintendence of patrols, and other outdoor duty, doing an average of three hours each

day; but they tell me that they never get out of the office at that time, or anything approaching it, and that they have then to discharge their outdoor duties afterwards, frequently in the night time, and they say their position is most irksome in the service.

1103. At what time do they commence office work in the morning?—Nine, I should say.

1104. And are they engaged in the district inspector's office for four hours?—So they tell me.

1105. Are you aware the district inspector is not obliged to attend in his office until 10.30 a.m.?—I am aware of that. And the head constable is working from 9 until 1. He does the work and may be called out of his office at any time, as he frequently is. If anything turns up he is the man in the gap, the person who is always looked for, no matter what is wrong, and he frequently is interrupted in his work.

1106. It is his duty to be always available?—It is his duty—the whole duty of the place devolves upon him. He is interrupted in the office work, and it would be different with the district inspector. He would never have to go away to deal with trifling matters.

1107. CHAIRMAN.—Do you contend that the rate of living has increased since 1883?—Perhaps you would permit me to deal with another phase. The head constable, first of all, has got to parade his party at all stations at 9 o'clock in the morning. That is his duty.

1108. He cannot be in two places in the morning—he cannot be in the office at 9?—He begins at 9. I begin at 8.40. I parade the first relief, and then I am continually working from that on. The head constable is responsible that the parade is properly drilled, that the men have a fair knowledge of police duties, and he has got hanging up in the day-room of his barrack a list of Acts of Parliament—fifty-seven of them—and the orders in connection with these things are that the list is to be exhausted every month.

1109. There is nothing fresh in that since 1883. There is no increase of duty?—There are about twenty additional Acts of Parliament added, and there are about the same number of Orders in Council which the men have to commit to memory; and this man, if he neglects to have his party properly instructed, why, of course, he gets into difficulty; he loses his official character, and blights his prospects of advancement.

1110. Mr. STARKIE.—The duties you have mentioned are your responsibilities with regard to drilling the men and instructing them in police duties and in Acts of Parliament—

Witness.—I call it duties. I do not complain of it as a matter of discipline.

1111. Mr. STARKIE.—The duties which you say you are responsible for are exactly the same as those a sergeant is responsible for in a small station?—The very same. He is in the same category, and if a sergeant allows his party to deteriorate he gets into the same difficulty.

1112. CHAIRMAN.—Can you show any increase of expenses?—The increase of the expense of living is undoubted all round.

1113. Let us have some facts?—First of all, if you will permit me to quote the highest authority we have in the land, I think, on this point, just as a basis for my argument—the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1114. We are dealing with Ireland now—the cost of living in Ireland?—I do not think he confined himself to any country in particular. First of all, people live much better now than they did twenty years ago, and the wages of all classes have advanced very much.

1115. Mr. HOLMES.—Apart from the higher standard of living, and apart from any rise in wages, is it not the case there has been no rise in the prices of articles of food?—Not to any appreciable extent. I do not doubt that some commodities are dearer.

1116. And others much cheaper?—I would not say much cheaper.

1117. CHAIRMAN.—You do not make any point of that?—Not any serious point.

1118. You take your stand upon the increased standard of comfort of all classes?—That is so, as evidenced by the great improvement in the condition of wage-earners all over the country, and the increase in house rent.

1119. Of course the increase in house rent does not apply to you?—It applies to married men who have to live out of barracks.

1120. Nearly all the head constables are accommodated in barracks?—Nearly all.

1121. Mr. STARKIE.—Are there any married head constables not accommodated in barracks in Ulster?—I am not aware, but I know one of our men who is married in Derry City has got to pay his own rent.

1122. CHAIRMAN.—Your colleague?—My colleague; he is a married man and has got to live outside.

1123. Mr. STARKIE.—What rent does he pay?—£18 6s. The average rent paid by married men in Derry, head constables included, is over £15.

1124. That is 5s. 6d. a week, in round numbers; then they get an extra allowance?—They get an extra allowance, sir.

1125. Is there anything else you wish to say?—Now, on the points of extra cost of living—to show you how it has gone up in Derry City—the average cost in Londonderry Union for the keep of a pauper weekly, for the half-year ending September, 1882, was 2s. 2½d.—

1126. You know a great improvement has taken place in the treatment of paupers and lunatics?—Yes, and the treatment and keep of everyone. For the half-year ending March, 1891, the average cost of a pauper in the same Union is 3s. 10½d.

1127. Yes, but that does not apply to the same standard of living?—Not to the same standard, but it points to a great increase in the keep of individuals. Then the taxes with us have gone up 5 per cent., consequent upon improvements. They are paid by people who occupy houses sometimes, and sometimes by the landlords. House rent has increased 25 per cent, and taxes 5 per cent. We think in addition to what you would be pleased to recommend as an improvement in our condition, that good service pay should be given to head constables again for merit, the same as our brothers in Great Britain get in many cases, and what we ourselves were in receipt of in 1883.

1128. CHAIRMAN.—The re-institution of merit pay?—Yes, sir, the men claim it should be given for what we know as "records," so much per week, and so on to the sergeants, and so on.

1129. The long and short of it is the head constables urge some addition to their pay in consequence of the increase of general comfort?—Yes, sir, and increased expenditure.

1130. But there is no increase of duty. Then the position of head constable has been materially improved in recent years by opening up a larger number of district inspectorships to them?—That is so.

1131. Moreover, a large force like the Royal Irish Constabulary offers a greater avenue to promotion than a small force?—That is unquestionable. There is no doubt about that.

1132. And there is the option of transfer to other counties?—Yes.

1134. All these things must be taken into account in estimating the value of the position—I mean if a man is in Durham City, he cannot move away?—If he is in Durham City he can.

1135. Not to another county. You see you can exchange to different counties in Ireland?—I should go at my own expense as a rule, and we are not able to afford to do that.

1136. However, there are many opportunities for voluntary transfer?—No doubt.

1137. Have you got anything to say about pensions?—This matter applies to every man in the Force, as well as head constables. That question of merit, if you take myself as an instance. Here I am now with my thirty-two years' service, and I think I can show you a fair record of the work I have done for my thirty-two years. I have got neither good conduct pay or anything to indicate that I served faithfully and long, neither do I get any chance of being examined for promotion from my present rank. However, I am not putting that forward as a matter of complaint, but quoting it to show the difficulties a man has to go through. That is how I am circumstanced, and I say, at all events, some reasonable measure should be made to enable me to live for the remainder of my years. I have reached that period of life now that I am not able to work, and I am ashamed to beg.

1138. But you are entitled to two-thirds of your pay. You can claim it to-morrow?—I can claim it to-morrow, and I have tried to retire on it for years; trying to gain some fairly decent employment to supplement my small pension.

1139. What is your pension?—£60 6s. 8d. I have five children and my wife.

1140. State the ages of your children?—Thirteen the eldest, down to four and a-half. Since 1887 I have been in the field trying to get some suitable employment, and I was not very ambitious about what I could get, but I was totally unable to get anything for twelve years in Derry City, and I may say that I stand well in the estimation of the community in general.

May 21, 1901.

Head
Constable
Dahiel
Gallagher.

1141. But you are entitled to retire, and have been for three years on £69 6s. 8d. for life?—Yes, for the very short life I can look forward to now.

1142. How old are you now?—Fifty-three.

1143. Your expectation of life is twenty-five years?—No, it is not.

1144. Mr. STARKIE.—When, in 1897, you first thought of retiring in order to get other employment, you were a sergeant?—I should have stated 1897. I had no intention of retiring with that service.

1145. CHAIRMAN.—That is not a reason why you should not be able to get it when you are quite free?—That is a reason when I have not been able to get any further promotion that I should get some reasonable competence I can rely on.

1146. But you cannot call £69 6s. 8d. a bad compensation for life.

1147. Mr. STARKIE.—What class of employment have you been looking for?—For various things. For a sub-post office. On three occasions I have been a candidate for a sub-post office—on three different occasions—and applied to two different Postmasters-General, and I was highly recommended by an official having the responsibility of inquiring.

1148. Did you look for any other employment?—I did.

1149. CHAIRMAN.—There is a great difference between looking for employment when you are able to take it when it offers, and looking for employment when you are already in another post?—No, I was able to take it. I had the sanction of the Inspector-General to accept it if I was successful. I applied for these things through him, and I was, with his permission, a candidate for this office. Very recently I was a candidate for what is called custodian of the golf links at Buncrana, close to us, and I was also candidate for a sort of—I don't know what to call it—a kind of inspector of fisheries at Ballycastle. There would not be more than £1 a week for it. I was prepared to take anything reasonable. I want to show how difficult it is for a pensioner to get anything.

1150. Mr. STARKIE.—For what reason?—The reason that people having the giving of these things think others are better entitled to them. There are various reasons put forward—political reasons.

1151. That is not so in Ulster?—It is so in Ulster, with all respect, sir. The Council of the County Derry, in Londonderry, some time ago, were pledged by a majority of its members not to employ police pensioners. There were some honourable exceptions, but the general body of them pledged themselves to that. A few would not pledge themselves to it, but the result is all the same. There is a majority in the Council against it, and although they do not openly say they won't employ police pensioners, they fix an age limit which leaves no chance to any police pensioner.

1152. CHAIRMAN.—I am perfectly ready to admit there is a feeling against employing them because they are pensioners. There is a feeling against the Irish Constabulary that way?—I do not allege any motive. I want to establish the fact before you how such is the case that they cannot get employment.

1153. Mr. STARKIE.—Was there any assignable reason for the action of the Derry Council?—The only reason is they have their own people.

1154. There was no reason publicly assigned?—No, but it is an undoubted fact, and there is no mistake about it whatever. Would you permit me to refer to the case of another pensioner. I find that in June last there was a pensioner in Carrickmacross, in the County Monaghan. I will give you his name and all facts in connection with it, so that there can be no mistake about it. In June last, a constable named Gilmurray, serving in Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, was promised the appointment of sub-sanitary officer by members of the Urban Council, and relying on the promise of that official, he retired from the Force on the small pension that he was entitled to. He is a man of twenty-six years' service, and he had forfeited his right to two additional years' pension.

1155. Mr. STARKIE.—He retired on £43 10s. 5d.

Witness.—He retired on the reduced pension of twenty-six years' service, and in due course was appointed to this office of sub-sanitary officer. Immediately it became known to the people, they held a meeting and denounced those who appointed him, with the result that the members of the Council came together and discovered some informality in his election, with the result that they elected another man in

his place; and the poor man lost his appointment and is now working as a labouring man in the place where he had served for a great number of years.

1156. CHAIRMAN.—If there is this difficulty in obtaining employment, how do you account for so many taking their pension at twenty-five years?—This is one of the ways I account for it. There is a huge code of discipline, the carrying out of which entails more irksome duty on all men in our service than the actual work they have to perform outside. These Acts of Parliament I have quoted to you, the numbers of them hanging up in every station in the country, every conceivable Act of Parliament that can be, I might mention a great list of them, fifty-seven in number; they are bound to make a careful study of these, and show a fair proficiency in them, and it is hanging round their necks like a millstone. They would much prefer being out in the streets than to sit down for an hour or so in the day-room studying these things, and I say it is no standard of a man's proficiency, either sergeant or head constable, as to the fluency with which he can rhyme off a question in police duty or a description in the *Hue-and-Cry*. The standard of his efficiency ought to be the freedom of his district from undetected crime, and that is one of the conditions that makes them anxious to retire at twenty-five years' service.

1157. Mr. STARKIE.—Is it not absolutely necessary that the men should have a thorough knowledge of the law which it is their duty to carry out?—I say a fair knowledge.

1158. Does not the usefulness or the irksomeness of the instruction depend on the manner in which it is imparted to the men?—It is all the same to them, it occupies their time.

1159. CHAIRMAN.—You do not mean they retire because of the large numbers of Acts of Parliament?—I say that is one of the reasons, and it is a cogent reason acting on the minds of many, and from my knowledge of the English policeman, where there is no such duty imposed as going back to their stations and sitting down to answer questions in police duties, I do not see where they make any mistakes more than our men in the performance of their duties. A man joining the police force gets his book of instructions when he joins a force, and it is left to himself to make a thorough study of it, and they are never pressed. Then there is what is called monthly parade with instructions, which is read to them, and really the whole thing seems to end there.

1160. You are putting a very small point, that is, the reason for retiring at twenty-five years' service is, that they have to read Acts of Parliament?—It is the fact of being tied down to them.

1161. If they take employment they are tied down to that. The sanitary officer you mentioned, he is tied down to that. Whatever it is, you are tied down to the duties of the office?—The sanitary officer is responsible for carrying out his duties efficiently in the street, and he is left to himself to learn them.

1162. Mr. STARKIE.—How long does the instruction in police duties last in the morning?—Perhaps half-an-hour.

1163. Are all the men present?—All that can be.

1164. Then every man has not to go through this system of torture every morning?—Well, I do not call it torture.

1165. That seemed to me to be the effect of your evidence. It should be a pleasure to any man who takes an interest in his duties?—I have quoted the English policeman, and I say he is equally efficient in the discharge of his duty, although he is never tied down, and I say, furthermore, it is a great waste of time and energy to keep these men to this thing.

1166. CHAIRMAN.—That is a system of administration. It has nothing to do with the average pay or things of that sort?—It is a question of the number of hours' duty.

1167. You know the hours in Derry are lighter than in other towns. I showed you they were less, six hours' beat duty. It is eight hours in England. Take crime in Derry, it is very light?—We practically have no undetected crime.

1168. You have very little of any kind?—The ordinary kind, appertaining to any big centre of population, I attribute that to the efficiency with which the duty is done on the streets.

1169. However you cannot make six equal to eight?—I can, sir. The man who goes out on his beat is paraded at twenty minutes to six. He is relieved at nine; he returns to his station to report himself off duty; he goes over to his lodging, perhaps three quar-

May 21, 1901.

Head
Constable
Daniel
Gallagher.

ters of a mile away, and instead of remaining, as a constable in Great Britain does, to rest himself, he has got to return immediately that he partakes of his breakfast to his station again. I call that duty.

1170. What does he do that for?—He has got to do that and burnish up his accoutrements. It takes half-an-hour to do it, and then to turn out for parade and inspection daily at half-past ten or so.

1171. The man that goes off at nine doesn't get home till twenty minutes past ten. He is taken off his beat at nine, he has to go three-quarters of a mile—say half-past nine—he has not got to be at the station again till half-past ten o'clock?—He has, undoubtedly—to parade.

1172. Then what does he go home for; that is what I would like to know. That is a matter for the district inspector?—No, it doesn't rest with him, sir.

1173. However, these are small points?—Would you not call that duty, sir. He is bound to perform it the same as an hour on the beat.

1174. You don't call it duty. Take a constable in London. You recollect he has to be hours in the police court?—This man is the same.

1175. But there are very few offences?—Yes, but there is drunkenness and general things that takes up a man's time at the police court.

1176. I am trying to get it out of you where does the extra duty come in, and I cannot quite see?—If you do not call that duty I don't know what to call it.

1177. Mr. STARKIE.—What would you suggest instead of the present arrangement?—I would think it a reasonable thing to allow a man to remain at his lodging and rest himself for his next turn of duty. I would say that would be the most reasonable thing. Every man in Great Britain when leaving off his hours of beat duty is permitted to go to his lodgings and rest himself.

1178. Your man has only been out for three hours?—I admit that.

1179. The man in London is out for eight hours?—Not on for eight hours—four hours and four hours. He is permitted to go to his lodgings and rest himself and be fresh for his next turn.

1180. CHAIRMAN.—Was this brought before the Inspector-General when he inspected Derry City the other day?—Oh, no.

1181. Why not?—It is a matter of standing regulations.

1182. Mr. STARKIE.—Were these regulations made by the county inspector?—I think the General Code regulates it.

1183. CHAIRMAN.—Did you mention the matter to the Inspector-General when he asked you if you had any complaints to make?—No, sir, I did not mention it.

1184. It is a very simple matter?—It is not a matter that presses on me individually.

1185. No, but you representing as you did on parade, the whole of your men, when he asked if you had any complaint to make, you could have said you thought you ought to mention the feeling of the men on the subject?—I could, but the matters are not decided in that way with us. It requires a good deal before a matter like that is decided.

1186. Mr. STARKIE.—Was the question ever raised?—Not that I am aware of. About the men retiring at twenty-five years, that is not the sole reason why they retire.

1187. CHAIRMAN.—Why do they retire?—Men at twenty-five years' service are comparatively fresh and vigorous, and on the whole they are in the prime of life and ought not retire at that age or service, neither would they if their future prospects pointed to its being worth their while to remain. And when a man is forty-five years of age, he is a better policeman at that age; he is as good as he has been up to that.

1188. And therefore he is glad to take the opportunity to get other employment?—To settle himself down in life before he becomes enfeebled. He knows there is not much chance of getting suitable employment, and he is looking forward, seeing he is fairly young, to settle down in something.

1189. Mr. HOLMES.—He does not resign until he is quite sure of an appointment. He does not throw up his certainty?—I don't know about that. You would quite expect he would not, but this is the primary reason why he goes off at that age.

1190. The Chairman's question was a most pertinent one, why so many men retire after twenty-five years' service? You have not really accounted for that. You can hardly expect us to believe that men will retire unless they are certain of getting employment. What do you

say to that?—I say they may have fair expectations of getting employment before they retire; they have something in view, I have no doubt, men of that service.

1191. Does not that really mean they are quite sure of getting employment?—Well, of course, being quite sure is not a matter I can absolutely speak of.

1192. You do not want us to believe that a man will consent to a large reduction in his income to run the chance of getting employment?—I am afraid they do.

1193. With regard to your point that police pensioners find it difficult to get employment, are you aware that out of the eighty-five pensioners in the City of Derry, forty-four are employed. That is to say, eight are in business for themselves and thirty-six have other situations, and that far the larger proportion of those who have situations are in receipt of very fair weekly wages?—I am aware of that.

1194. How does that tally with your contention that pensioners find it difficult to get employment?—On the whole many of those men are in very poor employment. I know a case of a head constable who is working for 10s. a week.

1195. As what?—He is a sort of watchman and messenger in an exporting fowl dealer's.

1196. What are his hours?—He is practically there the whole day from six to six.

1197. You would not call 15s. a week insufficient wages for pensioners?—I think pensioners would be glad to take it up. I may tell you I myself was a candidate for an appointment for which there was only 15s. a week.

1198. What are the proposals of the men with regard to pensions?—Their proposals are that pensions should be offered to them upon which they would have a fair prospect of living by adding some little thing to it.

1199. You are aware that the maximum is two-thirds in England and Scotland. You do not expect that maximum can be increased?—I think in our case it ought to be. We say we ought to get three-fourths.

1200. Do you think that it is within the limits of possibility that special pension scales would be fixed for this country?—I do, sir. I think anything is within the bounds of possibility with the Legislature.

1201. Do you think the Legislature should legislate specially for Ireland in this particular?—I consider they should if they consider the claims we have on them and the work we have rendered, and the encomiums passed on us during my recollection, that we were the finest body of men in the kingdom and the most faithful. That is only fulsome flattery unless they give effect to it.

1202. Well, it is flattering, at any rate?—Then they have no right to indulge in it at our expense.

1203. In selecting Lancashire and Durham as the two counties with which you wish to compare your force, are you aware you have selected the two most important commercial centres in England?—I concede that.

1204. Do you think that accounts for the higher rates paid to inspectors there than to head constables in Ireland?—Yes, I dare say that.

1205. Do you not think that the rates paid in these counties are regulated by the wages paid generally and the difficulty in getting men to join the force?—I do not think they have any difficulty from my personal inquiries on the spot.

1206. Are you aware that yesterday the Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne said there was such difficulty in getting men there that they had to raise the wages several times within the last few years?—I have no doubt that is so.

1207. You are aware that Northumberland borders on Durham?—I am.

1208. And don't you think the conditions are likely to be the same in Durham?—I am quite sure, but I selected these counties because I felt they were on all fours with our own country for doing both rural and town duty over these two counties.

1209. Now we will take another county in England which might compare with Derry. We will take Gloucestershire, of which the important commercial city of Bristol is the capital, and in Gloucestershire I find the scale of pay for inspectors begins at £91 5s. and rises to £100. In Gloucestershire, therefore, the inspector who corresponds with the head constable in Ireland is not so well paid as you are?—Neither have they the same duties.

1210. Do you know anything about their duties?—I don't know personally, but I know in many counties in England their duties are very light, because I have travelled a good deal through it during my nearly ten years' service in Great Britain, and I am prepared to

May 21, 1901.

Head
constable
Daniel
Gallagher.

pledge my oath their duties are lighter all round and more easily got through than the duties performed by head constables and sergeants in this country. I say the duties here are more onerous and far more responsible.

1211. Do you seriously contend that in a purely rural district in Ireland the duties of the police are heavier than the duties of police in rural districts in England?—I have no doubt whatever their duties are entirely different from the duties performed by the police in rural districts in England. It is merely the ordinary routine of police work in England. We don't know where we begin or end.

1212. What is your routine?—Rendering statistics; every department in the Castle we have to work for; when additional inquiries are to be made in troubled districts, they want information from the police. There is no comparison between them and the other forces.

1213. Returning to the case of Newcastle-on-Tyne with respect to which we got evidence yesterday, I find the inspector begins at £117 and rises to £124 16s. Now that looks higher than your pay, but from the evidence we got yesterday we find that the lowest rent that is paid for lodgings amounts to 6s. 6d. per week.

Witness.—By the Inspector?

1214. Mr. HOLMES.—The probability is the inspector would pay more.

1215. *Witness.*—And the man that pays 6s. 6d. a week probably receives 10s. for his house by sub-letting it.

1216. In Newcastle-on-Tyne nothing is paid for rent assistance?—I do not mean that. I know from my personal knowledge there is no enactment in Newcastle-on-Tyne against the letting of a constable's house to lodgers, and instead of being at a loss for rent he gains by it. I can give you cases in point from my personal inquiries, where a man in Liverpool pays 8s. 6d. rent for his house and receives 12s. or 14s. from lodgers. It leaves him a considerable gain on the house instead of paying any rent. Our men are prohibited from that.

1217. Do you suppose that a person who pays 8s. 6d. would have so much accommodation that if he were married he could take in lodgers?—I have it from the man's own lips; a man whose word I could not doubt.

1218. Is it possible he could have a house for 8s. 6d. that would have such accommodation as to allow him to take in lodgers?—It is in a remote part of Liverpool.

1219. I am not talking of Liverpool, but of Newcastle-on-Tyne?—I am not so conversant with Newcastle-on-Tyne, but I know police who live in their own houses are permitted to sub-let to lodgers, and they pay very little, if anything, for house rent. Our men are not permitted to take lodgers into their houses. If they pay the rent of a house they are bound to occupy the whole of it.

1220. If you admit it is the case that the police pay at Newcastle-on-Tyne is regulated by the condition of the labour market, and the difficulty of getting recruits, how do you propose to meet the state of affairs in this country, where there are far more applicants for the Police Force than there are vacancies?—I would say the case is not on all fours, for here we have young men in the rural districts, and there is no mode of employment for them at all. It is a question of emigrating or joining our Force. They join usually at eighteen or nineteen years of age, before their mental faculties have taken any shape at all, and it is only when they are a good number of years in the Force they begin to reflect on what they have done and see what their prospects are, and the result is they hang on and take chance, after having given away nine or ten years of the best of their lives.

1221. They know what their prospects are immediately on joining the Force?—No, they do not, sir.

1222. How is that?—They come from the rural districts, where they don't read the newspapers.

1223. Yes; but Irishmen are not lacking in intelligence?—I do not allege that. I say young men from the rural districts do not begin to reflect then on these things at all. They see the former friend who has joined the police comes back in a couple of years, when he is able to buy a suit of clothes, and, perhaps, the watch in his pocket is on the credit system. He presents a fine appearance to these young country chaps, and they think it the very best life they can join.

1224. But surely people in the country know all about the police. The police are everywhere, and are always with them. They are from their own families. They have cousins and brothers and relations in the Force. Do you mean to say that if they were aware of the conditions they would not become policemen?—The police are a conservative lot. The people

are thoroughly conversant with the outdoor life, but the inner working they do not communicate to the general public at all. If you permit me I would say it is scarcely fair to keep men on starvation wages because these young men in the country can be got hold of readily.

1225. CHAIRMAN.—But surely you do not mean to tell us these are starvation wages?—Yes; because I can tell you great numbers, I would say, of married men in the service are struggling hard to live. I do not think that can be controverted. I know it applies to myself, and I know, from my personal knowledge as dealing with the district where I live myself that, although men struggle and keep above water, still, if anything happens, such as a death in the family, and many things occur in a married family which lead to expenses being incurred. In their monthly accounts with the grocers and traders they tell me if they fall behind in discharging their liabilities for that month they can scarcely ever recover the ground lost.

1226. You do not mean to say seriously that you are struggling to live with £111 a year. Do not exaggerate the thing—with no rent and £111 absolutely clear?—If you take the cost of living and apply it to my family—my wife and myself and five children, who have to be clothed and schooled and looked after—

1227. Mr. HOLMES.—Can you give us any details with regard to your expenditure?—I have the account of a sergeant in Derry City, showing his receipts and expenditure. (The witness handed in the account of the sergeant's expenditure.)

1228. Mr. STARKIE.—The expenditure appears to exceed his pay in this case by 4s. 10d.

1229. *Witness.*—You see how he can explain that. He is in receipt of some help from his friends. There is a case from a rural district of a head constable. (Document handed in.)

1230. Mr. HOLMES.—When a man marries, surely he can exercise some prudence and try to get something with his wife, and I have no doubt many get money in that way. Is not that so?—No doubt, sir; but prudence does not always enable a man to get something with his wife.

1231. CHAIRMAN.—Here are seven children and six children. That is an extra large family, and those people, in whatever calling they are, are not the same as people with a small family.

1232. Mr. STARKIE.—The charge for schooling appears to be 3s. 10d. Is that so? That seems very small. For two boys attending National School, 3s. 10d.; two boys attending Christian Brothers', £1 6s. ?—They have got to pay their fees there.

1233. Mr. STARKIE.—That is £1 9s. 10d. altogether.

CHAIRMAN.—You cannot call that extravagant.

1234. Mr. STARKIE.—About the retirement at twenty-five years' service. In your experience, do head constables and sergeants retire at twenty-five years' service without having any other employment in view?—Well, as to head constables, I do not know of any of them retiring either with or without employment.

1235. Are you aware of any sergeant retiring at twenty-five years' service without any prospect of employment?—I can point to one man in Derry City at the present moment.

1236. Why did he retire?—I cannot say that. He was transferred from Derry to Tipperary in exchange for a man who was sent from headquarters, and then a very short time afterwards he took his discharge.

1237. Are you aware he lost £31 4s. 10d. a year by doing so?—I am.

1238. And he had no reason except his transfer?—Not that I know of.

1239. You quote several of the best paid county police forces in England; but there are a number of counties where inspectors receive considerably less than your rate of pay. In the County of Norfolk an inspector's highest salary is £88; in Shropshire, £88 4s. 2d., rising to £100 7s. 6d.; in Suffolk, £80 12s. 1d., rising to £88 4s. 2d.; and several other counties have practically the same scale. Why is Durham more highly paid than Gloucestershire?—They require a better class of men.

1240. Is there no other reason?—I do not know of any other. I believe the Lancashire and Durham forces are very fine men.

1241. Are not the other forces equally as good and efficient?—No, they do not come up to the same standard. I do not refer to the London Metropolitan Police or some other boroughs; but I say some other counties do not come up to them, and I say there is a fair analogy to be drawn between the Lancashire and Durham forces and ours, both as to the conditions under

which they perform their duties, and the class of duties. The duties are the same. There are both rural and town duties all over Lancashire, and we have the same here in Ireland. There are, also, in the counties I have quoted town and rural duties for the police. Of course there may be, perhaps, special town forces that they have provided from the county forces.

1242. Mr. STARKIE.—As to county forces taking charge of boroughs it is so in all cases where the borough is under 10,000 inhabitants.

1243. CHAIRMAN.—How do you account for it that in the last half-year of 1900, when employment was very plentiful in all parts of the country owing to the South African war and great trade, only nine men left the Constabulary to better their position?—I say that having settled down, and having desire to remain at home, they usually stop on.

1244. Only twelve men left during the period of training in the Depot?—You will get young men who are a bit erratic that they differ from the general body—so erratic that they want to go away. That applies to the twelve from the Depot.

1245. Why do you think that is the view?—I know it is the view.

1246. Only forty-eight resigned from all causes, and we know some of them resigned for reasons which occur to you, but only nine to better their position, and only twelve during the period of training at the Depot. You are aware that the wife of a constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary is allowed to do dressmaking, for instance, provided she does not open a shop or exhibit a signboard?—I am aware of that; but that is a very small thing, I consider.

1247. Yes; but they are allowed to supplement their income in that way?—You might get one in twenty a good dressmaker.

1248. And you are aware that candidates are double the number they were ten years ago?—I am not aware of it; but if you state it I have no doubt of it.

1249. Mr. STARKIE.—What is your actual demand as regards increase of pay?—We feel we are fully entitled to be put on an equality with the best paid police forces in Great Britain.

1250. You have not mentioned the best paid. You mentioned Durham and Lancashire. What is your actual demand?—I must say Lancashire would be a fair demand to make. The majority of the head constables and men stated it, and I believe it is a fact, for many years past—we have been told by our general officers that we are the best paid force in the kingdom. That has been frequently stated: that we are as well paid as any force in the kingdom, and if that is so we want to see if we are, and I say we render duties of as great importance as any other police force in the kingdom.

1251. If you got the pay of a Lancashire inspector your pay as a head constable would be considerably higher than the pay of a third-class district inspector in the R.I.C.?—I am aware of that; but only in this way. If you count up the pay of a third-class district inspector, what I call his actual pay—I consider his allowances pay—he gets up to £240.

1252. Yes; but his allowances are given for purposes of certain necessary expenditure?—Yes; but he is pensioned on them as well. They are added to his pay.

1253. Not all his allowances?—Certain allowances that bring him a fair pension. His house rent is pensionable.

1254. CHAIRMAN.—As the police in this country seem to know so much about the duties and pay of the English police forces, how is it that the Irish do not volunteer for service in the English forces?—It is only recently acquired. We have set about acquiring this

information recently, because it was set forth we were as well paid as those forces.

1255. Mr. STARKIE.—When was that set forth?—On different occasions. I cannot call it to mind myself; but you will have witnesses before you to state that the Inspector-General has stated it over and over again. There is another thing I would like to impress upon you in connection with these English forces. There are numbers of duties—and you will find them from page 242 of Mr. Stanley Savill's book: from page 242 to 246—various duties performed by the English police, inspectors, sergeants, and constables, for which they receive extra pay, in addition to their ordinary pay as policemen, and this will give you an instance of it here, if you permit me to refer to it. In the County Durham, superintendents and inspectors per day, 6s., 3s.; per night, 5s. These are allowances under the Explosives Act.

1256. What county?—Durham. Per day of not less than five hours, 3s. 6d. Under the Contagious Diseases Acts and various other Acts that, of course, we carry out, and which impose a heavy duty sometimes, there is nothing at all for us.

1257. CHAIRMAN.—But you get extra pay for Weights and Measures?—Yes, they get a commuted allowance of £5 for the district, the Petty Sessions district. I could not have that now.

1258. You have not passed an examination?—No.

1259. If you had you likely would be one?—That is the only thing for which they get extra pay.

1260. But they get off other duty?—Their whole time is taken up and they are withdrawn from the police force in reality.

1261. I think we have taken you fully. You have been over two hours here?—I don't know that you have. There are various things.

1262. What further have you to say?—We claim, in addition to the extra pay, whatever you will be good enough to recommend us for such places as Derry City and Belfast, where the Legislature has recognised it is necessary to give something extra, that you would give 1s. a day instead of 8s. 8d. a month.

1263. Mr. STARKIE.—That would be £18 5s. a year?—Yes, we have duties to perform in these places that are not heard of anywhere else. Men in Derry City and in Belfast, with which I am conversant, having served ten years in it, when they perform their beat duty, during the summer season they are frequently on extra duty in the streets in connection with band parades and excursions. They all turn into something of sectarianism there.

1264. Do you mean that £18 5s. to be in addition to the same pay as the Lancashire police?—Well, no. I say you should make a distinction between serving in Londonderry and Belfast, and rural districts.

1265. In Derry you would have £18 5s. more than the Lancashire inspector?—Yes, would you not think I would be entitled to it, sir. We also would ask, considering the length of time we have been without getting any revision of our salaries, you could make it retrospective, say the beginning of the financial year, and that we go back to 1883, for this thing has been going on during that time.

1266. You do not want it retrospective to 1883?—No, sir. It is not a thing that has sprung up suddenly. If you permit me to read this. It has reference to the movement made in 1893.

1267. CHAIRMAN.—We do not want to take the movement in 1893. You stated your case very ably.

I want to show you it is not a thing that has sprung up yesterday or to-day, that it has been of long standing, and there is deep-rooted dissatisfaction in the Force.

Sergeant JOHN J. MAHONEY, examined.

1268. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from, sergeant?—County Wexford.

1269. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty years and one month.

1270. How long have you been sergeant?—One year and eight months.

1271. Your age is what?—I will be forty next September.

1272. You joined at twenty?—I think I was 19½ years.

1273. Son of a constable?—No, sir.

1274. Married or single?—Married, sir.

1275. How many children?—Three children.

1276. Where is the place you are quartered?—Tagoat, ten miles below Wexford.

1277. How many people in Tagoat?—The population of the village is about eighty, but I have six villages in my sub-district.

1278. You are sergeant in charge of that sub-district?—I am, sir.

1279. What is the total population in the sub-district?—According to the last census, 2,350.

1280. I suppose the seven villages mean seven parishes?—No, sir. It is a rising place, sir. It is the terminus of the new railway, the Rosslare Railway.

1281. How much is your pay?—My pay is £75 6s. a year.

May 21, 1901.

Head
Constable
Daniel
Gallagher.

Sergeant
J. J. Mahoney.

May 21, 1901.

Sergeant
J. J. Mahoney.

1282. How much is that a week?—About 27s.
Mr. HOLMES.—It is 29s. a week.
1283. CHAIRMAN.—Have you got accommodation in the police barrack?—I am accommodated in the barrack.
1284. Do you pay rent?—Yes, sir.
1285. How much?—A shilling a week.
1286. Are you getting ample accommodation?—No, sir, the accommodation is only middling.
1287. How many rooms have you got?—A sitting-room and two bedrooms.
1288. Outside you would pay 5s. for that, I suppose?—Outside, in the country?
1289. In Tagoat?—At Tagoat, sir, you could get a house similar to it for something about 3s.
1290. Whom do you represent here?—The non-commissioned officers of Munster.
1291. You mean the sergeants?—Yes, sir.
1292. The sergeants of the province?—Yes, sir.
1293. What representation do you make on their behalf?—I represent that our pay is unable to maintain us as it stands at present.
1294. Married or single men?—Married men, sir. We are not able to subsist on it.
1295. Why not?—In consequence of the increased standard of living in the last nineteen or twenty years.
1296. Do you mean increased expenses of living or general comfort. You do not say the cost of living itself has increased?—Except in the item of coal and leather, and some other things.
1297. What representation do you make?—I represent we should be paid as well as the best paid English police force.
1298. The best paid is the London city police force. You are aware the City of London is a private force?—I am, sir.
1299. But you do not compare Tagoat with the City of London. Have you ever been in the City of London?—I have not, sir, but we hold, notwithstanding, we should be paid better than those men, because in this country our duties are more unpleasant, and we are called into political conflict amongst the people, and we respectfully submit we should be paid even better than they are, considering the onerous duties we have to perform.
1300. Police are always in conflict with the people?—In the English forces they have not the same conflict with the people as we have.
1301. There is very little serious crime in Wexford?—Very little, it is a peaceful county.
1302. Well, we have a great deal in London?—But every man is a policeman in London, and that is not the case here. Every man's hand is against us here.
1301. Do you know how many assaults there were on the police in Wexford last year?—They are not very numerous.
1302. Well, they are very numerous in London—about 2,000?—I wish to point out that our hours of duty are increased.
1303. Tell us your hours?—We do on an average at present six to seven hours daily out-door duty, and, personally, the sergeant has to be on his feet from 7 in the morning until 10 at night.
1304. That is including the time he is dressing?—We must be down at 7 o'clock in the morning. Then we have drill, sir, and we have police duties.
1305. Is that included in the six hours?—It is not, sir, and we have discipline to maintain, and I respectfully submit to you, all this discipline and these Acts of Parliament which we are supposed to have at our fingers' ends, are duty. The mechanic, the school-master, the labourer have their hours reduced, considerably reduced, while ours are increased. Since 1862 we have seventeen Acts of Parliament to enforce which we had not that year, and we have sixteen Orders in Council under the Diseases of Animals Act. More than that, small Acts which I have not mentioned, and we respectfully hold these are increased duty; and the Local Government Board have increased the salaries of officials all over the country in consequence of their increased duties, and we hold we should be paid for these things. We claim, sir, that the sergeant is the worst-paid man in the service. He has to enforce discipline in the Force, and it is on him hinges the responsibility of enforcing it, and if he does not carry it out, the regular machinery of the Force will fall through. He has to know his sub-district, and has to know the people, and has to know the men over whom he is placed. It is no very small item to enforce discipline. When the Government require any information it is on him they rely to furnish it.

1306. On the sergeant?—On the sergeant. The authorities in the Castle ask the county inspector for the information; he in turn will ask the district inspector; and the district inspector will ask the sergeant, and will hold the sergeant responsible for information as to everything going, and that it is correct.

1307. What do you suggest?—As to sergeants, we are entirely underpaid.

1308. Have you any suggestion to make?—I suggest we get at present an increase in our salary of 40 per cent. That would not bring us up even to the City of London force.

1309. You know what 40 per cent. is?—It is very nearly half as much again. That would not bring us up to the City of London force.

1310. Can you make any practical suggestion as to the sergeants?—I suggest you wipe out completely the rank of acting sergeant, for this reason—that he has the same duties to perform as the sergeant. I have been two years and one month acting sergeant, and I was two years of that doing the duty of a sergeant in a station, and we would ask you to wipe out that rank.

1311. What would you suggest in place of the rank of acting sergeant?—A third-class sergeant, or change the sergeants into three grades, first, second, and third.

1312. And the present acting sergeant, what pay does he get?—A shilling a week more than a constable.

1313. Mr. STARKIE.—That is than the highest rated constable?—Than the highest rated constable.

1314. CHAIRMAN.—You look upon the acting sergeant as a probationary rank. You are a probationer for twelve months?—I would ask you to compare the position of a foreman in any department. Take a fitter, and compare his position and salary with that of a sergeant in charge of a station, and you will see the glaring discrepancy that there is between them.

1315. What do you say the fitter gets?—I have some returns from Pierce's Foundry, in Wexford town. There it is, sir; and from several centres as well.

1316. Now we will take the highest you mention, what does he get?—Fifty shillings, and he can earn over £3.

1317. Have you taken into consideration what rent he will pay?—He won't pay a halfpenny more rent than a sergeant in the town of Wexford.

1318. What! 1s. a week?—Oh, more than that.

1319. Well, that is what you pay?—Well, I am not working in the town of Wexford.

1320. A sergeant in the town of Wexford will pay about 5s.?—About 5s.

1321. Then how much do you allow for pension. The fitter gets no pension?—No, sir, he does not. I have known them to put up a certain amount every week, and I have known fitters to purchase house property in the town of Wexford and elsewhere, and when he retires from active work he can live on the house property. He is paid a salary which brings him an actual money pension.

1322. That is very seldom the case?—I beg your pardon, sir, it is not.

1323. We will take your own figure. Trade was unusually brisk in the beginning of 1901?—It is not brisk now.

1324. Is the fitter getting the same wages now?—The very same, sir.

1325. Are you quite sure?—Quite sure.

1326. What is his name?—It is signed by the manager at the bottom.

1327. Are you sure his services have not been dispensed with?—He is not.

1328. You are aware that there is no such thing as bad trade in the police. When a fitter has no work to do his services are dispensed with?—Not in that company.

1329. Here we have a moulder at £1 8s.; he is hard worked, very severe manual labour; a carpenter, £2; blacksmith, £1 10s. Then you don't take into account the pension?—I do, sir; a man can save sufficient money from that to put up a pension for after life.

1330. Does he do it?—He often does do it.

1331. And medical attendance for yourself and family. Have you taken that into account?—That is only a very small item, sir. I hardly ever called on the medical attendant since I joined the Constabulary, although I went through very severe duty in Kerry.

1332. Then there is pension and clothes, you should take them into account?—Our uniforms practically cost very little.

1333. It does not cost the police anything?—It costs us something to make it up.

1334. You are aware it costs the country 1s. a week per man for the clothes?—Something about that. I beg to submit also a return showing the cost of living.

1335. That is in your own place at Tagoat, your own expenses?—Yes, sir.

1336. Is this monthly or weekly?—That is monthly.

1337. Your total expenditure for the month is £6 6s. 5½d. That is for all necessities?—Not for all, only for my cost of living.

1338. This is bread, meal, meat, goose grease, coal, cook, clerical dues, &c. What do the dues amount to?—They are based on an average for twelve months. Myself and my wife pay every week, and there are eight holidays, and I give the clergyman 5s. at Easter and 5s. at Christmas. It comes to £1 4s. a year.

1339. That is what you give to your church?—I am bound by the regulations of the service to support my clergy.

1340. Mr. STARKIE.—Where is that regulation?—That is one of the necessary expenditures of life.

1341. You said it was one of the regulations of the service?—It is a recognised matter of the service.

1342. But is it a regulation?—No, sir, it is not in the Code.

1343. CHAIRMAN (reading).—Milk, butter, books for children, stationery, 2s. 6d.

1344. Mr. HOLMES.—What is the total?

CHAIRMAN.—£6 6s. 5½d.

Mr. STARKIE.—That is about 28s. 10d. a week.

1345. CHAIRMAN.—The charge for stationery is for about twelve quires of paper; that includes envelopes, and pens and ink?—I am supposed to keep ink for the diaries.

1346. Twenty-eight and tenpence a week you put down as your necessary expenditure for yourself, your wife, and three children, and your pay is 28s. net. Do you get any extra pay and allowances?—I receive 2s. for stationery; 2s. 11d. for arms, straw, and boots; 10s. a month for coal, for six months in the year. My coal account for the month of January, extra coal for the guardroom, irrespective of my own, cost £2 1s. 4d.—irrespective of the allowance.

1347. But you did not pay that entirely?—I had to pay my portion because I used the fire, and my portion came to nineteen and something.

1348. Do you say the cost of living has increased in the last twenty years?—I mean to say, the standard of living has increased.

1349. Have you any other suggestion to make?—That our salary would be increased by 40 per cent. We ask you to abolish barrack rent, and the rank of acting sergeant, and to institute three grades of sergeants.

1350. Anything else?—Nothing else, sir. I have stated my reasons for asking for an increase of pay.

1351. Anything else upon any subject at all?—The pension, sir. I will ask you to increase our pension, to give us two-thirds of our salary at twenty-five years, that is on the salary which we are then drawing.

1352. Instead of on the average of the last three years?—Yes, sir.

1353. And suppose a man is only one day drawing the maximum pay, and he wishes to retire the moment he got promotion?—Yes, sir, suppose he was an old man and did not get promotion till old through no fault of his own.

1354. You don't mean to say a man should be entitled to retire on the higher rate the moment he gets it?—It would be hard to stop an old man who has served the Government faithfully and well.

1355. What do you want to retire at twenty-five years for?—If they hang on in the service they become old men and useless; they become worn out, and the object of a man retiring is simply this, that they will have a chance of securing some sort of a situation.

1356. Now, for instance, you will be able to retire at forty-five?—Yes, sir.

1357. You won't call yourself a worn-out man at that age?—I went through a lot of hardship in my time, but we have no objection to serve on if you pay us.

1358. If they retire at forty-five, they have a good chance of a situation?—They may or may not, it all depends on circumstances.

1359. Anything else?—We ask you to give us three-fourths of our pay at twenty-eight years' service, and our reason for asking that is this—

1360. Why superior rates to England?—I will tell you that, sir. Our reason for asking that of you is this, our difficulty in securing any employment after we retire.

1361. Then why retire?—Because we are worn out and good for nothing.

1362. If you take the last witness, he says men of twenty-five years' service are in the prime of life and comparatively vigorous and anxious to settle down.

1363. Mr. HOLMES.—If you are worn out after twenty-eight years, why should you expect the State to increase your pay to get you to remain on?—Because we have spent all our time in the duty of the State. Afterwards, if necessary, we are to supply all information to the Constabulary authorities.

1364. If you are worn out after twenty-eight years' service, and ask to have your pension made three-fourths because you cannot get employment, why should the State increase your pay to induce you to remain on. You said you would remain on if it was increased?—If they increase our salary we will endeavour to work on if we are able.

1365. Would it not be a very bad bargain for the State?—I think, sir, you should make a proviso for men who have gone through the Land Agitation to enable them to retire at twenty-five years' or twenty-eight years' service, and we ask you for men serving up to thirty years to give full pay on retirement, as you did to the men who joined up to 1866.

1366. CHAIRMAN.—That would be you know much better than even the City of London?—But I will ask you to take into account the nature of our duties—the political nature—and the risks we run in the performance of them.

1367. Tell us about the assaults on the police and the retirements from injury in your neighbourhood?—To my own knowledge I have risked my life in the service of the Government. I fought a band of Moonlighters in the County Kerry, and I have stood their fire, and they behind ditches firing on me.

1368. Are you aware that only seven men in the whole Force for the last ten years have retired from injuries received on duty?—I am not aware of it.

1369. Mr. HOLMES.—When you use the word injury, do you mean physical injury?—I do.

1370. Then how do you account for the fact that in ten years there have been only seven retirements?—I cannot account for that. We are subject to periodical paroxysms of crime in this country, and we may have an outbreak any day.

1371. Mr. STARKIE.—We have not had a paroxysm for a long time?—We may have it at any time.

1372. Mr. HOLMES.—You may take it the Committee fully recognise the responsibility attaching to the post of sergeant, and I am sure you are a reasonable man. Now I want you really to reconsider what you said, because you can hardly suppose that we, as reasonable men, can recommend a scale of pension superior to that which obtains in England or Scotland. You are aware two-thirds is the maximum in England and Scotland. Can you expect us to recommend anything in excess of that?—Our reason for asking you to do that is this, in consequence of our position in this country.

1373. Do you think it is feasible?—I think it is only fair to us. We have practically held this country for the Government, and there is no man, I respectfully submit, that so much responsibility hinges on as the sergeant in charge of a station.

1374. I have told you we admit the responsibility that attaches to your office. With regard to your proposal that your pay should be increased by 40 per cent., have you translated that into figures?—I have not, sir.

1375. Do you know what it would mean?—Nearly half as much more as I am drawing at present.

1376. It would mean at least putting you in the position of head constable?—Something in or about that; and we hold we should be paid at the same rate as the present head constables, and we hold that the head constable's rate of pay is entirely inadequate for his position also, although he has not the extraordinary responsible duties that we have.

1377. When you said, in reply to a question of the Chairman, that your average outdoor duty amounted to six or seven hours a day—doesn't outdoor duty simply mean walking along the roads in a leisurely way?—It means patrolling.

1378. What is that but walking along the road. It merely means walking exercise?—I have 110 townlands to look after, and twelve public-houses, and I have at present engaged in the district 130 navvies.

1379. But could you exist as a healthy man without taking this six or seven hours' exercise?—I could, sir.

1380. And do you consider it will wear you out?—It will after a long time. I have a sub-district extending 7½ miles, and nearly eight miles from my station.

May 21, 1902

Sergeant
J. J. Mahoney, l.

May 21, 1901.
Sergeant
J. J. Mahoney.

1381. CHAIRMAN.—How many constables in your station?—Four constables.

1382. All married, or single?—Two married and two single.

1383. Mr. HOLMES.—You referred to the fitter's wages as amounting to £2 a week. Are you aware that he is a skilled workman, and that it is not everyone who can be such?—If I devoted my time to the business of a fitter twenty years ago, when I joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, I have no doubt I would be a fitter to-day, and a foreman in some department.

1384. Don't you think you are a great deal better off than the fitter?—I am not, sir; honestly and fairly, he has not the responsibility or discipline hanging over him that I have.

1385. But you have selected the most important of the trades in the country. Take a carpenter, bricklayer, plumber, and tell me what their wages are?—A carpenter, in the year 1883, in the town of Navan, Co. Meath, had £1 4s., and to-day he has £1 10s.; a carpenter in the town of Wexford, in 1882, had 30s., and to-day £2, and by working overtime he can earn £2 10s.

1385A. What class of carpenter is he?—He is a foreman.

1386. £2 is in excess of the average wages of a carpenter, and you will find he holds an exceptional position?—He does not hold a more exceptional position than I do. I am a foreman policeman, and he is a foreman carpenter.

1387. Even admitting he has £2, are you not better off than he is?—I am not, sir. He is not supposed to live up to the respectable mark I am.

1388. He has got no pension to look forward to?—He can save it himself.

1389. How can he if he is not always employed?—They can get lots of employment; if not it is their own fault.

1390. They cannot guarantee themselves against sickness. How are they to get on during a period of sickness?—They have their Tontine societies.

1391. Yes, and they have to make payments to these societies?—They earn sufficient from their salary, whereas we are not able to do it, and there is a desperate amount of discontent amongst the Constabulary at present, and it is to be hoped it will be removed. We have great confidence in you, this time. Personally, I have great confidence in you.

1392. Mr. STARKIE.—You lay a great deal of stress upon the fact you have got to learn a number of Acts of Parliament?—Yes, sir.

1393. What time each day is devoted to that work?—We generally spend, on an average, about an hour, sir. Some days, in the ordinary run of work we would not.

1394. So every man has to put in an hour a day at police duties?—He is not bound; but on an average all the year round.

1395. Supposing a man has been on duty, or out all the night before, has he to attend instruction in police duties?—He has not; but he must the following day.

1396. Then he must do more than an hour some days?—Certainly, sir.

1397. How much?—I could not say.

1398. As regards acting sergeants, you are aware the position is a temporary one for the purpose of testing a man's fitness for promotion?—Yes, sir, temporary for twelve months.

1399. If his rank is abolished, what test will there be for a man's fitness for the rank of sergeant?—I would have the sergeant appointed for twelve months similarly.

1400. If acting sergeants are abolished their number cannot be added to that of the existing sergeants?—Yes, sir, I would promote them. We ask them to be made sergeants: we ask them to be abolished. There is no such rank in any other force.

1401. What is the average number of hours for patrols?—They vary; some are five.

1402. What is the shortest?—Three.

1403. Are there many of three?—Well, there are, sir. When one goes on pension one's duties as a policeman continue.

1404. Your active duties?—Not exactly my active duties; but I am bound to give information to the Government if called on.

1405. In your experience in Ireland, do you receive assistance from the Constabulary pensioners?—I often do, sir. They are living amongst the public, and know what is passing, and they assist us.

1406. You also lay a good deal of stress on the comparison between the artisan and policeman?—Yes.

1407. Some trades entail great physical labour. I presume you recognise the fact that a policeman has not got a single thing to do that would strain his muscles or soil his hands?—He risks his life in it. Any day a maniac may run out on us. We carry our lives in our hands.

1408. CHAIRMAN.—You want an increase of 40 per cent., the abolition of barrack rent, and of the rank of acting sergeant, the establishment of three grades of sergeant, and two-thirds pension at twenty-five years, and full pay at twenty-eight. You represent the sergeants of Leinster. You are stationed at Taggart, and you have four men under you, and you claim you should be paid at the same rate as the London City Police. Are you aware, if you got 30 per cent. you would have a higher salary than an inspector in some counties in England?—Well, our responsibilities are great here.

1409. And you are aware you have officers superior to you to see you carry out your position?—Oh, yes, sir.

1410. Would you exchange your duties with the duties of a sergeant in the East End of London—in the Whitechapel district?—I would, if he changed places with me, and the only thing I regret is I did not leave the Royal Irish Constabulary and join them. I would be in a different position to-day to what I am; and there is one other matter I wish to bring under your notice. The police were never pleased with the Commission of 1882. They gave us with one hand and took away with the other. They practically gave us nothing.

1411. Mr. STARKIE.—That is not the fact; what you say applies to some of the rates of constables' pay: but senior constables and men of other ranks received a considerable increase. Before the last inquiry the highest pay a constable received was £62 8s., and the highest pay he now receives is £70 4s. The next rate was £59 16s., and he has £67 12s. now?—They stopped 1s. from him if he is a single man. Take any man in the service. Take a sergeant, for instance—

1412. Mr. HOLMES.—You said the 1883 Commission gave with the one hand and took away with the other?—Every man in the service looked on the Inquiry in that way.

1413. I proved to a witness yesterday that that statement is wholly erroneous, and that the sergeant's pay, with the 1s. for lodging, amounted to 4s. a week over that before 1883?—In 1882 the higher rated sergeant was £76 16s.; you increased it to £80 12s., and the net improvement was only £1 4s.

1414. Mr. STARKIE.—You say the pay of a sergeant was £76 16s. in 1882?—Yes, sir.

1415. But you are quoting the extra rate?—Yes, sir, the highest rate.

1416. Was not that peculiar to a certain number—to sixty?—Yes, sir.

1417. Was not the pay of an ordinary sergeant £72 16s.?—I beg your pardon, sir; I am taking the extra rate of 1882 and the present rate, and the only thing we have benefited by that is £1 4s., deducting £2 12s. for barrack rent.

1418. Mr. HOLMES.—But only sixty out of the 2,000 sergeants got this extra rate. Now all of them after four years' service can get 31s. a week. Now we will leave out these sixty?—But the net improvement stands at only £1 4s.

1419. You stated nothing was done for the sergeants by the Committee that sat in 1882?—I say with regard to the sixty constables who got the extra rate.

1420. All the rest, numbering nearly 2,000, got only 28s. a week; they now get 31s., that is 3s. more, and, in addition, if they are married, and are not accommodated in barracks, they get a 1s. a week for rent assistance. Therefore, in the case of married men, it is 4s. more?—But this 1s. a week which you allege these men got is entirely inadequate. It could not go next or near it.

1421. I am only showing how your statement that nothing was done for the sergeants by the Committee of 1882 is not correct?—Our position has only been improved by £1 4s.

1422. That is if you compare yourselves with the sixty men out of a total of 2,000.

Head Constable DANIEL GALLAGHER, recalled.

1423. CHAIRMAN.—I understand that you wish to produce something.

1424. Witness.—Recently I have made inquiries with respect to the cost of living in Liverpool and Lancashire, and I find that a constable in Lancashire lives in a comfortable house, with a garden, at 2s. 6d. per week. That is the rent he pays.

1425. How near Liverpool is that?—Fairly in the centre of the county, and not in any of the towns?—I find a single constable living with other young men under the same conditions as our men here, that he lives for 11s. per week, which covers all his expenses, including what he pays for his house and fire and

light. A constable's keep in Liverpool costs him 12s. 2d., living under the same conditions as our men, and generally I find the price of commodities in Liverpool is the same as ours.

1426. Mr. STARKIE.—Are these houses in Liverpool built by the local authorities?—No, but they are rented by a Joint Committee. I find that cheese I pay 8d. for in Londonderry they buy in Liverpool for 6d.

1427. CHAIRMAN.—Why don't you order your cheese from Liverpool?—I would have to pay freight, and the same quality of ham I find at 7½d. there, costs 10d.; bread is a 1d. cheaper in the four-pound loaf—4d. in Liverpool and it is 5d. with us.

May 21, 1901.

Head
Constable
Daniel
Gallagher
recalled.

Mr. EFFINGHAM LYSAGHT RICHARDSON, examined.

1428. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that this Inquiry is with reference to the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

1429. You are the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade?—Yes.

1430. You yourself are, I understand, a letterpress man?—Yes.

1431. What are you labour correspondent for?—The Dublin district.

1432. The evidence which we want from you is partly with reference to the average rate of wages paid in the various trades, and how those rates apply to the Royal Irish Constabulary. We also wish to consider in this connection such matters as medical attendance, and the other advantages that the Royal Irish Constabulary have, including pensions, pensions being really deferred pay. Now you represent the working classes, you are the labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, and we may, I suppose, take it that you are aware of the rates of wages, &c., of the various trades?—Quite so.

1433. Is there any superannuation allowance to men engaged in trades—workingmen have no pensions?—They have, sir.

1434. From their societies?—Yes.

1435. Are there many societies which give pensions?—There are a good many, but the matter is entirely dependent upon the rate of weekly contributions paid by the trades. Some societies, of course, do not give any superannuation, but, if so, their rates of contribution are correspondingly low.

1436. What would be the contribution for a pension of, say, three-fifths of the pay?—I am afraid there is no trade body in the United Kingdom which gives a pension of that kind.

1437. Not so high?—No.

1438. At what age do they give pensions?—I will take it from the last published Report of the Board of Trade. If you will allow me to quote from that, it would be the most accurate.

1439. Yes, take the average rate of wages?—I shall, and then the contributions from that rate of wages and what follows from the contributions.

1440. For what trades?—Any trades you like—say the metal trade, which is divided into five sub-headings—pig iron, blast furnace iron, ship-building engineering, tin-plate work, brass work and metal ware. These are the five sub-headings, and the average rate of wages for a full week's work, exclusive of overtime, ranges from 33s. 5d. to 24s. 6d.

1441. 33s. 5d. is the maximum?—Yes, that is the maximum average.

1442. And the rate comes down to 24s. 6d.?—Yes.

1443. May we take that as a fair average for the whole of the skilled trades?—Yes, in that particular industry.

1444. It is a fair general case to take?—Yes, the information is taken from the reports of these trades themselves.

1445. Now what would be the deductions from that 33s. in your opinion?—I won't say deductions from that particular branch of trade, but from the metal trade as a whole.

1446. As a whole?—Yes, and the iron foundries will be a fair criterion.

1447. Now take the average man with a family, of two or three children?—It really does not matter about his family, whether he has a dozen children or none, he contributes out of his earnings 1s. per week.

1448. To the Trades Union?—Yes, for which he eventually becomes entitled to a superannuation allowance. Of course there are other intermediate benefits during his membership, such as idle money.

1449. What are the benefits which he obtains for this weekly contribution of 1s. a week?—Dispute pay, 15s. per week for eight weeks; unemployed benefit, which is 9s. for the first thirteen weeks, 8s. for the second thirteen weeks, 6s. for the next twenty-six weeks, and a 1s. per week afterwards so long as unemployed; for sick pay, 9s. for the first thirteen weeks, 8s. for the second thirteen weeks, 6s. for the next twenty-six weeks, 3s. for the next fifty-two weeks, and 2s. per week for the remainder of the illness, which might be indefinite. Superannuation, at sixty years of age and thirty years a member, 5s. a week; thirty-five years of membership the same; forty years of membership, and, of course, sixty years of age, 7s. 6d. per week. I should explain that that means forty years of membership at fifty-two paying weeks per year, for, of course, when a man is unemployed, subscriptions are not, in a great many cases, payable, consequently these weeks would not go towards making up the year's subscription. A man three months idle in a certain year would have to make up that to make the qualifying year towards superannuation.

1450. There must be fifty-two paying weeks in each year?—Yes, so that a man qualifying for a pension of 7s. 6d. with forty years' membership, might have had in reality fifty years' membership.

1451. Mr. HOLMES.—Is 7s. 6d. the maximum sum?—Yes, in that trade.

1452. CHAIRMAN.—After forty years' membership of that union?—Yes, sir.

1453. Now, can you give us any information with regard to his weekly expenditure?—You mean the ordinary artisan.

1454. Yes. An ordinary member of a metal trades union?—That very much depends upon the circumstances of the man.

1455. Yes, but with your knowledge of Dublin and the out-districts, can you say what a married man with two or three children would, on an average, pay for rent. Your answer, of course, is not absolutely binding, what we want is your opinion?—A man constantly employed at any trade would, I should say, pay from 5s. to 7s. per week for rent.

1456. The union makes no allowance towards that?—Not in the least. The rate of pay in Dublin and throughout Ireland has nothing whatever to do with the social status of the individual, so far as outlay is concerned.

1457. Mr. HOLMES.—When you say from 5s. to 7s. a week, you refer, I suppose, to big centres, such as Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and not to the country towns?—Yes.

1458. It would be somewhat less in the country?—Yes.

1459. CHAIRMAN.—Would you have very much work in the metal trades in the country?—No, comparatively none.

1460. The metal industry would not even be much in Dublin?—No, it would not.

1461. Mr. HOLMES.—But take carpenters and painters, are they not employed throughout the country?—Excepting men from the different large shops who go to the country towns or districts to work on contract, I don't think that in any of the country towns about there is so much of trade that you could at all base any calculations on. Of course, according

Mr. E. L.
Richardson.

May 31, 1901.
Mr. E. L.
Richardson.

to the return I gave in, you will see that the rate of wages for the country towns for the skilled artisan is considerably less than in Dublin or Belfast.

1462. CHAIRMAN.—There is great variation in the country towns compared with the big cities, but still greater in the rural districts and the country villages?—Yes.

1463. There is a great variation between the rates paid to carpenters in Dublin and in the country districts?—Yes, if the men are located in those districts, but if they go down from the city to a country district, they get the Dublin rate of wages. If you look at the list I gave in you will see that in such a district, not so far out of Dublin, as Naas, 24s. a week is paid there as against 35s. in Dublin for that class of work.

1464. Mr. HOLMES.—Letterpress work?—Yes.

1465. Would that be typical for the other trades like carpenters?—I would not like to say that without knowing more about it.

1466. CHAIRMAN.—But there is considerable variation?—Yes, there is. I have heard it stated that a workingman going down to these districts can live like a fighting-cock for 10s. or 12s. a week, and send up the remainder of the wages to his family here.

1467. The expense of living is different in the country from a large town?—Yes.

1468. I should like to ask your general opinion as to what you would allow for clothes for the artisan in the course of the year?—I never went into that.

1469. Would £3 for himself individually be enough?—Yes, I think so.

1470. And about the same for his wife?—Yes.

1471. About half that for each child?—I think that you might perhaps allow more for children.

1472. Could the artisan clothe himself, linen and all, for £3 a year?—I think he might, on an average.

1473. On an average—two years would be £6, one year might be a little more than £3, and another year a little less?—Yes.

1474. It would be an average of £3 a year?—Yes.

1475. The expenses of locomotion to and from work would amount to a considerable sum at the end of the year?—That does not operate so much in this country as in London. Here, generally speaking, the working classes manage to get near their work, and we, consequently, suffer from congestion.

1476. Congested labour?—No, a congested mode of living. We here are trying to move the working classes, the better class of workers, to the outside districts. Then the means of locomotion are very cheap and very suitable, but this scheme has not come to any such state of perfection that I could speak of.

1477. Would the £3 include boots for the artisan or not?—I think it would.

1478. He could manage boots and all for the £3?—I think, putting one year with another, he could.

1479. You would not put down anything considerable for his expenses in locomotion?—No, sir, not here.

1480. I do not know if you are acquainted with the conditions of the Irish Constabulary, and their rates of pay?—No, I am not.

1481. Would you mind my reading something for you that will give you some information. A sergeant gets 31s. a week, 29s. being paid to a junior sergeant. A constable with twenty years' service gets 27s. a week, down to the junior class, who get 21s. a week. They have to pay 1s. a week for living in barracks. There is no deduction for medical attendance, no deduction for superannuation, and they can retire at twenty-five years, without a medical certificate, on three-fifths of their pay, and at twenty-nine years on two-thirds of the pay. They have a boot allowance of 6d. per week, and their families are attended gratis by a doctor. How would you say generally that that compares with the position of an artisan?—That last item is a considerable one with the workingman.

1482. The doctor?—Yes, particularly workingmen with families. Unless they make some provision other than is made for them by their own particular benefit fund, that is, their sick pay, which does not cover doctor's allowance or medicine, or anything like it, they must have recourse to the dispensary doctor, or else subscribe to a sick fund.

1483. The working artisan is subject to the fluctuations of trade?—Yes.

1484. Unlike the policeman?—I don't know about that.

1485. There is no such thing as good or bad trade to affect the policeman. He is kept on the whole year?—Yes.

1486. How would you compare the position of the average constable with that of the average artisan?

Mr. HOLMES.—Bearing, of course, in mind, that the constable's pension is secure.

CHAIRMAN.—He can enter the service at nineteen, or in some cases at eighteen years of age, and can retire at twenty-five years' service on three-fifths of his pay. I don't know if that is asking you too much?—You only ask my opinion.

1487. Yes, your opinion?—I should say that men in the service of the Government or local authority, under these conditions, are much better off than the ordinary artisan, not only during the time they are in service, but afterwards as well.

1488. Now about pensioners; do you think there is to any extent a prejudice among the Irish population against the employment of pensioners because they belonged to the police. Of course the pension is a guarantee of good conduct—but are you acquainted with any strong prejudice against them for having been in the Force?—No, not on that head, but the ordinary workingman regards the pensioner as a man who has already done his ordinary work and who, after he has completed his ordinary term of service, sells his labour at a lesser rate than a man who may perhaps have a family to support could do, and there is a prejudice, a great prejudice on that head; not on the head of his having been a policeman, but because of his having a pension on which to subsist. I myself was a member of the local authority here, the Dublin Corporation, for some years, and I must candidly admit that I helped to insist when any employment was being given by the local authorities, that a man who would not have a pension should have the preference. We hold that it tends to throw a burden upon the rates by shutting out men who have families to support, and taking on men who have already a fair means of subsistence.

1489. That, however, is part of labour politics rather than any prejudice against the Irish Constabulary, *qua* constables or *qua* their having been servants of the Government?—It has no reference to that at all.

1490. Mr. STARKIE.—Does that feeling extend to the whole of Ireland as well as to Dublin?—I would not say that, but I fancy it does to a large extent.

1491. You do not think there is a prejudice against pensioners in the country owing to their having been policemen?—Well, I think in the country districts there is a prejudice.

1492. On account of the office the man held?—Very likely.

1493. Mr. HOLMES.—Taking the maximum pay of a man in the metal trade, that is 33s. 6d. per week, I want to know what are the deductions, other than the deduction for rent, which a worker is compelled to make from his pay in order to ensure provision for himself in case of sickness. I understand you to say 1s. contribution to the union weekly, for which he gets certain benefits?—Yes, sir.

1494. In addition to that, do the men subscribe to benefit societies?—Yes. I don't suppose there is a workingman of any thrift or providence at all who is not a member of one or other of such friendly societies.

1495. Does that secure medical attendance for himself and family?—In the great majority of cases it would.

1496. What would the contribution be weekly?—I think the average would be 6d. or 8d. Some of the more highly-charged friendly societies manage to hand over what is known as a "divide" at Christmas—a sum of money that helps a man over the Christmas holidays, when most of the working-men are locked out and are not able to earn their full wages.

1497. Would that include contributions to a burial club?—No, that might be another club altogether. There are friendly societies which undertake that also, as well as trades unions. Members of a union generally get a mortality allowance. In the case of the iron founders, the funeral allowance is £10 to the members.

1498. Are there any other contributions he has to make besides contributions to the union and the benefit society?—Yes, in many trades, even in the aristocratic University Press, we have what is called a chapel, and there is a father of the chapel. It is an old custom of the members, who have to pay contributions for the up-keep of the society. One man is appointed for the purpose to look after the contributions of the members. This man does the work for the others, and the men by giving him their subscriptions are saved from having to go to the society meetings for the purpose of paying in their contributions themselves. They all pay the

money into the one fund, and it is carried by this individual. That is another tax upon the members, but they pay it for their own convenience.

1499. As regards continuity of employment, may we assume that an efficient, well-conducted man in any trade may expect to look forward to being continuously employed when not incapacitated by ill-health?—No, sir, in no trade can a man, no matter how capable he be, look forward to anything greater than a fortnight's employment, and in some cases a week's.

1500. But as a matter of practice how would it work out?—Well, of course, it entirely depends upon the volume of trade in a particular shop. There are many men who have been in one establishment all their lives without being out of employment.

1501. Take the case of the metal trade, with which you are dealing?—It depends entirely upon the volume of trade in the concern where the individual is employed at the moment.

1502. How long would a workman be, on an average, out of employment owing to the state of trade. How many weeks in the year, on an average?—Taking it all round, I should say a fortnight out of the year.

1503. Enforced idleness?—Yes, sir, enforced, and holidays as well.

1504. On an average what would be the time that a man would be incapacitated through sickness in the year and not able to go to work?—I should say the same, sir.

1505. Say a month off?—Yes.

1505a. At what age do men begin to draw full pay as artisans? Is it not after they have served their apprenticeship?—In nearly all trades that I know they are entitled to go on full pay immediately their apprenticeship is served.

1506. At what age?—At twenty-one years.

1507. When is a man, owing to age, incapacitated, as a rule, from giving full value for his wages, and therefore an unsatisfactory workman?—Any time from fifty-five years of age.

1508. When he ceases to be efficient as a workman owing to physical causes, can he be employed upon other work of a less remunerative character?—No, sir.

1509. He has to go?—In some trades "yes," but that is only of recent growth.

1510. Employment cannot be found for him at reduced wages if he is less efficient?—He must go on superannuation; if he is not entitled to superannuation, there is nothing for him but the poorhouse, unless he has some member of his family to take care of him.

1511. Does the artisan often supplement his weekly income by working overtime?—That, sir, rarely occurs. It is a practice that the general body of workmen are very much against.

1512. We may assume that, as a rule, his regular wages are the wages during the normal working hours?—Yes.

1513. As regards holidays. A man cannot always work and remain an efficient workman. Do the men for their health take holidays?—Workmen, as a general rule, take very few holidays. Take the average workman, beyond the days popularly called Bank Holidays, I very much doubt if he, a man with a family, can afford to take any others.

1514. One of the witnesses before the Committee of 1882 stated, in reply to a question, that the artisan or tradesman has the advantage over a policeman, that he can increase his wages by his own industry and overtime work, and by speculation?—Speculation is backing horses, I suppose.

1515. Putting aside speculation, can he increase his wages to any extent by working on his own account after hours?—No, sir, he cannot. In trades union circles the man who is a member of a trades union and seeks or takes work to his home after the ordinary days or week's work, would be expelled.

1516. To what extent have the wages of the artisans risen since 1882?—I could not answer you that specifically, but the returns of the Board of Trade show generally that they have risen somewhat.

1517. Perhaps you could answer the question if I put to you another question. In 1882 we were furnished by the late Mr. Joseph Meade, the builder, with the following list of wages, namely, carpenters 6s. 8d. a day, bricklayers, stone-cutters, plasterers, slaters, the same, plumbers 36s. a week, painters 32s. 6d. Have these wages risen since then?—I think there has been a rise in the building trade since then. I should say at the rate of 7½ per cent.

1518. But we may take it that the wages you furnish in the Return are typical of all the trades I have just mentioned to you?—Yes, sir.

1519. Mr. STARKIE.—As to the work done by the police and the artisan, what are the average hours of work for the artisan?—Fifty-four hours.

1520. Six days?—Yes; but there is a short day on Saturday, generally speaking.

1521. At what hour do they commence work in the morning?—6.30 in the building lines, 8 o'clock in the printing line.

1522. What time do they cease?—6.30 in the building and 7 o'clock in the printing.

1523. Is that continuous work?—It is continuous, except a break for dinner hour.

1524. Is it physically of a severe character, generally speaking?—Yes.

1525. CHAIRMAN.—Continuous attention to work?—Yes, there is constant overworking. I assume you, gentlemen, have had sufficient experience to notice the constant hammering that goes on during building operations. Then, again, if you go into a printing-room, you will see the men at their cases uninterruptedly for five hours before and five hours after dinner.

1526. Mr. HOLMES.—I suppose you would prefer patrolling in fine weather to that?—Yes.

1527. Mr. STARKIE.—In the country districts painters and carpenters work only when they get a job; there is not continuous employment?—No.

1528. Is there any pension to, or provision for, the widows or children of artisans?—Speaking for my own trade, that is entirely a separate branch. There is an association which is kept up by a section of the total number of the printing trade in Dublin, called the Dublin Typographical Benevolent Fund.

1529. Is that usual in other trades?—In a great many it is.

1530. What is the nature of the provision?—A grant.

1531. Any pension?—No.

1532. What would be the extent of the grant?—It would depend upon the widow's circumstances and the length of paying membership of the deceased husband.

1533. What are the maximum and minimum amounts?—£5 the maximum, and £2 the minimum grant when application is made by the widow.

1534. Is it usual with artisans to insure their lives in ordinary insurance offices?—Very rare, except as a provision with an Industrial Insurance Company like the Royal Liver. 2d. a week, or 6d. or 8d. for the whole family is then given, and that provides just sufficient to decently inter a member.

1535. Is it customary for the wives of artisans to work at a trade independently of that of their husbands?—In cases where employment is bad, or the husband no good, they do.

1536. What class of work do they generally do?—Tailoring, dressmaking, bookbinding, and such work.

1537. During the time an artisan is idle, does he receive any allowance out of the benefit funds?—Not out of the benefit fund, but out of the trades union.

1538. What does a man get when he is idle?—Unemployed iron founders get 9s. a week for the first thirteen weeks.

1539. CHAIRMAN.—How do you check the cause of his being idle. If a man says "I am not going to work," you don't give him pay in that case?—No. He has to sign a declaration—it is not a sworn declaration—but he has to sign it, and that is the treasurer's receipt for the money the man gets. The man is, say, employed in a certain employment this week, and that employment dries up: well, he has to get a certificate from the foreman of that job to say that the employment has dried up, and that he is not going to be kept on. He has himself to sign another document that he diligently looked for work and failed to get it, and these documents are sent in.

1540. If information came that he was standing at the corner of streets, or frequenting public-houses, you would quickly stop his allowance?—Yes.

1541. The artisan gets no month's holiday?—No, sir, and if he does take a holiday he has to pay for it. I take a week's holiday next Friday, but I shall have to pay for it.

1542. Mr. HOLMES.—In the case of a general holiday like Good Friday, are the men not paid for it?—No, and not alone that, but they are in many cases locked out the next day to rest themselves.

1543. As a rule amongst the artisan class, men are married?—Yes.

1544. The large majority are married?—Yes.

May 21, 1901.

Mr. F. L.
Richardson.

1545. In the case of a man married with a large family, I suppose it is impossible for him to save for a rainy day, apart from the contribution he makes to the union?—Almost impossible, indeed, sir.

1546. I suppose that in such centres as Belfast and Derry, where there are many mill hands, the wives and children of artisans find employment in the mills?—Yes, sir.

1547. That, of course, supplements the wages of the head of the family?—Yes.

1548. I should imagine that the children of the R.I.C. men are just as likely to get employment as the children of the ordinary artisan?—I should say so.

1549. Mr. STARKIE.—Are the men in the various trades subject to physical injury?—Yes. The printing trade is a very unwholesome trade.

1550. But I mean physical injury, from accident?—Yes, there are numerous cases, and even since the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force there have been numerous cases of accidents, and relief obtained under it.

1551. Do many men die from the results of injuries—are there many deaths in the building trade, for instance?—The proportion is not very large, I am happy to say.

1552. CHAIRMAN.—Would you consider £65 a year regularly paid all the year round, medical attendance for self and family, a month's holiday in the year, and the right to retire after twenty-five years' service on three-fifths of the pay, or after twenty-nine years' service on two-thirds—would you consider that that justified the statement that such advantages are nothing like those of the ordinary tradesman?—£65 in actual cash?

1553. Yes, with medical attendance for self and family, paying rent of 1s. per week, a month's holiday, the right to retire without medical certificate after twenty-five years' service on three-fifths of his pay?—There are very few artisans who are as well off as that.

1554. Mr. STARKIE.—Do artisans, as a rule, lay by much money?—They cannot, sir.

1555. Of course it largely depends on the individual?—Yes, very largely; and the family surroundings; but I know very few artisans who are able to put by very much, excepting such as might be put up for a holiday time or a rainy day. In England it is a practice largely carried out; I am sorry it is not very largely carried out in Ireland. Factory operatives and tradesmen are generally anxious to have a little put by for a holiday. We all know what the Glasgow Fair is. In this country, I am sorry to say, this is not the case.

1556. CHAIRMAN.—There is no trades union that gives a pension of £45 at anything like forty-five years of age?—No.

1557. In England or Ireland?—No; the very maximum in the United Kingdom is 10s. a week, and that after a most extended membership.

1558. Where they would never have an expectation of living beyond ten years at the very outside?—Yes.

1559. Mr. HOLMES.—Supposing a man in the metal trade, receiving the maximum of 33s. 5d., could feel assured that he would get a pension of two-thirds of his pay after twenty-nine years' service, would he be content with a much smaller wage, when working, than 33s. 5d.?—Yes.

1560. Do you suppose he would be content with 25s. a week if, at the end of twenty-nine years he could get two-thirds?—Yes, I do; of course, applying that to the man embarking fresh in life, and not the man encumbered with a family.

1561. Yes, that is what I mean?—I am sure he would.

1562. CHAIRMAN.—We are very much obliged to you, and I congratulate the Board of Trade on having such a good representative.

Mr. Richardson.—Thank you, sir.

County Inspector LEATHAM, examined.

County
Inspector
Leatham.

1563. CHAIRMAN.—You are County Inspector of Londonderry County and City?—Yes, sir.

1564. When did you join the Force?—On the 1st March, 1866.

1565. Have you served in several parts of Ireland?—I have served in Donegal, Wexford, Cork, Down, Armagh, Antrim, Tipperary, and Londonderry.

1566. We are very anxious to have your opinion as an experienced county inspector on the various points which have been brought before us. You are aware that the police have signed memorials to the Inspector-General and to the Irish Government?—Yes; memorials went up from the City of Londonderry and from the county.

1567. And one of the statements is that the cost of living has increased very much since 1883. Could you justify that at all in any way, do you think?—I have gone into that very carefully. I have a list here of all the general necessities of life, and there is scarcely any appreciable difference. I will hand you in this list. I have the rates for 1881 and 1901—a period of twenty years. There is scarcely any difference between them except in rent and servants' wages, and the price of coal—and the latter is more or less a temporary increase. The price of coal has gone up pretty lively in the last two years or so.

1568. Now it is going down again?—It is going down a little.

1569. But as regards food you do not see any material increase?—I do not know that there is any increase; there is hardly any, in fact. The price of flour has gone down. This is the list (document handed in).

1570. Has rent altered materially. The rent of the class of house the police occupy has gone up by about 1s. a week since I went to Derry.

1571. In Derry?—Yes. That is owing to the demand for houses by the factory employees and the ship-building there.

1572. Would that apply to the county or the city?—It applies more to the city.

1573. In the county there would not be any material difference?—I don't think there is any difference at all.

1574. Could you tell us what the average of the mess books would be for single men?—Yes; I have that here. The average messing for the city is £1 12s. 10d. a month, and the average messing for the county is £1 10s. 10d. It is only fair to the men to say that

they consider that the "skeleton" of the mess—they call it the "skeleton" of the mess. That includes, as a rule, only breakfast and dinner.

1575. Would it include bread?—Sometimes.

1576. Is it the case, as a rule, that bread is in the mess, or do they buy it separately?—As a rule it is in the mess; but I have seen stations in which it is not. The men, as a rule, are very particular about butter. Butter, as a rule, is not in the mess.

1577. Do some of the men get presents of bread and butter and milk from their relatives?—Not often.

1578. Mr. STARKIE.—The "skeleton" mess is what every man agrees to take?—Yes; and then they provide their supper separately. Some of the men take tea and some do not. Independently of the mess some of the men provide rashers, cocoa, coffee, and butter.

1579. CHAIRMAN.—What would the extras come to?—I think about 15s. or a £1 per month.

1580. What would you say a single man living in barracks could feed himself for, including extras?—£1 12s. 10d. in the city, and a £1 a month for extras; that would be £2 12s. 10d. Well, I fancy that he would feed himself for, say £2 10s.

1581. Then the lodging in the barracks: he pays 1s. a week for that?—He is liable to 1s. a week deduction.

1582. That is the regular rule, is not it—is not that amount always deducted—you say liable to deduction?—Yes; that was created by the last Commission.

1583. That is the rule in England?—I think there is nothing more unpopular with the men. They detest that deduction. It gives them a handle for an imaginary grievance, and it is very difficult to audit the broken parts of it.

1584. You mean if they are ordered away?—I mean if they are transferred from one establishment to another the broken part is a difficulty.

1585. And it irritates them a good deal?—I don't believe it is worth collection.

1586. Now what would you put the value of the clothing at? The clothing of a constable would, I suppose, be about £3 or £4 a year?—Do you mean if he were a private individual.

1587. Yes, if he had not uniform?—Well, about 2s. a week, or £5 4s. a year. That, as a matter of fact, is what the Government allow the plain clothes men.

1588. I suppose there is a great deal of difference in the character of the duty in the town and rural dis-

tracts in Ireland?—There is, sir. There is a great deal of routine in the rural stations of the Co. Derry—in keeping up the patrol duty. In the city there is the beat duty, and sometimes, on occasion of party excitement, the duty is very severe. I have known men to stand ten hours at a time.

1589. The average duty in Londonderry is 6½ to 7 hours?—Yes.

1590. And in the county about six hours?—Yes.

1591. Do they get any allowance for over eight hours—any refreshment allowance, or anything of that kind?—When they go to fairs, or that sort of thing, and are absent eight hours, they get 1s. a man, and the head constable gets 1s. 3d. Then, if they are absent for twelve hours the men get 1s. 6d., and the head constable 1s. 9d. I fancy they are looking for some revision of that.

1592. If over eight hours, and the twelfth is not completed, it is still 1s. and 1s. 3d.?—Yes.

1593. Up to 11½?—They have to complete the twelve hours to get the extra allowance.

1594. The duty in Londonderry City is from 6 to 9, first relief?—Yes. The easiest way to understand it is this. They divide it into day and night: from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening is day, and from 6 in the evening to 6 in the morning is night. The first lot—the day lot—are on from 6 to 9, 9 to 3, and 3 to 6. The night men come at 6 to 11, and the next lot at 11 to 6.

1595. The men who went on from 6 to 9 are dismissed at 9 o'clock, after inspection at the station?—Their duty is over at 9. They attend general parade at 10.30.

1596. Although they have only been dismissed at 9 o'clock?—Yes.

1597. How long would that keep them?—Ten minutes or fifteen; they just put in an appearance to show that they are tidy.

1598. Is that in your hands, or is it an order?—It is a general order.

1599. Is that the case in every station?—Parade throughout the country is at 9 o'clock; but there is an exception in Derry; it is 10.30 there.

1600. Might that be modified in any way—does it ever cause dissatisfaction?—No; I never heard any growl about that.

1601. The parade is at 5.40 for the 6 o'clock relief?—Yes; what we call the night men coming off at 6 in the morning parade at 5 in the afternoon. They sleep all the time. They do that turn once a quarter, and it does not come oftener. They never growl about their work at all.

1602. Are there any suggestions you could make to us, from your own personal observations, as to pay or the classes?—I often think there should be a badge of merit. I understand that there is one in some other forces, and I think it might do some good here, though perhaps it is not for me to mention.

1603. Please do?—Well, say about £1,000 a year would be well spent in providing a badge of merit for the men of good conduct.

1604. For service?—No; I would start it at seven years' service.

1605. For work?—Yes; for good police work.

1606. And divide it among different ranks, I suppose—head constable, sergeant, and constable?—Yes; say 1s. a week.

1607. Well, what about classes?—I think, as regards the maximum pay of the constable, in the English police they arrive at that at about fifteen years' service; our own men go on to twenty. I fancy they would consider it a boon to get at the maximum before twenty years' service.

1608. But if the maximum was given at fifteen years' service what would you hold out between fifteen and twenty-five?—Of course, they would look for promotion. Men are thinking of it earlier than fifteen years.

1609. You would recommend that the maximum should be attained at an earlier service?—Yes, exactly so.

1610. Sixteen years, or something of that sort?—Yes.

1611. Is there any other suggestion?—Then I think there is too little of an increase between constable and what we call the non-commissioned rank.

1612. Sergeant?—Yes.

1613. And acting sergeant?—Yes; there is only 1s. a week difference between him and the first grade, and 2s. between him and the sergeant of four years.

1614. Would you make that difference by increasing the pay of the sergeant?—Yes, I would do that.

1615. Then there are three grades of head constable?—Yes; under three years, three to six, and over six

years. I would do away with the third grade to lend importance to the rank.

1616. Do you see any objection to the grade of acting sergeant?—The men say they would like to see it done away with.

1617. What is your opinion?—It is really indispensable: it is a probationary rank. We look on that as a year of trial to see if they have any aptitude for command.

1618. And then to revert to the ranks from acting sergeant would not be such a degradation as a reduction?—No.

1619. And you consider it indispensable?—Yes.

1620. Is the difference between constable and acting sergeant sufficient?—Well, he gets his promotion, and as a matter of fact, is very seldom reduced.

1621. You would not recommend any change as to the pay or condition of acting sergeant?—I think not.

1622. And you would abolish the lower grade of head constable?—Yes, there is a difference of 4s. a week between sergeant and head constable, and then he goes up by 2s. 6d.; they might right off make it 6s. 6d. It might tend to prevent men leaving under twenty-five years.

1623. Why do they leave so quickly?—They get 30-50ths of their pay and they go to get civil employment.

1624. Why do they not stay on for the rest of the period?—Well, a great many of the men who can get a shop or some land leave after twenty-five years.

1625. Do you find many of the men able to save?—An unmarried man, if very careful, is able to save.

1626. What would he save?—I could not say.

1627. 3s. or 4s. a week?—He might.

1628. But the married man does not save?—Oh, the married man does not save at all.

1629. Are you aware that it is mentioned in the petition that there have been many cases in which processes have been instituted against policemen for debt?—There has been no instance of it in the City or County of Derry.

1630. In your former stations were there?—I never knew an instance of it. I have seen it reported in the papers, but I never knew an instance in my own personal experience.

1631. It is stated in the petition:—"Your petitioners regret to have to refer to the fact that in recent years a great number of members in the rank of your petitioners have become embarrassed, and have been brought into courts of law for small debts, which, owing to the altered condition of the times, they have been unable to meet as they wished; in consequence of which the character of the Force for respectability, honesty of dealing, and independence has become impaired, and they have been unable to uphold it and unable to comply with the regulations."

1632. Is that borne out by your own personal experience?—I have known no instances of it in Derry. I have had several instances of tradesmen writing to me, and I have sent the letters to the men and asked them to clear off the debt as soon as they could.

1633. Mr. STARRIE.—Is that usually the case of a single or a married man?—Usually a single man, and often not very steady.

1634. CHAIRMAN.—You don't know any cases in Derry in which policemen have been brought into court for small debts?—No cases occurred since I went there ten years ago.

1635. As to the pension, would you favour us with your views on that?—I think it would be a good thing for the service and the men alike to induce them to stay on to thirty years by increasing the pension.

1636-8. It is increased now?—Up to twenty-nine years it is increased, but it ceases to increase after twenty-nine.

1639. Mr. HOLMES.—You do not think we could have a higher maximum in this country than in England and Scotland—two-thirds is the most given?—Yes; but I think if you could induce the men to stay on it would be advantageous. If the men go out at twenty-five years' service you are paying in their place raw recruits, who are of very little use to us for the first three years.

1640. But don't you think that that could be met in another way, by requiring an age limit in the event of our recommending an increase in the pay of the Force?—Yes, at the same time we are losing at present very good men at twenty-five years' service—men about forty-four years of age, in the prime of life.

1641. Supposing the pay of the sergeants was slightly increased, we might make it a condition that any person promoted to the rank of sergeant and availing himself

May 21, 1901.

County
Inspector
Leatham.

May 21, 1901.

County
Inspector
Lentham.

of the higher pay, might be required to remain on to fifty years in the absence of a medical certificate?—Yes, that would bring them to thirty years.

1642. Are you aware that in some of the police forces in England and Scotland an age limit is required?—No, I was not.

1643. CHAIRMAN.—There is a difference between twenty-five and twenty-nine years—£42 2s. 5d. and £46 15s.?—Yes, they increase annually one-fiftieth.

1644. You don't think that induces them to stop?—It induces a good many to stop to twenty-nine, but I would be inclined to keep them longer.

1645. I suppose the Royal Irish Constabulary do not enjoy less consideration now than they did before?—I think they are very popular. I am only talking now of the City and County of Derry. I think they were never more popular.

1646. Do pensioners have much difficulty in getting employment?—As regards that, in the City of Derry at the last two municipal elections the candidates had to pledge themselves not to give employment to pensioners under the Corporation.

1647. But that was not because of the unpopularity of the Constabulary, I take it, but by reason of the trades union obligations?—It was rather the reverse of unpopularity, because pensioners are sought for for positions of trust and responsibility, and the electors argued that they competed too successfully in the labour market, having regard to the fact that the Government had provided pensions for them.

1648. It was not at all by reason of their unpopularity, but by reason of their too successful competition?—That is so in Derry.

1649. I think you have eighty-five pensioners in the sub-district of Derry?—Yes.

1649A. Of these eight are in business as farmers or shopkeepers, thirty-six are otherwise employed, and forty-one are unemployed. I suppose the unemployed would be considerably over sixty years of age?—Yes. A good many of these men are from seventy-five to eighty years of age.

1650. Well, they could not expect to get anything to do?—No.

1651. A good many of the unemployed would be over sixty?—Yes.

1652. Have you anything to suggest as to the constable beyond the hastening of the maximum pay?—The lodging allowance for the married men was, I think, what gave rise to the occasion for this Commission.

1653. And curiously enough we have heard nothing about it?—They began to talk about the lodging allowance in Belfast and in Derry, then they saw that a good many English police forces had their pay revised recently. Married men living out get £5 4s. for lodging, viz., £2 12s. per annum, and the deduction of £2 12s. ceases.

1654. Do they want more than that?—Yes, in Derry they pay £15 a year.

Mr. STARKIE.—From a list of rents paid, furnished to the Committee, I see that there are seven constables in Londonderry paying 6s. 6d. a week, five 7s., one 7s. 6d., one 8s. 6d., and one 9s. 6d. Do you think these are all in the city?—Yes, in the city; the average of the rents paid in the city is about £15 a year, and the average of the county stations about £10, except Castle-rock and Portstewart, which are seaside stations, and a married man there pays £15.

1655. CHAIRMAN.—Is there much competition in joining the Constabulary now?—Yes, we are recruiting in Derry from the small farmers' sons. If a small farmer has two or three sons, one of them is pretty certain to get into the Force.

1656. Is the class of man as good as he was?—I believe he is. I have here an example of the cost of a married man's family for each station. We have twenty-six stations in the city and county. In two of these stations I am not able to locate married men, owing to there being no houses nor lodgings. They are road-side stations. Then I have twenty-four stations, and I have examples, one from each.

1657. Kindly read the total?—It shows how their pay is distributed. I take the case of Acting Sergeant Charles Doherty, stationed at one of the city stations, Bishop-street. He has six of a family, including himself and his wife, and his net pay, boot and lodging allowance, including Derry allowance,—an allowance of £5 4s. a year—amounts to £30 14s. 3d.

1658. That is his income?—Yes, and he has it divided into necessaries of life, rent, clothing, boots, education, and sundries. Necessaries of life are put down at £43,

rent £18, clothing and boots for himself and wife and four children £19 10s. For education of his children there is 4s. a year, sundries £1 a year. This amounts to £76 14s. There are twenty-four examples like that in different sized families.

1659. Would that be a fair average—would four children be the average number?—Here's a man that has nine children, Philip Doherty, constable at Magherafelt, man and wife and nine children. In his case there is boot and lodging allowance. Necessaries of life come to £46, rent £10 4s., clothing and boots for himself and wife and nine children £14, and sundries 7s.

1660. How much does the total come to?—It must be wrong, as it would amount to £70 11s. He saves 1s. 10d.

1661. Mr. HOLMES.—Are these figures reliable?—I think they are. You will find the district inspector's reports attached.

1662. When you made a suggestion just now in reply to the Chairman, that the constable should reach his maximum at an earlier period than twenty years, have you considered the large proportion of sergeants in this country as compared with England. We are informed that nearly every man here who is an efficient constable can expect to rise to the rank of sergeant at 29s. a week. A large proportion of constables can attain that rank, whereas in England, as we understand, owing to the small number of sergeants compared with constables, a great many constables, no matter how efficient, can never expect to rise to the rank of sergeant, and therefore a constable's maximum pay represents the highest pay to which they can attain. Have you considered that?—No, but I have looked into the rates of pay, and I find that in a good many police forces in England they arrive at the maximum pay in twelve years, and in the majority of forces, fifteen years.

1663. Do not many constables become sergeants before fifteen years?—Competition men do, but latterly, seniority men, or hard-working men, do not get promotion until eighteen or twenty years' service.

1664. As to what you said of the "skeleton" of the mess, which includes only breakfast and dinner, and does not include butter, eggs, or cocoa or coffee, do you not think that if the men were less particular and could agree among themselves as to a uniformity in diet, that they could live cheaper?—I am sure they could. Some of them have different tastes; some want tea and butter, and some want eggs.

1665. In other words they are too dainty?—Yes.

1666. If there was any combination among the men, say in a city like Derry, do you think they could get their food cheaper?—I think so; but, as regards each individual himself, it is more or less a family arrangement.

1667. Is there anything to prevent the police in Derry uniting among themselves, to give large orders, with a view to getting things at a cheaper rate than at present?—They tried a co-operative store there among the men themselves, but it was not a success. Is that what you mean.

1668. I mean combination for the purpose of getting articles of food at a cheaper rate than the individual can get them?—They tried this co-operative store. It was a sort of small Junior Army and Navy Store. It was not a success. I may say they are not very enterprising. I am sure they could go to the butcher's, for example, and make good terms with one of them.

1669. Or to other tradesmen?—Yes.

1670. Mr. STARKIE.—Is the messing conducted with economy?—A mess-man is told off every month, and he is experienced after a few years, and, of course, it is their interest to be as economical as they can.

1671. Do you think an effort is made to be so?—Yes, I think so; in Derry it is one man who always makes these purchases.

1672. You recommend a merit badge after seven years' service?—Yes.

1673. Would you not consider that at that period of service the chance of promotion would be a sufficient incitement to zeal and efficiency?—Well, I think a merit badge would work most usefully.

1674. Suppose a merit badge was given to a deserving man at twenty years' service, who had no chance of promotion, as a sort of good service pay?—I do not know that it would work so beneficially.

1675. You think it would be for the benefit of the public service to give a man of seven years merit pay?

—I have an instance in my mind of a man in Derry at present. He is a young constable, and I would back him against any detective in Scotland Yard.

1676. What service has he?—Seven years.

1677. Has he not a chance of going up for the "P" list examination?—He would no more pass the "P" list examination than eat the Civil Service Commissioners, but he is an excellent and clever detective. That is the sort of man we should have something of that sort for.

1678. What qualifications would you require for the obtaining of merit pay?—Pre-eminently good police service.

1679. Would you give it to a pre-eminently good policeman, who was at the same time qualified to go in for the competitive examination for promotion?—I would, and let him lose it on promotion, the same as a second class district inspector drops his good service pay on going on to the first class.

1680. As to promotion, would three men out of four have a fair certainty of promotion?—About that.

1681. Mr. HOLMES.—That is from the rank of constable to sergeant?—Yes.

1682. Mr. STARKIE.—The memorials refer to the subject of allowances; but the witnesses have not touched on the question. Do you think that the allowances are sufficient for the purposes for which they are given?—I don't think they are. Take the case of a head constable on 4s. 6d. a night. It costs him more.

1683. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that the case in Derry?—Yes.

1684. Mr. STARKIE.—What about the sergeants and constables?—3s. 6d. That gives him supper, bed, and breakfast; but it won't give him dinner.

1685. Mr. HOLMES.—Does the 3s. 6d. cover the twenty-four hours?—Yes. Then as regards the allowances for eight hours' and twelve hours' absence, it would be less complicated if there was one period of eight hours.

1686. Mr. STARKIE.—What allowance would you suggest for eight hours?—Say for the head constable, who gets 1s. 3d. at present, 2s. The sergeant and the constable get 1s. 6d. for twelve hours. I would give them that for eight hours, and nothing over the eight hours. There is a tendency, when the period comes up to 11½ hours—I don't say many men do it—to dawdle, or to wait for the completion of the twelve hours.

1687. Would not that apply, but in a lesser degree, to the eight hours' absence?—No, because they are out, as a rule, nine or ten hours at fairs and markets, and so on.

1688. Mr. HOLMES.—As to the 4s. 6d. for a head constable and 3s. 6d. for a sergeant and a constable, are you satisfied that this allowance is not found in practice to be sufficient?—I am. I have made very careful inquiry about that.

1689. I understand that during the Queen's visit last year, when a large number of the R.I.C. were brought to Dublin, provision was made to board and lodge them for this allowance, and that there was no difficulty in getting persons to lodge and feed them for this amount. Now if it could be done in Dublin one would think it could be done in a country town?—But

there is not the same competition in a country town. There might be only one person able to put them up.

1690. Mr. STARKIE.—What class of house would a head constable stay in in Derry?—A respectable public-house.

1691. Some of the witnesses complained of the number of Acts of Parliament, and the amount of police duties they have to learn. Do you think there is any foundation for those complaints?—I don't think there is. There is an excellent Constabulary Manual. Nothing could be better, and if they know that they know all they require.

1692. Is not a knowledge of these Acts of Parliament necessary in order to enable them to properly discharge their duties?—Yes, unless they want to get into snares and pitfalls every day. In the matter of clothing I have made a note. The men have to pay extra for making up their uniforms. For instance, a head constable gets 10s. 6d. for making up a braided tunic, and it costs him 15s. He gets 16s. 6d. for the tunic and for two pairs of trousers. They should, I think, get 15s. and 8s. Sergeants and constables get 5s. 6d. for making up a tunic, and 4s. for two pairs of trousers, that is 9s. 6d., and it costs him 15s.

1693. Are those prices general throughout the country?—Yes. There is no exaggeration about that.

1694. Mr. HOLMES.—And not merely confined to Derry?—No, sir. I have made careful inquiry. The head constable's tunic requires extra braid, and it is an expensive thing to make up.

1695. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you consider that in ordinary times, outside periods of excitement, the duty of the police is harassing and wearing?—It is not. I don't think it is a bit harder than suits their health.

1696. What is the average length of patrols in the rural districts?—In the sub-districts the barracks are pretty well centred in a radius of about six miles.

1697. And the duration?—About three hours.

1698. Mr. HOLMES.—I suppose you consider that a policeman's duty in a purely rural district is light?—I do, sir.

1699. And that the patrol duty is nothing more than walking exercise?—Quite so.

1700. Do you know anything of the nature of the police duties in English boroughs or counties?—No, sir. The duty in Derry, I may say, is sometimes very severe.

1701. CHAIRMAN.—During anniversaries?—Yes, and I must say this, that the Derry City men are the most willing men I ever met. On a night the men tumble out of bed without the slightest grumble, and stand for eight or ten hours on duty.

1702. You think the uniforms should be made at the public cost?—I think the men should not be out of pocket by them.

1703. What would you say would be a reasonable allowance for making them up?—I think 15s. for the head constable's tunic. It could not be made at less. It is rather heavily braided. The sergeants get their clothing made up for 15s., that is the tunic and two pairs of trousers, and they are allowed 9s. 6d. They should be allowed 15s.

1704. This should be done at the public cost?—Yes.

1705. Well, about the constable?—The same in his case.

May 21, 1902.

County
Inspector
Leatham.

Constable PATRICK FLYNN, examined.

1706. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Co. Clare, sir.

1707. Whom do you represent?—The constables of Clare County.

1708. How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years and ten months.

1709. How old are you?—I am about thirty-eight years of age, sir.

1710. You joined at nineteen?—18½.

1711. Are you the son of a policeman?—No, sir.

1712. Married man or single?—Single man, sir.

1713. You are getting on to your maximum rate of pay—you will get it in two months?—Yes.

1714. 27s. a week?—Yes.

1715. Have you been examined for promotion?—I am a reduced sergeant.

1716. How many years were you a sergeant?—5½ years.

1717. With how much service?—Twelve years. I passed in the P list.

1718. Then it was two or three years ago that you were reduced?—That is all.

1719. What do you wish to represent on behalf of

the constables of Clare?—I represent the married and single constables.

1720. Well, take the single first?—They ask for a substantial increase of pay and pensions.

1721. Why?—They ground their statement on the fact that the scale of pay at present is inadequate to support them, and particularly the married men. They were not satisfied with the scale of pay arranged by the Commission of 1882. It did not give satisfaction. The standard of living has materially increased in every class of society, and, also, every class of wage-earners receive more wages than were paid at the period of the 1882 Commission, and their position has been very materially improved, both as regards food, clothing, and the increased cost of living generally.

1722. The increased cost of living?—They don't base it so much on the increased cost of living. The purchasing power of money has to some extent decreased, not from the increase of prices, but people live up to a higher standard, and the food used twenty years ago would not do us now. Food is better, clothes are better, and houses are better.

Constable
Patrick Flynn

[May 21, 1901.

Constable
Patrick Flynn.

1723. Ireland is more prosperous?—Yes. Things have improved. I have statements from an employer of labour in Ennis on the subject.

1724. You don't base anything on the increased cost of living?—No; they claim that they perform certain duties, and they ask pay equal to the average—

1725. You told us that you don't go on the increased cost of living?—No, sir.

1726. But the increased standard of comfort?—There is some small increase in some articles; coal, for instance.

1727. Well, that is coming down now; but you do not base your claim on that?—No.

1728. You base it on the increased standard of living?—Yes. In the case of a policeman he must maintain a certain standard of respectability. He is bound by the regulations to try to maintain his position, and the married man is not able, on the present scale of pay, to maintain his family, and support them up to that standard. The children must wear better clothes, and they must attend school; and then house rent has increased. Since 1882 all the wage-earning classes have had their hours of labour, in most cases, diminished. As far as the police are concerned their hours have increased.

1729. They have not increased, have they?—Yes, the average duty has increased.

1730. When did you join?—When I joined there was no fixed amount of duty.

1731. But of your own knowledge, what was the average amount of duty?—One turn of duty was the average. I joined in 1881. The Land League agitation was beginning, and it lasted for some years, and in some districts it was severer than in others. The average duty then was one turn. About the year 1883 they began to fix a scale of duty.

1732. What was the turn of duty?—For about the last ten or twelve years it has increased.

1732A. What was your turn of duty?—A minimum average of at least six hours must be performed daily by the men.

1733. In 1882?—No, now.

1734. But in 1882 what was it?—Three or four hours.

1735. Only three hours in 1882?—That is so, sir.

1736. Mr. STARKIE.—What county were you in in 1882?—County Mayo.

1737. CHAIRMAN.—You only did three hours' duty in 1882?—One turn I did, it might be $3\frac{1}{2}$ or four hours.

1738. Mayo was an agitated county?—I am referring to the time that the disturbances commenced.

1739. Mr. STARKIE.—But they commenced before that?—When a sub-district was not affected the severer duty did not extend to it. Severe duty was not universal. If a sub-district was disturbed, or a portion of the county, the duty was more or less severe, but that rested more or less with the man in charge of the station. A quiet district was not affected. When I joined the average duty was about three or four hours, never more, each day, except for the man doing barrack orderiy. It is now severer at least in most parts of Ireland, except in some very quiet sub-districts. Six hours' duty is the least that will be taken.

1740. CHAIRMAN.—Your station was in Mayo?—Yes, sir, in Belmullet.

1741. Mr. STARKIE.—As regards the duty in 1881 and 1882, in the County of Cork, to my own knowledge, the men were frequently out at night patrolling for five, six, seven, eight, or nine hours. Is it possible that the duty in Cork and in Mayo could have varied to such an extent?—I was coming to that, sir. When any exceptional disturbance took place the duty was unlimited, and patrols were out perhaps seven or eight hours, but that was not the general system. Whether a county is peaceful now or not the minimum time must be kept up.

1742. Was not Mayo disturbed in 1882?—It was in some parts, but I happened not to be in a disturbed part.

1743. When you did 'three hours' duty in Belmullet, had you nothing else to do?—Nothing, except to read the "Manual" or do something of that kind.

1744. Did you do no duty at night, after the three hours' day duty?—That included day and night. In the year 1884, Mr. Cameron was in the North Riding of Mayo. He came as assistant county inspector. The duty then had gone up to six hours, and he reduced it to an average of four in his district of Mayo. He wrote that in the inspection book of the station, and it can be verified.

1745. Before Mr. Cameron came, was there a county inspector for the North Riding of Mayo?—No, the county was then divided into the two ridings.

1746. Was not that on account of the disturbed state of the county?—Yes.

1747. And during those disturbed times you were only doing four hours' duty in the twenty-four hours?—Yes, that was the daily duty. If any crime turned up in any part of the county, we had to do extra duty. There was no average then for the county such as there is at the present time. Then we have numerous Acts of Parliament to enforce that came into operation since then, the Explosives Substances Act of 1883, the Merchandise Marks Acts, the Cruelty to Children Act—

1748. CHAIRMAN.—You have not much to do with the Merchandise Marks Act in County Clare?—No, but in some places they have a lot to do with it.

1749. Where are you stationed?—In a hut at Glenroe. Then there is the Injured Animals Act, the Boilers Explosive Act, Summary Jurisdiction over Children, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

1750. You have nothing to do with the Criminal Law Amendment Act?—We have to study and learn it.

1751-2. Yes, like everybody else. It does not put any extra duty on you?—It imposes additional duty in the way of learning it. I will give you my own average duty performed during the four months, viz., January, February, March, and April.

1753. That is your out-door duty?—Yes, six and seven hours of a daily average for 28 days—January and February $7\frac{1}{2}$, March $7\frac{1}{2}$, April $5\frac{1}{2}$, and in addition to that I allowed two hours each day for daily drill, school, cleaning up arms and appointments, and that is as severe as out-door duty.

1754. CHAIRMAN.—You do not do much drill in a hut?—We have to study it, a few minutes every morning.

1755. Are you in charge of the hut?—Yes.

1756. How many men?—Three men and myself.

1757. All single?—Yes.

1758. Mr. STARKIE.—What do you do in the seven hours' duty?—Patrol, and a man is getting protection by the patrol.

1759. Is that at night?—Night and day.

1760. How far is the place from the hut?— $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

1761. You have to go there and back?—Yes, we have to turn up there by day or night.

1762. CHAIRMAN.—What are your expenses?—I have here the estimate of my own expenses for the month of January. My net pay annually is £65 9s. 8d. For the month of January the general mess amounted to £1 16s. 2d. We had no servant that month, and I allowed 5s. for that, clothes, washing, &c., 5s., eggs, 5s., cocoa or coffee as a substitute for beer for dinner 2s. 6d., supper at night 2s. 7d.

1763. How much altogether?—£2 18s. 11d. That is a moderate estimate. Some men consume more. They take beer and are more extravagant in meat than I am.

1764. £35 7s. is for food?—Yes. Then the average cost of boots per annum, two pairs of boots £2 10s., cycle shoes 7s., repairs 11s., shirts and drawers £1 10s., plain clothes £2 10s., an outfit of clothes every three years £9.

1765. You would get it for that sum at one of the great London tailors?—I mean an outfit with shirts, plain clothes, boots, and drawers.

1766. But we had this a moment ago?—Yes, for ordinary wear, but this is plain clothes, outfit, and shirt—a white shirt, for going away. I would make out that at £9. Then there are bicycle repairs £2 10s. I purchased two bicycles since 1893.

1767. But that is for your amusement?—No, it is not. Cycling is encouraged among the police in County Clare.

1768. Mr. STARKIE.—You receive an allowance for cycling on duty?—Yes, but over and above that, the cost of cycling is £2 10s. to me.

1769. What amount have you received for cycling on duty, say, in twelve months?—I have received nothing for three or four years hardly, since the county became peaceable, except when I go on a message. Still we must have the bicycle all the same. I am a registered cyclist, and I must be ready for an emergency.

1770. CHAIRMAN.—What are your other expenses?—Watch, clock, and repairs 7s. 6d. annually, stockings 5s. 9d., stamps, stationery, and pipes, 5s.

1771. But you don't suppose that the country is going to pay for your pipes?—Smoking has become such a habit that it is regarded as a necessity by a great many men.

1772. Mr. HOLMES.—What is your total expenditure?—£60 19s. 6d. That includes an allowance for going on leave.

1773. How much do you allow for that?—£8 a year between paying expenses and the cost of a substitute.

1774. CHAIRMAN.—That includes leave?—Yes, and then a sum of money sent home £3.

1775. Mr. STARKIE.—Has a man going on leave to get a substitute?—Almost always. He has to pay the expenses of a car to and from the station and 3s. 6d. per night.

1776. I suppose that that is only in special cases?—No, it is universal.

1777. CHAIRMAN.—What are your total expenses?—£601—Yes.

1778. And your total income?—£265 9s. 8d. Then I put down £4 10s. 2d. for contingencies and hospitality to friends.

1779. Well, what is it that you want?—The married men of the County Clare say that their expenditure exceeds income. Only one representative could come from the County Clare, and he has to represent both classes.

1780. What about the married men?—I have a list of statements from them. Twenty-five of them have scheduled statements of estimated income and expenditure. I will hand in the statements. Here is a case in Ennis, of a constable whose net annual pay is £71 14s. 11½d., and his annual expenditure is £100 0s. 11d., leaving a balance due of £28 6s. 9½d.

1781. £28 on the wrong side?—Yes.

1782. Where does it come from?—He has received money from three of his wife's sisters, who are in New York, for years past. He has a wife and seven children.

1783. Mr. HOLMES.—Of course if he has an income from other sources he is entitled to spend it?—But there are many men who have not any other income. Here is the case of a sergeant whose net income is £78 6s. 8d., and whose expenditure for the year was £108 11s. 8d., or £30 in excess of what he earned.

1784. CHAIRMAN.—Where did the balance come from?—He writes here that his wife's dowry and a legacy left to her a few years ago kept his head above water for a good while, but he was, he regretted to say, now in a financially crippled condition.

1785. Give the items which make up the £108?—For food—bread £1, tea 8s. 6d., cocoa 1s. 6d., sugar 7s. (3½ stones), oil, candles, and soap 4s. 6d., butter, 12 lbs., 12s., milk 9s. 6d., potatoes, 20 stone, 8s. 4d., turf, two small loads, 10s., vegetables 2s. 6d., eggs 6s., beef and mutton 18s., bacon 10s., mustard, pepper, and salt 1s. 6d., and oatmeal 2s. 3d.—total expenditure for the month of January for food, £5 19s. 7d. Multiply that by twelve and you get £71 15s. for food. Then there is the cost of clothing and boots. Boots for the year, two pairs, cost £2 10s., and there is the cost of clothing for his wife.

1786. Mr. HOLMES.—But he has his wife's dowry to fall back on.

1787. Mr. STARKIE.—Is he accommodated in barracks?—Yes.

1788. CHAIRMAN.—Somebody must be a bad manager.

1789. Now, what do you want?—An increase of pay equal to what is given to the best paid average English police force.

1790. What do you call that?—We don't confine ourselves to any one force. We name ten. We name Lancashire and Durham—at all events, they are in this document which I am giving you.

1791. Mr. HOLMES.—Take Cornwall, which is a county on the south-west coast, what about it?—We ask for the average of the best paid police forces, not for the very best.

1792. CHAIRMAN.—Take the City of London?—Yes, sir, but we would be satisfied with the pay of the borough of Bolton. We are prepared to take Lancashire and strike an average.

1793. Lancashire is a centre of manufacturing districts?—Well, Durham, we would take an average.

1794. Mr. HOLMES.—What do you mean by an average?—We claim that we are entitled to as good pay as the best paid police force in England.

1795. That is not taking an average?—But there is very little difference.

1796. Mr. STARKIE.—There is a very considerable difference.

1797. CHAIRMAN.—As to pensions, what do you say?—The present scale of pensions is altogether inadequate to support the men. In the first place, a man is hardly able to live on in the service on the pay he is receiving. When he leaves the service he loses certain privileges, and his pay is reduced by nearly half, and then there is no probable chance at the present time of getting any

employment as a pensioner. The chances are very much against him. There is a general tendency in the country not to employ pensioners.

1798. Why do they leave at twenty-five years if they lose so much?—There is not perhaps much inducement to serve on. There is the severity of the duty. Then there are disciplinary matters in the way of grinding and schooling, and particularly, the old men find it very hard. It is irritating on old men.

1799. What age are you?—Thirty-eight or thirty-nine years.

1800. You won't be an old man in four or five years' time?—Well, I joined younger than many others. As I say, there are no chances of employment.

1801. Are you aware that 50 per cent. of the pensioners are employed?—I am not.

1802. In Clare there are 122 pensioners, and twenty-nine are in business for themselves. Is not that satisfactory?—But that is not employment.

1803. What is it?—That is their good luck. What I mean is hired employment. These men happened to marry women who had some means. I know a man employed there, and he is making very little. I know one of them who is trying to sell newspapers round the streets of Ennis.

1804. How much does this shopkeeper get as pension?—£36 a year. There is another man trying to sell newspapers round the town of Ennis, and he makes 4s. a week. There are a few others around who fare very poorly. You would know them at once, and you would be ashamed to meet them—many men in the Force would be ashamed to meet them. It is nearly impossible to get employment now, especially since the passing of the Local Government Act. Many public bodies refuse to employ a pensioner, and that affects private employers also.

1805. What do they do?—Hang about the village. I know a man living on the charity of his friends. He has £24 a year.

1806. What is he?—A constable, who gets £24 a year. He went out too soon. The present scale is not sufficient.

1807. Why did not this man remain on longer?—His health broke down, I think; but he is able, now, to pursue light work if he could get it.

1808. Have you anything else to say?—There is the lodging allowance for married men; but I won't say much about it—in fact, I won't say anything about it. The questions of pay and pension are the questions. We ask for an improvement in these, and we ask it as a right.

1809. Mr. STARKIE.—But this lodging allowance question is in the memorial?—Well it is; but this has now become an all-Ireland movement, and I suppose men have a right to change their minds from time to time. They consider the allowances to a great extent delusive. It may be said that people can live cheaper in Ireland than in England. I think that that is a mistake.

1810. Have you ever tried living in England?—No. We ask as a maximum pension three-fourths of our full pay on retiring.

1811. CHAIRMAN.—You can all get two-thirds; but a large proportion retire at twenty-five years' service?—If there was any inducement I daresay men would serve on longer: if the pension were to some extent increased with the service. As a rule, men are only too anxious to get away now, for various reasons, after twenty-five years' service. Then wages have improved. I have it from Mr. Harris, an employer of labour in Ennis, that the wages of the ordinary mill labourers have, from the year 1882 to the present time, increased by 50 per cent.

1812. What is the mill?—A mill in Ennis—a flour mill. They pay labourers 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per day.

1813. But you do not compare yourselves with mill labourers. They have no pension, no medical attendance, no free clothing?—But they can continue working on.

1814. Mr. STARKIE.—So can an Irish policeman?—We say that the standard of comfort in every class of society has increased, and we claim an improvement as a right, as we perform difficult and very dangerous and very harassing duties.

1815. CHAIRMAN.—Do you say anything as regards the good of the service?—No, I have not been instructed.

1816. Mr. STARKIE.—You say your duty is harassing?—Yes, in Clare. There was some little relaxation for the last few years. I have been engaged in protecting obnoxious persons—men in charge of evicted

May 21, 1901.
Constable
P. Flynn.

farms. We have to accompany the man, and if he pleases he can annoy us greatly. We are responsible for his life.

1817. But the ordinary patrol duty is not of a harassing character?—It is not so bad as it was; but it was hard for a number of years. Then we perform a number of duties that the English police don't perform at all, and for which we get little or no remuneration whatever. We are engaged in collecting the Census and agricultural statistics. We enforce the Food and Drugs Act and several Acts of Parliament which are really Excise Acts.

1818. But when you were engaged in collecting agricultural statistics or taking the Census you were not doing any other duty. It was merely the substitution of one duty for another?—That is so; but during the

two months that I have been in charge of the Census I have hardly had two hours to myself: there is a lot of writing on it. During that time I had hardly two hours' rest, except when in bed. I travelled a lot during the time, and all I got was 12s. subsistence allowance.

1819. CHAIRMAN.—You were not doing police duty at the same time?—Well, there was police duty that I could not avoid doing. Any other class of servants are remunerated differently. The master of the workhouse in my district got £5 for taking the Census of the workhouse. He did it in a day, and I was two months at similar work and only got 12s. subsistence allowance. Here (document handed in) are the papers, and let me add that the men are ready to prove their expenses if necessary.

Constable PATRICK CALJAGHAN, examined.

Constable
P. Callaghan.

1820. CHAIRMAN.—We have had a great deal of evidence as to matters of detail. Tell us specially about Cork City—you represent the constables there?—The constables only.

1821. Your service?—20 years 8 months.

1822. Your age?—Forty years.

1823. Married or single?—Married.

1824. Any children?—Three.

1825. Have you ever been promoted?—No, although on the promotion list for the last 9½ years.

1826. Your pay now is what?—27s. weekly, with allowances.

1827. You get beat duty money in Cork?—I do for every day I perform beat duty—an allowance of 6d.

1828. How many days a week would that be?—It might be six days in the week. Some days, of course, I might be barrack orderly.

1829. As a rule it would be worth 3s. a week?—It would average 12s. 6d. monthly, except when on leave.

1830. An average of 3s. a week?—Yes, sir.

1831. Your pay, on the whole, would be about 30s. a week?—Yes.

1832. What do you pay for rent?—5s. 6d. a week.

1833. You have a house for that?—Yes, sir.

1834. Is it near the barrack?—Three-quarters of a mile from the barrack.

1835. How many rooms?—Three; two bedrooms and a little sittingroom. The locality where the house is situated is hard to be got at. It is on a hill.

1836. What do you want to represent on behalf of the constables of Cork city?—We want increased pay.

1837. On what ground?—On the ground that we want to be placed on the same basis as the English police forces.

1838. Any particular police force?—The best paid.

1839. Do you mean the City of London?—Lancashire, for instance. We consider ourselves as good, and our duties as hard, as any other police force in the United Kingdom.

1840. On what do you base that statement?—That our duties are equal to those of the others, though not our remuneration.

1841. What are your hours of duty?—About twelve hours daily. There are six hours' beat duty and other duties as well as that.

1842. What are the other duties?—We execute warrants, escort prisoners to and from the bridewell, jails, and railway stations, answer calls, despatch duty, &c.

1843. When your beat duty is over do you go home?—I go to dinner, and I then return to barracks at the expiration of two hours.

1844. Is that regulation strictly carried out?—Not so strictly, in Cork, as in other places; but we are detailed for that duty on the slate, and we must be there.

1845. Is not it six hours' beat?—6½, sir.

1846. What is the special ground on which you make your claim as regards Cork?—That we are insufficiently paid, sir.

1847. You do not say anything about the increased cost of living?—No; but it is a little cheaper in England than in the Irish towns.

1848. But what about rent?—Well, I think it is higher in Cork than in a lot of the English towns.

1849. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you know anything about the cost of living in England?—No, sir.

1850. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other point you want to represent as regards the Cork constables?—Nothing special.

1851. You do not say that the cost of living has in-

creased since 1882?—The cost of everything has increased, of the actual necessities of life, of boots, of clothing, the cost of labour, and everything else has increased.

1851. The standard of comfort has increased?—Yes.

1852. You do not mean that individual articles have increased in price?—No. Food has by no means increased. It is just the same now that it was twenty years ago.

1853. Have you any representations to make about pensions?—That our pensions should be calculated on the pay we are drawing at the time, with allowances.

1854. What allowances?—Lodging allowance, boot allowance.

1855. Then married men living in lodgings they would get better pensions than single men?—The Commission of 1882 gave the lodging allowance to the married man which is deducted from the single man. 4s. 4d. is deducted from the single man every month for barrack accommodation. Heretofore this accommodation was free. A concession was given by the Commission of 1882, and was deducted immediately, so that they never received any benefit from it.

1856. Mr. HOLMES.—That is only in the case of constables of under seven years' service?—Single men of any service.

1857. CHAIRMAN.—The men in Cork are better off than the men in other parts of Ireland?—Well, no. They have to pay higher in Cork in the way of provisions.

1858. The beat money makes a difference?—But there is a difference in provisions.

1859. I thought you said there was very little?—Very little between 1882 and the present time, but milk, butter, and eggs are dearer in Cork than in country stations.

1860. 3s. a week is a good deal?—Yes, but it does not meet the requirements.

1861. Mr. HOLMES.—Your pay is 27s. a week?—Yes.

1862. In 1882 for your service it was 24s. 1?—Yes.

1863. You got an increase of 3s. then?—Yes.

1864. You said that nothing was done by the Commission of 1882 for the men?—Nothing for the single men.

1865. But the pay of a constable of your service before 1883 was 24s., and you are in receipt of 27s. now, and putting aside the 1s. deducted, you are 2s. better off now than before?—I am.

1866. Mr. STARKIE.—You ask to have as good pay as the Lancashire forces?—Yes.

1867. And the pension calculated on that pay?—Yes.

1868. You also ask that your allowances should be added to the pay, for the purposes of calculating the pension?—Yes.

1869. Are you aware that there is no such thing in England?—No.

1870. Therefore you are asking more than the Lancashire police have?—I am not.

1871. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you have nothing more to represent?—No. I have here some lists of expenditure of married men for the month, and possibly you might care to see them.

1872. Read the totals?—I have a married constable with five in the family, and his balance for the month of January is 6s. 11½d.

1873. How much of that is for food?—£6 9s. 7½d. I have the case of another man here who is 19s. 7½d. in debt.

1874. About the pensions—do you want to say any-

thing about them?—Nothing, except that some little thing should be granted to old men to encourage them to remain on longer.

1875. Why do so many go at twenty-five years?—A lot of them are married men, living in remote places, and they want to settle down and go where they can give their children a better education.

1876. Mr. STARRIE.—But they will not give their children a better education by having their income reduced?—They want to go to places where there are better schools.

1877. Mr. HOLMES.—But they must have some means of adding to their incomes or they would not retire?—They come to places like Cork and expect to get positions, but when they come there they find their mistake.

1878. Mr. STARRIE.—If you retired at twenty-five years' service you would lose about £30 a year?—Yes.

1879. Would you retire if you had no employment to go to?—I would not, sir.

1880. Why do men retire at twenty-five years, with no prospect of employment?—The majority of them are married men stationed in backward places in the country, and they come to Cork and such places in search of employment.

1881. Do they give up £30 a year and go to Cork on the chance of getting employment?—Yes.

1882. Two hundred and twenty-eight pensioners out of 421 are in employment in the City and County of Cork, E.R.?—Yes.

1883. There are 263 pensioners in the city, there are 140 unemployed, and 100 employed.

1884. CHAIRMAN.—And the unemployed would be men over sixty years of age—old men?—Yes, and a lot of young men, too.

1885. In Cork City one-half are employed?—Not quite half. I know a lot of young men—active men—eager to get employment and cannot.

1886. What do you mean by young men?—Men at twenty-five years' service.

1887. They have pensions?—Yes, men forty-five years of age; young, strong men, quite fit for employment.

1888. Quite fit for employment?—Yes. A man of forty-five years of age is comparatively young.

1889. You would call him a young man?—I would. It would all depend on his constitution. Some men are fit for employment at that age and some are not.

1890. Who else will attend here from Cork?—Sergeant Murnahan, representing Munster.

1891. Mr. STARRIE.—Is there any feeling against employing pensioners in Cork owing to their having served in the police?—Yes, with very few exceptions.

1892. How is it evinced?—When they look for employment, as a rule, no matter whether they are first in the field or not, they are always told there is someone before them. I know a case of a position becoming vacant, and the person leaving informed a police pensioner, and when he went to the employer, he was told that there were several applicants before him.

1893. Is there any reason given in such cases?—Not any reason. I can't speak from my own experience, but in many instances I have heard it said that they were different from other men, that they had a pension, and should live on it.

1894. Is there any feeling against them owing to their having been in a Government situation?—No, I would not think so.

May 21, 1901.
Constable
P. Callaghan.

The Committee adjourned to next day.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, 22ND MAY, 1901.

Present:—The Chairman; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Captain DAVID MONRO, His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary in Scotland, examined.

May 22, 1901.
 Captain
 David Monro.

1895. CHAIRMAN.—Captain Monro, you are very kind to attend here and help us with your experience in this Inquiry. You are His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland?—I am.

1896. May I ask you how long you have held that position?—Nearly eighteen years.

1897. And were you Chief Constable before that?—I was Chief Constable first in the Isle of Man, from January, 1874, till appointed Chief Constable of Mid and West Lothian on 7th April, 1878.

1898. And after that?—I have been Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary since 15th May, 1894.

1899. Then is the whole of Scotland under your jurisdiction?—All but the Orkneys and Shetlands.

1900. And I think you inspect all the forces, in order to give the certificate for the Government grant?—Yes.

1901. That is 4d. in the £, is it not?—I think it is hardly that, because for every increase in the Scottish police, the Government grant decreases. The Government grant is a fixed sum at the present time; the more police you add to the Scottish constabulary the more the grant is reduced.

1902. The Government grant is only a subsidy in aid of local rates?—It is really called "Government allowance for pay and clothing." It was originally calculated that the Government were to give half.

1903. And you inspect each force every year?—Once a year.

1904. In order to give a certificate to the Secretary for Scotland?—Yes, a certificate of efficiency.

1905. Then in Scotland there is not one force, as in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary?—No; the county, city, and burgh forces are under the local authorities.

1906. Who bear the major part of the cost?—The local authorities do at present.

1907. Perhaps you would tell us how many different forces there are in Scotland?—There are thirty-one county and thirty-three city and borough forces.

1908. Which is the largest?—The largest force in the counties is Lanarkshire, with 282 men, and the smallest is Kinross, with seven men. The largest city force is Glasgow, with 1,360 men, and the smallest of the borough forces is Brechin.

1909. How many in Brechin?—Eight.

1910. Mr. HOLMES.—In what county is Brechin?—Forfarshire.

1911. CHAIRMAN.—There is no inter-communication between these forces—a man joins one force and remains in it, as a rule?—Well, they get transferred sometimes from county to borough and from borough to county.

1912. Not very frequently?—No.

1913. There is a hesitation in counting back services?—They cannot allow less than three continuous years.

1914. As a rule, we may take it that a man remains in his force?—Yes, except when he goes to England to better himself. The pay is better there, and there is certain promotion for educated men.

1915. There is considerable variation of pay between the different county and borough forces?—Yes; I give that in Table 16 of my Annual Report.

1916. Mr. HOLMES.—Take each rank?—The County Aberdeen begins at 21s. per week and runs up to 29s. 9d. for constables; the sergeants begin at 30s. 4d. and run up to 33s. 10d.

1917. CHAIRMAN.—Would Aberdeen be the highest or the lowest or the medium?—These are the highest Government scales.

1918. Would you give us the highest and the lowest. I think that would be the best?—Well, Aberdeen County begins at 21s. a week and runs up to 29s. 9d. for constables. For sergeants it begins at 30s. 4d. and runs up to 33s. 10d. Aberdeen City commences at 22s. 9d. for constables—(it is higher than in the county on account of house rent)—and the maximum is 29s. 9d. Then for sergeants it is from 30s. 4d. up to 33s. 10d. Observe that it is the same as the county for sergeants.

1919. Give us the highest and the lowest rate for boroughs?—The Borough of Coatbridge appears to be the highest—23s. 8d.

1920. Where is it?—Near Glasgow.

1921. In the middle of a mining district?—In the middle of a manufacturing and mining district—a very troublesome place to police—25s. 8d. is the lowest, and the maximum is 31s. 6d.

1922. Mr. STARKIE.—Does the Government allow a higher rate than 31s. 6d.?—The Scotch Secretary made two or three exceptions lately—in fact, the rules are under revision. The highest rate for constables is 23s. 11d. That is an initial rate, and it works up to 29s. 9d. after eight years' service. He has made an exception in two or three cases. There is another rate in Glasgow of 25s., and it works up to 30s. 8d. Both these are higher than the Government scale. The highest scale in the Secretary for Scotland's rules is, for sergeants 30s. 4d., rising to 33s. 10d., but an exception has been made in the case of Glasgow, which is 33s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. for sergeants.

1923. 35s. 6d. is the maximum in Glasgow?—For sergeants.

1924. May I direct your attention to Inverness County?—20s. 5d., working up to 27s. 5d., for constables, and for sergeants 27s. 5d. to 28s. 7d.

1925. CHAIRMAN.—The difference of pay is accounted for by the different conditions prevailing in the police service?—It is a very cheap county, Inverness. I will give you an instance of that. If you look at the town of Inverness, the difference of pay is between 21s. 7d. for constables in the town, and 20s. 5d. for constables in the county.

1926. The difference of pay is accounted for by the difference in service and different conditions prevailing?—And on account of house rent being higher and food being dearer.

1927. And also because the police work makes a greater physical demand on the men?—Yes, it is far harder work in towns.

1928. What are the deductions from the pay of the police?—They are very numerous—2½ per cent. for superannuation is universal.

1929. What are the other deductions?—There used to be a deduction for house rent in a number of instances, but latterly in a good number of counties they have been giving the men free houses.

1930. The married men?—The married men.

1931. Are the single men in barracks charged?—They are generally charged from 1s. to 1s. 6d., and in some instances 2s.

1932. But they are always charged. I am taking it as a general rule?—I think they are, generally.

1933. But there are not so many men in barracks as in other places—as in Ireland, for example?—It is confined principally to Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and there are instances in Aberdeenshire and in the Lothians and Peebles.

1934. Do single men who are not accommodated in barracks get an allowance?—Yes, lodging money—very much the same—from 1s. to 1s. 6d. and 2s. when they are in lodgings.

1935. If they are in stations they are charged?—Charged; that is principally for cooking and a charwoman, who looks after the place and keeps it clean. It is sometimes a constable's widow; it is a sort of charity given to the widow of a respectable constable.

1936. Does the 1s. or 1s. 8d. include the charwoman?—No, it is the rent for what is provided. The constables pay for food, cooking, &c., &c. Of course, it is a matter with reference to which I am not obliged to inspect.

1937. What other deductions are there?—I do not remember any others.

1938. They get uniforms allowed them?—Uniforms are provided for them by the local authorities.

1939. What are the pension rates? There is a Bill before Parliament this year; what is that for?—It is to assimilate, as far as possible, the Scotch Act with the English Act, the latter being better than the former.

1940. Is there any age limit?—In Scotland fifty-five is the age limit for constables.

1941. They cannot retire before fifty-five?—Except on medical certificate.

1942. Mr. STARKIE.—The Police Act of Scotland provides an age limit of fifty-five?—Yes.

1943. A man can retire after twenty-five years' service if he has attained the age limit?—Yes.

1944. And not otherwise?—And, after twenty years' approved service, on medical certificate.

1945. CHAIRMAN.—Is fifty-five years the uniform limit?—It is, by Act of Parliament.

1946. Mr. STARKIE.—Not for all ranks?—Yes, for constables and sergeants, but sixty years of age for inspectors and superintendents.

1947. CHAIRMAN.—There is no retirement under fifty-five years of age for constables. Does that apply to Glasgow and Edinburgh?—The Act applies to the whole of the Scotch police except the Orkneys and Shetlands.

1948. Mr. STARKIE.—It is a statutable provision?—It is, under the Police Scotch Act of 1890.

1949. CHAIRMAN.—Will that be altered by the Bill before Parliament?—I cannot say. The Bill proposes to alter it.

1950. What does the Bill intend to do—is it to reduce the age limit?—To do away with the age limit altogether and only have a service limit, I understand.

1951. At present the age limit prevails?—Yes.

1952. Mr. STARKIE.—There is no pension obtainable before twenty years' service?—No, except on a medical certificate, and then they must have had a certain length of service, otherwise it is a gratuity.

1953. But there is no pension under any circumstances before twenty years' service?—No, except on a medical certificate. Will I quote?

1954. CHAIRMAN.—Yes?—"The pension of a constable on retirement shall be as follows, that is to say (a) if he has completed twenty years' approved service, an annual sum equal to 20-60ths of his annual pay and (b) if he has completed twenty-one years' and less than twenty-eight approved years' service, an annual sum equal to 20-60ths of his pay, with an additional sum equal to 1-60th of his pay for every year of approved service.

1955. That is 25-60ths for twenty-five years' service. What is it for twenty-eight years' service?—"If he has completed twenty-eight years' approved service, an annual sum equal to 28-60ths of his annual pay, then an addition equal to 2-60ths of his annual pay for every year of approved service above twenty-eight years, so, however, that the pension shall not exceed two-thirds of his annual pay.

1956. Mr. STARKIE.—When does he arrive at a pension of two-thirds of his pay, which the Irish constable gets on completion of twenty-nine years' service. I understand from reading the Act that the Scotch constable does not receive two-thirds of his pay as pension until he arrives at thirty-four years' service?—That is correct.

1957. CHAIRMAN.—The long and the short of it is that the Scotch police, either county, city, or borough, retiring at twenty-five years' service, must be fifty-five years of age?—He must be, except on medical certificate.

1958. Then supposing he is fifty-five years of age, and he has completed twenty-five years' service, he would retire on only 25-60ths of his annual pay?—That is correct.

1959. That compares unfavourably with the case of an Irish constable, who can retire after twenty-five years' service, irrespective of age limit, and receive 30-60ths.

Mr. STARKIE.—The Irish constable attains his full pension on completion of twenty-nine years' service, the Scotch constable on completion of thirty-four years' service.

1960. CHAIRMAN.—Have the Scotch county, city, and borough forces any difficulty in finding candidates?—Since the war commenced, very great difficulty.

1961. A great number have gone to the war?—They were reservists and were called out. A number went with Lovat's Scouts, and other volunteer forces. Some have returned and some have not.

1962. They have considerable difficulty in getting recruits in the counties?—Very great difficulty indeed,

sir. I can give you the reasons if you wish. From the northern counties, Glasgow and the big towns, draw men from these recruiting grounds much more than heretofore. Then I mentioned the war. The police authorities in Scotland, as a rule, have now to advertise for recruits, and sometimes unsuccessfully.

1963. Mr. STARKIE.—And in advertising, do they give the scales of pay and pension and conditions of service?—Each force has conditions of service printed, and when a candidate applies the paper is put into his hands. He reads it carefully over, and if he is satisfied with the conditions of service, he signs the paper. In many of the forces 20 to 30 per cent. are very young men with very short service and practically no experience.

1964. That is a very serious matter?—Then the increase of the charges in every sphere of labour tells very much in Glasgow, and Counties of Lanark, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, and all the boroughs situated therein, because they are mining and manufacturing districts, and contain ship-building yards. They are all full of work at the present time. I ought also to say that the better pay and superannuation prospects in England not only interfere with recruiting for the police in Scotland, but draw away a good number of constables who have learned their work, and simply resign, and do not tell their chief constables where they are going to. There were a number of resignations during the past year. I give in my Report a table headed "Variation during the year 1900." It is Table 6; will I read it?

1965. Just give the number of the resignations?—Resignations 469, being an increase of 168 in that year.

1966. In what year?—That is for the year ended 31st December, 1900, and the increase is as compared with the previous year.

1967. Mr. HOLMES.—Say 450, deducting twelve compulsory resignations and nine unfit for service?—That is so, sir, but the twelve compulsory were really resignations.

1968. CHAIRMAN.—Resignations to avoid dismissal?—Yes.

1969. Mr. HOLMES.—You may say that the resignations amounted to about 10 per cent. of the entire force, roughly speaking?—Roughly speaking, yes. Seventy were superannuated—an increase of eight.

1970. CHAIRMAN.—Do your pensioners ever have any difficulty in finding employment?—So far as I know none, because public companies are only too glad to have them as day and night watchmen; they are also in demand as watchmen for public buildings in course of erection, and in warehouses. The men are trustworthy, they have served a long time, and are supposed to be truthful, honest men, and above all, an employer knows that he has got a hold over them on account of their being pensioners.

1971. That is public bodies like the City Council of Glasgow and the City Council of Edinburgh?—No, they have constables of their own for that purpose.

1972. And would not employ pensioners?—I think they would. If there was any cause for employing them they would be too glad to do so; but I am not aware that they do. Then, I think, at Christmas time, when the Post Office is very busy, they employ some, but I can only say that from hearsay.

1973. Mr. HOLMES.—Can you say, speaking generally, what wages they would get from employers?—I should say about 14s. a week.

1974. They would be quite content with that wage?—Yes, perfectly content. It is in addition to their pension.

1975. And even lower than 14s.?—Well, it depends on the work in which they are engaged.

1976. CHAIRMAN.—It depends on the work. They would like a few days off now and then?—Yes. In connection with the Lanarkshire police, I may add that they employ pensioners on special occasions. "There is a reserve of four recruits in training, and a reserve force of seventy men has been formed, composed of pensioned constables, resident in the county. They may be from any force, but they must be resident in Lanarkshire. They will when called on receive 8s. per day travelling expenses, and will be provided with partly-worn uniforms of the force." I quote that from my Annual Report, and recommend other forces to adopt it.

1977. Mr. HOLMES.—May we take it that the rates of pay in Scotland are practically framed on the Government model scales?—They are; commencing, the pay for constables of the third class is so much, that of the second class so much, &c.

May 22, 1901.

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Captain
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May 22, 1901.

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David Monro.

1978. I mean, generally speaking, may we assume that the rates in Scotland have been framed on the Government model scales?—Yes, excepting the special cases I have mentioned.

1979. Can you say upon what basis these scales were fixed by the Government?—I think they were originally fixed in England, and subsequently in Scotland under the English rules.

1980. Can you say when the present rates were fixed?—In 1892; but there was a previous one in 1885, and a previous one in 1875.

1981. Can you say how the present rates compare with those of 1882—the year of the former Royal Irish Constabulary Inquiry—I mean speaking generally?—There has been a substantial rise; I would say about 1s. per week per class, and in some instances of 2s. Some of the constables have risen more.

1982. I am comparing the rates now with the rates twenty years ago?—Quite so.

1983. You say generally there has been a rise of 1s. per week per rank?—That is my recollection.

1984. Prior to 1890 no superannuation was given in Scotland?—Except in the Borough of Greenock, which had a Superannuation Act.

1985. Was there much difficulty in obtaining recruits before pensions were paid?—It was one of the reasons put forward for giving superannuations.

1986. At what age are men usually accepted as recruits for Scotch forces? Twenty-five years is the maximum limit, but they can join before twenty-one. However, the service for pension does not begin until twenty-one years of age.

1987. Why has the maximum limit of age been fixed at twenty-five years?—I think I am responsible for that. I was examined before a Committee, and my experience in Scotland was that they were taking on too old men, and also that a younger man was more easily made a good constable than an older man.

1988. From what class are the police forces in Scotland recruited?—The labouring class principally.

1989. Do they make good policemen?—The best.

1990. And what wages have they, as a rule, been receiving?—That is difficult to answer, because it varies in counties tremendously. They get all sorts of allowances—meal, potatoes, milk.

1991. Are there many reservists in the Scotch force?—I think 122 went to the war, having been called out.

1992. A fair proportion of the force are reservists?—No; I give the number in my Report. There are 219 men who have served in the Army, 178 are still in the Army Reserve Force.

1993. Do soldiers make good policemen?—As a rule they do, and they are very much sought after.

1994. Is there any prejudice against enlisting Irishmen?—No, sir. They are much sought after in the West of Scotland, principally in Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley.

1995. Have men who have served in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and who have had a good character, been willingly received?—Most willingly, and they have attained to high appointments in England and Scotland.

1996. Is there any restriction upon marrying?—None.

1997. A man can marry at any time?—At any time.

1998. What percentage of the force is married?—I cannot tell that.

1999-2000. Would you say more than half?—No. If you look at my "Age and Service Table," No. 11, you will see there are 1,643 of ages from twenty-five to thirty-five years, which is about the period they marry. There are 1,059 men of between twenty-one and twenty-five, and these are not likely to marry.

2001. Are the men, both married and single, provided with accommodation in stations or rented houses?—In the counties, yes. They are either provided for in station-houses having cells, or in rented houses, where there are no cells.

2002. When you speak of rented houses, you mean houses where the rents are paid by the local authority?—In some instances they are, in others they are paid for by the constables, and they are allowed perhaps 1s. a week towards the rent, or if any rents exceed £5, the county pays the excess in some instances.

2003. Where the local authority rents a house, is it expected that the rent charged to the policeman, whether married or single, should repay the local authority?—Well, it practically does. There are instances where it does not.

2004. From information received from the Chief Constable of Perthshire, we find that married men live in

houses owned by the county, and pay 1s. per week, and that single men accommodated in barracks are not charged barrack rent, but have to pay 2s. a week for attendance; that is the same as if they were charged a rent?—Just the same.

2004A. In Lanarkshire the married men are provided with accommodation, whether in stations or houses owned by the county, at 2s. a week. The single men provided for in barracks pay 1s. per week, the unmarried living in lodgings get no assistance and pay 12s. for board and lodgings?—That is correct.

2005. Then "in Aberdeenshire married men, who are provided with houses either owned or hired by the county, pay £5 per annum towards rents and taxes." Now, where a man pays £5 per annum towards rent and taxes, I suppose we may assume that that does not cover the rent paid by the local authority?—Not in many instances.

2006. The excess is paid by the county?—I was about to mention that.

2007. In other words, it is expected that the man should pay 2s. a week?—Yes—that is £5 per annum.

2008. Before he gets any assistance from the county?—Yes.

2009. Single men find their own quarters and receive no allowance?—They receive in some instances lodging money.

2010. Are the wives of policemen allowed to carry on any trade or business?—Never.

2011. Why is that?—So as not to let them get mixed up with the public with whom their husbands have to deal. For instance, if they kept a shop, in all probability they would be running an account with people with whom the husband might have to deal as a constable.

2012. After a policeman has put in his day's duty, is he free to go where he pleases?—Oh, no. A county constable is practically never off duty. He has certain beats to cover. Town constables have regular on and off duty hours.

2013. Would you kindly give us the hours?—That again varies in different counties. It depends very much upon the size of the county, and so many men ride bicycles. A man practically chooses his own hours in the county. He visits certain points where he meets his sergeant, or superintendent, or inspector, or next constable. Having kept this arrangement, he is pretty free to go home and write up his reports, and to do that the Scotch police require to be very well educated, because their reports are sent to the Procurator Fiscal (the public prosecutor), and these reports may go in serious cases to Crown Counsel, who require a very carefully prepared report. Then they have got their daily reports to write up, so they must come in to do that. They also get letters and telegrams to reply to. They have really no regular hours of beat like the town or city force.

2014. Practically, you may say, they are never off duty?—They are never off duty. My idea is, that they are never off duty except when they are in their beds.

2015. Do they perform night patrols in the counties?—Yes, and especially near towns. They generally get off duty when the public-houses close, and these now close—(except in certain cities)—at 11 o'clock. The man is then practically free if everything is quiet.

2016. The men here have complained to us that in addition to their regular duties, they have to make themselves up in a number of Acts of Parliament and in regulations with regard to extra duties. I see in your Report you lay great stress on the importance of the Scotch police being well up on these duties?—They are all well up in all the Acts of Parliament—very well indeed.

2017. I believe you think it is of importance that they should be thoroughly acquainted with these Acts?—Yes. There is a "Manual" containing extracts of Acts of Parliament that the police have to deal with. It occupies a small space, and the constables can carry it along with them.

2018. I presume that the men there would not complain of being required to make up these duties?—No.

2019. CHAIRMAN.—Would they make it a ground for claiming an increase of pay that so many Acts had been passed?—They get an allowance for enforcing some Acts, such as Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Acts. Not for the Explosives Act, because we think it very proper police duty.

2020. Mr. STARKIE.—Do they get an allowance in all cases?—Not in all.

2021. Mr. HOLMES.—Are these extra allowances paid by the local authority?—Invariably.

2022. Do they amount to much?—No. From £2 10s. to, perhaps, £6 a year.

2023. Only a certain proportion of the constables would participate?—Only a few.

2024. Would the constables, as a rule, be allowed to qualify for those allowances?—They would if they were inspectors of Weights and Measures, but few are inspectors of Weights and Measures.

2025. As a rule, constables would not receive these allowances?—I do not remember any instance except in Clackmannanshire, where there is one man—a park-keeper—who gets £1 10s. per annum.

2026. What is the proportion generally of constables to sergeants in your police forces?—That again varies tremendously.

2027. In cities?—Of course, the constables require a great deal of supervision in cities, but in some counties he would be almost by himself.

2028. Would you say six to one?—Not in counties; that is rather too much. Perhaps if I gave you the number of sergeants in Table 16.

2029. In Aberdeen it is over seven to one?—There are 441 sergeants to 3,921 constables in Scotland.

2030. That is over eight to one?—Yes.

2031. Now, having regard to this proportion, may it be assumed that many constables, no matter how efficient or well-behaved they are, can never rise to the rank of sergeant?—There have been a great number of instances where the Scotch Secretary has, on my recommendation, appointed men over the prescribed age.

2032. I think you have not quite understood my question. As there are so few sergeants' posts as compared with constables, a great number of men who join the police can never expect to rise above the rank of constables?—A great number.

2033. Can you say what proportion?—No.

2034. Would you say three-fourths?—Oh, quite that.

2035. Then, no matter how efficient and well-behaved they are, they must be content to remain constables all their service?—I think that to be a fair proportion. There are fixed limits of age for promotion. The limit of age for appointment to chief constable is forty-five; the limit of age for appointment or promotion to the rank of superintendent or inspector is forty-five, and the limit for promotion to sergeant is forty. The Secretary for Scotland has made some exceptions as to age when it was strongly recommended by the Chief Constable. For example, if promotion is very slow in a force, and there is a very good man over the limit of age whom the chief constable wants to make a sergeant or an inspector, or superintendent, he applies to the Scotch Secretary for leave to promote him. The Scotch Secretary sends that application to me, and if I recommend it, he makes an exception in that instance. But he cannot alter the limit of age for constables, because that is fixed by statute.

2036. The proportion of constables to sergeants is fifteen to one in Glasgow?—Yes.

2037. The police force in Glasgow is about one-fourth of the total police force for Scotland?—The total police force for Scotland is 4,918, and the police force in Glasgow is 1,360. It is more than a fourth. That is not counting the additional constables privately paid.

2038. Having regard to the fact that a large majority of constables must be content to remain in that rank all their service, it comes to this, that the maximum pay of a constable—the maximum pay of a large majority of the police force in Scotland—we may take to be—less this 2½ per cent. deduction—about 28s. a week?—Yes.

2039. But it does not follow that all these men of long service become first-class constables?—No. I am taking the maximum pay at about £73 a year.

2040. May we assume that a married man with an average family can live decently on this salary without getting into debt?—It depends very much on the man.

2041. From your experience of living in Scotland, would you say a man in that class of life would be able to support a family decently on £73 a year?—I think so, sir. Of course there are some places in Scotland where living is very expensive. Oban, for example, and in Edinburgh, house rents are exceedingly high, and living in Edinburgh is very dear, and a man with a family of five or six children would find it pretty difficult.

2042. Mr. STARKIE.—The Police (Scotland) Act of 1890 lays down that a pension is granted for "approved service" only?—Quite so.

2043. I understand that pensionable service is subject to deductions for various reasons, such as for sickness or for neglect of duty—is that so?—Yes.

2044. If a man is sick, say for three months, is that space of time deducted from his service?—Only in some instances, viz., Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, and Kilmarnock. I do not think there is a county that stops pay for sickness.

2045. I do not mean the stopping of pay for sickness. If a man was some months sick, would that time be deducted from his service for pension?—I imagine it would.

2046. The principle is laid down in the Act, but whether the adoption of it is optional or not I do not know?—It is permissible. There are few forces in which it would be done. I never knew a case where it was carried out to the bitter end.

2047. Does the practice exist of reducing a man's pensionable service for neglect of duty?—I have never heard of one. I am not aware of the rates of pension under which men of the Scotch forces retire, this being reported direct to the Scotch Office.

2048. You say there is no deduction from a man's pay for sickness?—I do not know that.

2049. Can you say in what counties deductions from pay are made during sickness?—It is all given in the Pay Tables of my Report.

2050. It was stated before the 1882 Commission that in Glasgow on the very day a man became sick his pay ceased?—Yes. That is to say, in Glasgow half-pay is deducted when on the sick list from inspectors, sergeants, and constables. In Edinburgh one-fourth of the pay is deducted from detective officers, sergeants, and constables when on the sick list.

2051. Are you aware of any place in Scotland where the whole pay is stopped?—No.

2052. In 1882, the Chief Constable of Glasgow said that the system in Glasgow was, "No work, no pay"?—In Glasgow half-pay is deducted, and as there is a sick fund a man gets from it what practically amounts to full pay.

2053. Does he subscribe to the fund?—He does.

2054. What does he subscribe?—That I cannot tell; it used to be said that the men went on the sick list on purpose to get off work, because the pay was practically the same.

2055. Is the percentage of men injured while on duty large in the Scotch police?—In Glasgow, Dundee, Coatbridge, Greenock, Paisley, Govan, and those boroughs round Glasgow, there is a good deal of that sort of thing.

2056. Are they injuries which result in a man's retirement?—Yes.

2057. Can you give the percentage within, say, the last ten years?—It is small. I could not tell for the whole of Scotland. Sickness in towns is mostly caused by colds—

2058. I mean physical injuries, such as would wholly or partly incapacitate a man for duty?—There is a very small percentage.

2059. Would it be 10 per cent. within the last ten years?—More; there have been some men murdered. There was one killed in Glasgow about three years ago. There was a sergeant shot in Lanarkshire, close to Glasgow. There must be at least 10; about one a year. I find there were twelve.

2060. These men lost their lives?—They died at the time, or eventually, from the injury received.

2061. I understand that a constable is not entitled to an increase of pay unless he shows zeal in the discharge of his duty, and is approved of by his officers?—That is so. It is all approved service.

2062. A constable's advancement from one rate of pay to another is not automatic?—It is made by the Chief Constable. The words are "after two, five, and eight years' approved service for the higher rates."

2063. What is the average period at which a constable receives his final increment of pay?—Eight years is the fixed rate.

2064. But they do not all arrive at that?—No, owing to not being fit, perhaps not physically strong enough, and some may not come up to the mental standard required.

2065. Can you say what proportion of constables fail to reach the highest pay of their rank?—I could not answer that. I could give it for one force if I were chief constable of that force, but it would not be reliable for all Scotland.

2066. Have you got merit classes in the Scotch police?—Yes, you will find the Lanark and Ayrshire forces have merit classes.

May 22, 1901.
Captain W.
David Munro.

May 22, 1901
 Captain
 David Monro.

2067. What is the merit pay in each case?—If you will kindly look at page 145 Lanarkshire, you will find this:—"As approved for special meritorious and distinguished conduct, ten sergeants and twenty constables may receive, the former 2s., and the latter 1s. each extra per week, and may wear a merit star."

2068. That is in a force of 282 men?—282 men. But there are very few forces have a merit class. Table 16 gives the merit class.

2069. Is there any such rank as acting sergeant in the Scotch police forces?—Yes, in a good number of instances.

2070. Is that for the purpose of testing a man's capacity for command?—Not entirely. It is where the local authority want to have more supervision.

2071. Does he get increased pay?—No. It does not necessarily give him a claim to promotion.

2072. Is there any distinguishing badge for the acting sergeant?—In some places they wear three stripes, and in others wear a particular badge.

2073. Do you know the average rent which would be paid by constables, single men, living out of barracks, say in Glasgow and in counties?—Well, I would say from 10s. to 12s. a week.

2074. And married men?—I could not tell about the married men.

2075. Do you mean that a single man not accommodated in barracks would pay 10s. or 11s. a week for lodging?—I think they must pay about that.

2076. Is that for board and lodging?—I think they are boarded for that. I am not perfectly certain about this.

2077. Mr. HOLMES.—You cannot say of your own knowledge?—No, I don't think I can. It varies in almost every instance.

2078. Mr. STARKIE.—How is it that the Kinross force has no sergeant?—They don't think it necessary, there are so few men. There are only eight men. Kinross has seven men, a chief constable (who is also chief constable of Fife, and resides at Cupar), and an inspector, and one can cover the district on a bicycle two or three times a day.

2079. CHAIRMAN.—I forgot to ask you is there medical attendance for the wives and families of married men?—No.

2080. As there is in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—No, I do not think there is anything of the kind in Scotland.

2081. Are the men given any allowance for boot money or are they given boots?—It is included in the pay. It used to be a separate item, but the Exchequer Office found it made a difficult fraction—so in almost every instance boot money is now included in the pay at the rate of 7d. a week.

2082. Mr. HOLMES.—Therefore, comparing the pay of the Scotch force with that of the Irish force, you should deduct 6d. a week for boot money?—Yes, 7d. per week.

2083. CHAIRMAN.—Are any pensions granted to the wives and children of men dying in the force on pensionable service?—No, except in a case of death from injury on duty.

2084. A man dying after twenty years' service, or a man of fifty-five dying in the ordinary course of nature, just as he was about to retire on pension, would his widow and children receive anything?—No, unless he died from an injury on duty. If he died the day after he was pensioned, or within twelve months, she would.

2085. What would she receive?—A gratuity.

2086. But not a pension?—No.

2087. And no allowance for the children?—I do not know.

2088. Are members of the Scotch police forces allowed to advertise in the public Press for exchanges to other forces or other places?—Certainly not.

2089. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you consider that the present rates of pay are sufficient to attract and retain efficient men in the force?—Evidently not, because they have been increasing the pay in almost every force in Scotland lately, and advertising for suitable men.

2090. Do you consider that the rates now fixed are sufficient?—They should be: I mean the new rates.

2091. Notwithstanding the higher rates that obtain in England?—Well, I am afraid that fact will always remain an attraction to the Scotch police as long as the pay is higher in England than in Scotland.

2092. Then the rates of pay in England practically govern the rates of pay in Scotland?—It is one of the factors.

2093. And the rates paid in Glasgow govern the rates paid in the counties?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—We are extremely indebted to you for giving us so much valuable information.

Captain EDWARD M. SHOWERS, Chief Constable of Essex, examined.

Captain
 Edward M
 Showers.

2094. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chief Constable of Essex?—Yes.

2095. May I ask you how long you have held that position?—I have eighteen years' police service, the last thirteen of which I have been Chief Constable of Essex.

2096. What force were you in before that?—I was in two. I was Chief Constable of the City of Exeter, and I was Superintendent of the Devon County Constabulary.

2097. Essex is a rural county with a large metropolitan resident population?—We join the metropolitan area at Chadwell Heath; in fact, we have all the East End people to contend with, and we are sea-girt on the other side.

2098. And the working classes of the East End of London are spreading out into Essex?—Yes, very much so, and all the excursionists of the East End go to Grays, Southend, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton, and Harwich.

2099. Mr. HOLMES.—Then it is tending to become a metropolitan county?—Only in parts.

2100. It is tending to become one wholly on account of the way in which London is extending?—Very much so.

2101. CHAIRMAN.—That is the part adjacent to the metropolis?—Yes.

2102. Over an area of ten or fifteen miles?—Yes.

2103. How many men have you got in the force?—I have altogether 395 men; that is including one inspector and two constables, who are under my jurisdiction, but we lend them to the sea fishery.

2104. How many are there of each rank?—One chief constable, fourteen superintendents, which includes a deputy chief constable and chief clerk, thirteen inspectors, fifty-one sergeants, and 316 constables.

2105. Have you acting sergeants or not?—There are acting sergeants, but the position does not carry pay.

2106. Would you be kind enough to give us the rates of pay. Perhaps you would take superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables?—I have it all printed. I shall begin with the superintendents. On appointment they receive £135, rising to £200. I ought to have put in my deputy chief constable before that.

2107. How much does he get?—He has now nineteen years' service. He begins at £220, and he has now got £250.

2108. Inspectors?—The inspectors on appointment get £100, and after six years' service they get £115.

2109. That is the maximum?—Yes, that is the maximum. A superintendent has to serve fifteen years before he rises to £200.

2110. And sergeants?—Sergeants on appointment get 30s. 4d. a week, rising to 33s. 10d.

2111. And constables?—A constable on appointment, who is what is called third-class constable, receives 22s. 2d. a week, and after eight years' service he rises to 29s. 2d.

2112. Now take the single constables, do they live in a section-house or not?—Some do.

2113. Is there a deduction from their pay for rent?—Yes, they pay 1s. per week.

2114. What do the married men pay?—The married constables pay 2s. a week if accommodated in barracks.

2115. And if not accommodated in barracks, do they get any rent allowance?—They are allowed rent aid.

2116. How much rent aid?—Sergeants and constables are given rent aid when their rents exceed 3s. 1d. a week. I am allowed to give them rent aid up to 2s. 6d. a week. Beyond that I have to go for the rest to my Standing Joint Committee, which is my local authority.

2117. What would be the average rent assistance?—It would vary very much.

2118. In the urban districts?—In the populous places the rents run very high; indeed in a town they go as high as 8s., whereas in rural districts it is from 1s. to

2s. a week?—Whatever rent is in excess of 3s. 1d. a week is paid by the county. The amounts paid by sergeants and constables work out to about 2s. 10d. per week.

2119. Is there any deduction from pay for superannuation?—Yes, 2½ per cent.

2120. Is there any deduction from pay while sick?—No, unless I find a man is malingering in any way.

2121. Do the men get medical attendance for their wives and families?—No; they have to pay out of their own pockets. They generally belong to benefit societies.

2122. To which they have to pay a contribution?—Yes.

2123. Mr. HOLMES.—Are the men themselves provided with medical attendance?—No, unless they are injured in the execution of their duty. In such a case I bring the matter before the Standing Joint Committee, and the Committee pays the bill.

2124. CHAIRMAN.—If a man gets sick from bronchitis, for instance, he has to pay his own doctor?—Yes, that is so.

2125. Mr. HOLMES.—That would bear hardly on the man?—It would be very difficult to arrange it otherwise.

2126. CHAIRMAN.—Now as to boot money. Is boot money included in the pay?—No, there is an allowance for boots.

2127. How much?—In addition to the pay he receives an allowance of 2s. 2d. a month for boots.

2128. Is that pensionable or not?—No. It is an allowance; and he gets 1s. a month for lamp oil for his lantern.

2129. Is the rent allowance pensionable?—No.

2130. No allowances are pensionable?—None.

2131. Would you kindly tell us about the pension you are allowed under the English Police Superannuation Act?—Yes.

2132. At what age do you take your recruits?—We take them at nineteen sometimes. As a rule I do not take them much under twenty or twenty-one years.

2133. Does all service count towards pension?—Yes.

2134. When can they claim a pension with a medical certificate?—They cannot claim a pension until they have completed fifteen years' service.

2135. Without a medical certificate?—No; with a medical certificate. They can get 15-50ths on completion of fifteen years' service.

2136. At what age can they claim a pension without a medical certificate?—Fifty years of age, provided they have completed twenty-five years' service.

2137. Is there any age limit?—Yes, fifty years.

2138. They cannot claim a pension after twenty-five years' service unless they are fifty years of age?—They can not.

2139. And if under fifty they cannot claim a pension without a medical certificate?—Not without a medical certificate.

2140. What is the pension then?—He gets 31-50ths.

2141. Is that at twenty-five years' service and fifty years of age?—When he has completed twenty-five, and is fifty years of age, he can claim 31-50ths.

2142. Mr. STARKIE.—Must he not complete twenty-six years' service to get two-thirds?—When he has completed twenty-six and enters on twenty-seven he then gets two-thirds.

2143. I understand that to retire on two-thirds of pay the man must have completed twenty-six years' service. He must, in fact, be in his twenty-seventh year's service before he can retire on two-thirds?—Yes, in his twenty-seventh year.

2144. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any pension for the widows and children of the men dying in the course of nature and not from injuries received on duty?—No.

2145. As regards the promotion of a sergeant to the position of inspector, is there any age limit?—No.

2146. They would be promoted entirely in accordance with your recommendation to the Joint Committee?—No. I do not recommend; I make the promotion myself.

2147. You act on your own judgment?—There is a test examination.

2148. Are the constables well-educated men?—The greater part of them.

2149. All of them can write a report?—Yes. I do not take them if they are illiterate. They are generally under a drill instructor for two or three months learning their work and writing reports. Some, of course, write better than others.

2150. And the sergeants have to pass an examination?—Yes.

2151. There is an examination for every grade?—For every grade.

2152. You have to carry out special duties under certain Acts of Parliament?—Yes.

2153. In connection with Contagious Diseases, Explosives, Swine Fever?—Yes; but I have nothing to do with the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act in my county. The Clerk of the Peace is the officer for that purpose.

2154. The police have to execute its provisions?—Yes.

2155. Do they get any extra allowance for that?—Yes, at the rate of 1s. 3d. for every three hours employed.

2156. What is the average turn of duty of your patrolling constables?—Seven hours at night and three in the day.

2157. Does that make ten hours in the twenty-four?—Yes, the division of the time is discretionary. They have to show in their journals they were out.

2158. You have both urban and rural areas, and your urban area is largely metropolitan. Now, as to night duty in the urban districts. Take Walthamstow, for instance?—That is metropolitan.

2159. We will take Romford. How many hours' duty a day have the police there?—They have eight hours every night and, of course, if necessary they are put on for longer.

2160. Mr. HOLMES.—They are not always on for night duty?—They have five different periods of duty, coming on at one hour and going off at another.

2161. CHAIRMAN.—Would you give us the period of duty at Romford?—Night duty would come on from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

2162. Perhaps it would be better if we were to begin with the early morning. When does day duty begin?—At 6 a.m.

2163. To what time?—They go on from about 6 to 10 a.m., and then they come off. I am speaking a good deal from memory.

2164. Now the second relief?—Then another man goes on till 2.

2165. The third relief is from 2 to 6?—2 to 6.

2166. He has done eight hours in the day duty?—Yes.

2167. Then the fourth relief is from 6 to 10 p.m.?—Yes.

2168. And the night duty commences at 10 and goes on till when?—6 o'clock in the morning.

2169. All the men parade at the station?—They come to the station. They are inspected before they go on duty.

2170. If a man has taken a charge during the night and has to attend the Police Court and carry the case through, has he any relief from duty for that?—Yes, when engaged for any length of time. They do not have a Bench day at Romford every day.

2171. What is the population of Romford?—About 14,000.

2172. Mr. HOLMES.—What is the population of Essex?—About 816,000.

2173. I suppose it is largely increased in the metropolitan portion?—Yes.

2174. CHAIRMAN.—The population of Romford is about 20,000; what is the population of Essex?—It has immensely increased, except in the rural districts, where the population has gone back.

2175. Mr. STARKIE.—The rural population is going into the towns?—Yes.

2176. CHAIRMAN.—However, we may take it that the men, sergeants and constables, do on the average eight hours' work a day at least?—Of course, in the season I think they do nearly twelve hours a day at the watering-places.

2177. After a man's turn of duty, he is still at your service if you want him?—Yes. If there is any call he would have to turn out. It is the same way in the rural districts. If anything occurs they call him up and he must go. They are very often called out after they go to bed.

2178. Can he leave his house without giving notice?—No. He has always to leave notice with his wife, or in the case of a single man, he tells the people of the house where he is staying, where he can be found.

2179. Must he reside within a certain distance from the station-house?—No, we have to get houses where we can. We always get a house in the most advantageous spot, and as near the station as we can get them.

2180. Mr. HOLMES.—In some cases has he to pay for locomotion when going to his beat?—No, he is not so far off as that.

May 22, 1901.

Captain
Edward M.
Showers.

May 22, 1901.

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2181. CHAIRMAN.—You have nothing to do with how he gets to his station?—No.

2182. All you have to do is to see that he is there?—Quite so.

2183. I suppose in many cases he would come in by "bus" or train?—No. When travelling from out-stations by rail or hired cart to attend for pay or drill, the actual expenses incurred by the men is allowed by the county.

2184. Have you many assaults on the police?—Yes, a great many, especially at Grays.

2185. You have no figures as to the number of policemen assaulted at Romford last year?—No, but I might be able to get them if necessary.

2186. You have a good many?—Yes; it seems to become a sort of epidemic once it commences.

2187. Your police are not armed, except with a truncheon?—No, except with a revolver in certain cases. The men practice shooting with a revolver under an instructor, and once a year we have a practice, which is published in the papers, and has a very good effect.

2188. You must have instituted that yourself?—No, I think it was Admiral M'Hardy who instituted it.

2189. Do the constables on night duty have a revolver?—Yes, under certain circumstances.

2190. But not in Rofford town?—No. We have had cases where a constable has been threatened in outlying places, and I find it a very good thing to allow a constable to carry a revolver with him, as it generally frightens people into their houses after 10 o'clock. We had one man shot by a burglar at Romford. He was killed.

2191. Mr. STARKIE.—Do many men retire incapacitated by injuries received while on duty?—Some.

2192. On an average, how many in the year?—I could not say there is any annual average.

2193. Mr. HOLMES.—How many stations are there in the county?—Twenty-two.

2194. Is there a sergeant in charge of each station?—No, not always. In some cases there is an inspector and a constable; in other places a superintendent.

2195. Do you find any difficulty in getting recruits?—None whatever.

2196. Notwithstanding the proximity to the Metropolis, the relatively low rates of pay in Essex are sufficient to get good men?—I think our pay is very good, allow me to say.

2197. As compared with Lancashire and Yorkshire, and having regard to your proximity to London?—Quite so.

2198. Notwithstanding that you are able to get recruits?—I have any amount of them.

2199. The proportion of constables to sergeants is about six to one. I suppose that means that a large number of constables cannot expect to rise beyond that rank?—No, they cannot. Promotion is very slack.

2200. A large proportion of constables must, therefore, make up their minds to remain constables all their service, no matter how efficient or well-behaved they are?—I think a man is bound to get on if very efficient.

2201. But a large proportion—about three-fourths of the constables are likely to remain constables?—A large proportion, at any rate.

2202. It comes to this, that a man who cannot rise must be content with a salary of 29s. 2d. a week, less deductions?—Yes.

2203. And if he has to pay rent, living in the country, he must deduct at least 3s. 2d.?—3s. 1d.

2204. So that with the 2½ per cent. deduction for pension and the rent he has to pay, there would be a total reduction of his income of about 4s. a week?—Yes.

2205. The rent which he pays out of his own pocket varies, but on the average it works out at 2s. 10d. per week. That would be the rent deduction?—Yes. Between 3s. and 4s. would be deducted from his pay.

2206. Would you tell us what are the duties and responsibilities of a sergeant?—He has to supervise the constables on beat, attend the conference points in his beat, and see that the men are there, and report if they are not.

2207. He would, on an average, have about six men under his charge?—About that.

2208. I suppose in the rural parts he would have more?—He would have more and he would have a greater distance to cover.

2209. Mr. STARKIE.—Has a sergeant got a regularly defined district?—Yes. He has a regularly defined district—his section, if I may so call it.

2210. Mr. HOLMES.—In the station I suppose there is always either a sergeant or a constable in residence?—Yes.

2211. When he is in residence he has to pay rent?—Yes. A single man pays 1s. and a married man 2s. per week.

2212. What accommodation does the single man get for that 1s., both as regards furniture and everything else?—That varies. In some station-houses they have only a bedroom. In others a bedroom, a common room, or mess-room, and a sitting-room.

2213. Are the rooms furnished at the expense of the county?—Yes.

2214. And the bedding, blankets, and sheets are supplied?—Yes.

2215. They have to find their own fuel and light?—Yes.

2216. They are practically furnished bedrooms?—Yes.

2217. CHAIRMAN.—They do not get separate bedrooms?—Not always. In some cases we have cubicles; in others two men in a room.

2218. Mr. HOLMES.—Would you tell us what proportion of the force are accommodated in station-houses?—There are eight inspectors, five sergeants, and forty-six constables residing in police buildings. I am not counting the superintendents in this. All the superintendents reside in station-houses. They all have apartments in the station-houses. The cost of removals, I might mention, is defrayed by the county when it means going from one portion of the county to another.

2219. Mr. STARKIE.—That is when the transfer is for the benefit of the public service?—Yes.

2220. Not when it is at his own request?—Yes, but if it is for misconduct he has to pay it himself.

2221. What are the duties of the inspectors?—Some of them have station-houses and police-courts, and have to supervise their sub-division for night and day duty.

2222. They have to travel through their divisions?—Yes.

2223. Do they receive travelling expenses?—Yes; two inspectors are supplied with horses, and they are allowed £50 for their keep—cart, harness, and stabling being provided by the county.

2224. In the rural parts, what would be the area of an inspector's division?—I am afraid I cannot give you that. Some of the rural districts are very large, and there is a great deal of travelling over them.

2225. CHAIRMAN.—The number of superintendents in Essex seems large?—That includes the deputy chief constable and the chief clerk.

2226. The superintendent with you would correspond to the district inspector in this country, and even in a large county there would not be fourteen.

Mr. STARKIE.—In a large county, such as Cork, there would be. In the County of Cork, East Riding, there are eleven district inspectors. In the West Riding there are nine. That is twenty in all.

2227. Mr. HOLMES.—Take Limerick. In Limerick the police force number 358, exclusive of Limerick City, while in Essex there are 384, and the number of district inspectors in Limerick is seven; head constables eight. The head constables would correspond to your inspectors. What strikes me is that you seem to be over-officered at the top—fourteen superintendents and twelve inspectors seems very large as contrasted with what obtains in this country?—Each division (thirteen in number) is in charge of a superintendent. The deputy chief constable is the headquarters, or Chelmsford Division.

2228. I suppose it is owing to its proximity to the city that you have to have so many?—Yes.

2229. The greater number of the superintendents and inspectors are in the metropolitan portion?—Yes.

2230. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you give merit pay in your force?—No, indeed; we used to.

2231. Why was it done away with?—My predecessor abolished it.

2232. Is there any limit of age for promotion?—No, it is left to my judgment.

2233. Are the examinations of a qualifying or competitive character?—Qualifying only.

2234. How is the advancement of constables from one increment of pay to another regulated?—According to time of service. For instance, on appointment they

come in as third-class, after six months they become second-class, and in eighteen months after that they become first-class constables.

2235. Is that an automatic advance?—Yes.

2236. It does not depend on the man's character or zeal in the discharge of his duty?—In the first three classes it does. After two years' service in first class, with good conduct and efficiency, he rises in pay, and after five years' service he rises again; after eight years' service he rises again.

2237. Have you got the rank of acting sergeant in the Essex force?—I have a certain number.

2238. Do they receive additional pay?—No.

2239. Do they wear a badge of rank?—They carry stripes.

2240. Are they liable to revert to the rank of constable if they do not give satisfaction?—Yes.

2241. It is merely a preparatory stage?—That is all.

2242. Do many of your men retire after twenty-five years' service?—Several have, but constables wait usually until they have completed their twenty-six years' service.

2243. They nearly all wait for the pension of two-thirds?—Yes.

2244. I suppose the additional time is so short they wait for it?—Yes.

2245. Are the men accommodated in barracks mostly married or single men?—Most of the sergeants are married and some of the constables.

2246. You say you take recruits as young as nineteen years of age?—Well, I use my own judgment.

2247. Do they count service for pension from the time they join?—Yes.

2248. Is there not a provision in the English Pension Act that service before the age of twenty-one years is not to count?—Yes, unless the regulations of the force otherwise prescribe.

2249. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you know the proportion of married men in your force?—No. I could give it to you if you would let me see my notes.

2250. Do you think they are a majority of the force?—Yes, decidedly.

2251. I suppose all the men contribute to a benefit society for medical aid?—The greater part, I fancy, do. I cannot say for certain.

2252. CHAIRMAN.—You do not make inquiry?—No.

2253. Mr. HOLMES.—If no medical attendance is provided, what deduction are the men subject to in order to provide it for themselves?—It is purely optional on their part.

2254. What would it come to—6d. a week?—I have no idea. I could find out for you.

2055. Do you find that the married men with families are able to live on their pay as constables?—Now that their pay has been raised, and after they have what we call rent aid, I certainly think they ought to do very well. Besides that they get money for extra duty and special service duty.

2256. What is the amount and what are the allowances so made?—We have what we call a seaside scale.

2257. This is very important, as we do not know half the story if we do not know all their sources of income?—Quite so. There is a seaside scale, special duty, where men are employed at the seaside and other places during the day and return at night. If absent six hours they are entitled to 1s., and for every additional three hours, 6d.

2258. That is in the nature of subsistence allowance?—Yes. Then there is what we call special service duty, such as escorting prisoners, making inquiries re reports, and performing similar duty, which keeps them away from home more than six hours.

2259. CHAIRMAN.—Six consecutive hours?—Yes, they must be consecutive.

2260. Mr. HOLMES.—These are subsistence allowances in point of fact?—Yes.

2261. CHAIRMAN.—You cannot take them as an addition to pay?—No. Then there is extra service allowance. The extra service is where men are employed at the request of private persons for "fêtes," races, and so forth. The officers have portion of the allowance.

2262. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you certain about the night allowance of 2s.?—Yes.

2263. What is the night?—If they could not get home for the night.

2264. Have you any special fixed hours?—No.

2265. Supposing a man leaves at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and does not come back until 4 the next morning?—That would be counted night.

2266. Supposing he had to get a bed, would he be allowed for it?—No; he is only allowed the night allowance of 2s.

2267. At seaside places it is very difficult to get a bed?—Very expensive.

2268. CHAIRMAN.—You are adjacent to the City of London police and your rules are not the same, and your men understand they cannot expect the same pay?—Quite so.

2269. There is no feeling of dissatisfaction?—No.

2270. You are aware there is great difficulty in obtaining lodging at all within the area of the city?—Yes.

2271. Have you any city constables living in Essex?—No. I don't think they would be allowed to live so far off as that.

2272. The city of London is looked upon as an entirely special force?—Yes. In fact I have many city men applying to join my force. I have several of them.

2273. At a lower rate of pay than their own?—Yes.

2274. They go from the city to you, although the rate of pay is more in the city than it is with you?—Yes.

2275. They go to you for the cheaper living?—I don't know that it is that. I think they prefer country life. That is the reason they come.

2276. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you suppose they really lose in actual income when they go to you?—I could not say that. The general reason is that walking on the flags tires the feet, and they cannot stand it.

2277. CHAIRMAN.—The nominal rate of pay does not act as a sufficient attraction. You are not troubled with any applications for transfer to the City of London?—No, very few.

2278. Do any men come to you from the metropolitan police force?—Yes, I never take them unless they resign. If they resign to come to me, well and good.

2279. You are aware that the maximum pay of a City of London constable is £2 a week. Does no temptation arise on that score?—No. None whatever. We have no trouble whatever. My men do not want to leave me. I think in the time I have been living there I have had four men who thought they would better themselves by going to the city police.

2280. Mr. HOLMES.—More men go to you than leave you?—Yes.

2281. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you many resignations for reasons other than for the purpose of going to the City of London?—Very few.

2282. You have a contented force?—Yes, that is what makes promotion very stagnant. I do not wish to lose the men unless they are not worth having.

2283. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any transfers to other parts of England?—No.

2284. In fact, if a man wanted to go to Devonshire he would have to resign?—He would have to resign.

2285. He could not advertise in a paper for an exchange?—No. If he has had three years' service and wants to join another force, he has to get permission from the chief constable of the force he is going to join, and he must have my permission to join the other force.

2286. There is no such thing as what the clergy call exchange of livings?—No. When I came from Devonshire, two or three of my old force came to me.

2287. Mr. HOLMES.—Did a case ever arise with you where a man who had served long enough to get a pension, but who had not attained the age limit of fifty, was anxious to retire, and tried to make out that he was physically unfit—do you find any difficulty in dealing with cases of that kind?—No. We have a police surgeon at headquarters who has to pass all recruits and all men incapacitated from serving before they can claim a pension. He is a very shrewd, clever man.

2288. Mr. STARKIE.—If a man joined at twenty-five, he would have twenty-five years' service when he reached the age limit?—But he would still have to serve his twenty-six years to entitle him to two-thirds of his pay. He could not leave us until after he was fifty-one.

2289. He could retire on 31-50ths at the expiration of twenty-five years' service?—Yes.

2290. And then he would be in his fiftieth year?—Yes; he would have to complete that.

2291. If he joined before twenty-five years of age he could not take advantage of the privilege of voluntary retirement on completion of twenty-five years' service; if he joined at twenty-one he should serve for twenty-nine years before he could retire without a medical certificate?—Yes, he must have attained the age of fifty years.

May 22, 1901.

Captain
Edward M.
Showers.

May 22, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M'Clelland.

Sergeant JAMES M'CLELLAND, examined.

2292. CHAIRMAN.—What is your name?—James M'Clelland.

2293. Where do you come from?—From Galway.

2294. From the town?—The town, sir.

2295. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-four years and nine months.

2296. Are you a married man?—Married.

2297. Have you any children?—Yes, eight.

2298. Your age is?—Forty-four.

2299. Whom do you represent here?—I, with another sergeant, represent the sergeants of Connaught.

2300. Your pay now is the maximum?—Yes, £80 12s.

2301. When were you promoted sergeant?—On the 1st September, 1895—five years and eleven months ago.

2302. Do you receive accommodation in barracks?—No.

2303. What do you pay for rent outside?—£1 2s. 6d. a month.

2304. How much is that a week?—Something more than 5s.

2305. How much allowance do you receive towards that?—I receive 4s. 4d. a month.

2306. Therefore your net rent is 18s. odd?—It is.

2307. There is no deduction from your pay in respect of your superannuation?—No, but there is a reduction for the Constabulary Force Fund.

2308. That only applies to very few men now. There are no further deductions?—Except the Queen's Jubilee Fund, which I am subscribing to.

2309. That is voluntary. What is it you represent on behalf of the sergeants of Connaught?—I want to get more pay for them.

2310. How much do they get now?—Sergeants commence with £75 8s., and after four years in that rank they get £80 12s.

2311. What is it you want to represent in regard to that?—We want to get pay equal to the best English force.

2312. What is that?—The City of London police force.

2313. Give us some grounds on which you base your analogy to the City of London force?—We believe that our duties are equally as onerous as those of the City of London force. There are no grounds for comparison, but we believe we have as much duties to perform, and the conditions under which that duty is discharged are different in Ireland.

2314. Have you any personal knowledge of London?—I have no personal knowledge of London. I never was able to afford the luxury of a trip to London. I was never in any city but Belfast.

2315. On what grounds do you represent the sergeants as entitled to more pay?—As well as we can compare them with those of the City of London police force, their duties appear to be physical in their nature rather than mental. Ours are a combination of both, and the conditions under which we discharge our duties are more unpleasant than those of the London police force, who are more or less supported by the populace. Our mental faculties are always required to be more or less on the alert in Ireland. Different organisations are springing up from time to time that the Government wish to be informed about, and it won't do for us to be making inquiries only when returns are asked for. It requires continuous alertness.

2316. There is very little ordinary crime in Ireland?—Very little.

2317. You are stationed in Galway town?—At present I am. For the last four years I have had experience of other stations. I have been in charge of a station before I went there.

2318. How many people are there in Galway town?—13,000, according to the last Census.

2319. Is there much crime in Galway?—No, not much; chiefly larcenies.

2320. No crime against the police?—Not much.

2321. No police shot at?—Not in Galway.

2322. No police seriously assaulted?—No. The community of Galway must be taken to be a quiet community; but I do not represent Galway specially.

2323. No police shot at in Connaught?—Not of late years. I have had charge of country stations where I had to go out with my men at night and lie in ambush for hours outside the house of a man who was obnoxious to these organisations. That man was living four miles from my station, and I was told by my district inspector I would be accountable for his life and safety, and I had to protect him through the darkest hours of a winter's night. I would be directed to ambush; during that ambush I would be afraid to strike a match perhaps

for about four hours. These duties are not analogous to those of the City of London force, and I want to show you that they are not analogous, but they are quite as severe.

2324. How many hours' duty do you do?—We are supposed, according to the Code, to be always on duty.

2325. What time in the morning do you get up?—We parade at 9 o'clock.

2326. That would apply to the sergeants as a rule?—And to the constables.

2327. Let us stick to the sergeants. We are talking about the sergeants; you do not represent the constables?—No, I do not specially.

2328. You parade at 9 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

2329. What do you do then?—I have office work to do then. I am in charge of the execution of all the warrants that issue from the courts, and I have to keep a record of these.

2330. Your duties are clerical?—For portion of the day.

2331. For how long?—About an hour or an hour and a-half.

2332. After 10.30 what do you do?—I would then be knocking about the barrack, and I might go home until 2 o'clock.

2333. From 10.30 to 2 you would be your own master?—Even if I was I should be bound to be once at the barracks every two hours.

2334. At 2, what would you do?—At 2 I go out and take charge of the beat duty men, from that until 6 p.m.

2335. After 6 what do you do?—I might go on from 12 o'clock at night till 3 in the morning.

2336. That would not occur every night—when would it occur?—It might occur once in a week.

2337. At what time do you go to bed as a rule?—If I was not on duty or on patrol I should go to bed at 10 o'clock, after roll-call.

2338. Your physical exercise would be from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.?—I might be engaged executing warrants and hunting up larcenies.

2339. What is your representation as to pay?—We ask that it should be on the same scale as the London police. I say my pay should be increased by £55 per annum.

2340. That is very large, is it not? That would be 68 per cent. Is that really what you ask?—Yes.

2341. Mr. HOLMES.—Tell us how you arrive at that £55 a year?—That is the scale of the London city police force, the best paid police force.

2342. What rank are you comparing yourself with?—With a sergeant.

2343. Would you tell us what a sergeant gets in the City of London?—£135 a year after six years' service.

2344. CHAIRMAN.—Tell us the grounds on which you ask that salary?—The grounds are that there is no difference in the cost of living, as far as we can ascertain, in Ireland and England at the present time. I am a sergeant, and in addition to being a teetotaler, I am a non-smoker, and what is more than that, I am practically a vegetarian, and I cannot save a shilling.

2345. Are vegetables so expensive in Galway?—Well, my entire family are vegetarians, and they are all teetotalers, and they don't smoke; there is no expense for beef or bacon or any of these commodities, and still I cannot save a shilling.

2346. You pay for rent 18s. 2d. a month?—Yes.

2347. Do you think that rent would compare with what you would have to pay in the City of London?—I don't know anything about the rents in London. I understand that a policeman in London is allowed to make use of his own house otherwise than for the accommodation of his family. It would not be against the rules to keep a lodger. He is allowed to keep a lodger, but we cannot do it.

2348. Then your wife, with the permission of the Inspector-General, might be a dressmaker, provided she did not put up a sign-board. She could supplement her income in that way?—She could, if she had time, but she hasn't.

2349. Tell us why you think there should be this increase of pay. Is it only on the ground that you want to have the same pay as the City of London police, or has there been any increase in Ireland of the expense of living?—The standard of living has substantially increased for all classes in Ireland.

2350. Has it materially increased in Galway?—I will give you an instance in Galway. Take the paupers in the Galway Union. I was lately in the Galway Union making inquiries, and I found that the average cost of

maintenance of a pauper is 3s. 6d. a week in Galway Union at the present time. They are after putting up a certain cooking apparatus—steam cookers—with a view of adopting an improved system of dietary. This has not come into operation yet, but when it does come into operation it is calculated that it will involve a cost of 4s. a week for a pauper in Galway Union.

2346. Of course paupers are being better fed now than they used to be?—Yes, and the food will be cooked for them in a stylish way, and at an initial cost of £560 to the Union. There is an account I have made out of the expenses for the month of March. The cost of the paupers does not include house rent or fuel.

2347. Tell us what your own expenses are; never mind the paupers?—I took my own expenses at the same rate, and I have calculated that for March the actual amount paid for food in my own house was 2s. 4d. per head weekly. It would be more if I could afford it.

2348. Mr. HOLMES.—You are a vegetarian?—I am, and that makes the argument all the stronger.

2349. CHAIRMAN.—That is 24s. a week for food?—Yes. That does not include clothing, education, or anything else.

2350. What do you put down for education?—The education would not be very much at present, because the eldest boy is only twelve years of age, and he goes to a model school. I am only about two years a vegetarian, but I am ten years a teetotaler.

2351. That is 28s. 4d. a week for your rent and food?—Yes.

2352. What other expenses?—Then there would be the clothing of my wife and family. These are things that cannot be accurately calculated, and I would not like to make a statement. My wife is always engaged in doing some repairing, and it would not be easy to include it. So I have not put down anything for the cost of clothing.

2353. Then you get medical attendance free for your wife and your eight children?—Yes.

2354. No deduction from your pay for superannuation?—No.

2355. In one year from this you can retire on your pension?—I can. I have not my mind made up, and I don't know what I will do. If the result of this Commission holds out any inducement I may hold on. The fact of it is, there is no inducement for a man to go out. If I was in a country station there would be some inducement for me to go.

2356. In one year you can retire on 30-50ths of your pay?—Yes.

2357. That is at £48 a year?—Yes. It would be the present year—next August—but with no prospects of employment.

2358. Why not? You seem a very strong man, and in good health?—Yes, but I can show you a copy of a resolution passed by the Galway public bodies.

2359. What is your native county?—Tipperary. I have been always in service in the North of Ireland.

2360. You can retire in two months' time on £48 a year pension?—Yes, and support a family of ten.

2361. Mr. HOLMES.—But you need not retire?—Oh, yes, I need not; but there is very little encouragement to remain on.

2362. Are you thinking of retiring?—I have not entertained the idea at all yet.

2363. Why do so many police retire at twenty-five years' service?—A great many live in country stations; they have families, and in those country stations very little facilities are given to educate their families or bring up their children, or give them trades or employment. They go into the town to get them educated, and if they are adults to get them trades or employment. We don't complain of the discipline. We look upon that as duty, but at the same time it is very severe as regards mixing with civilians. I cannot put a boy into employment and be stationed there myself.

2364. Why not?—Because I could not. The regulations would not allow me. Supposing I put him into a grocery business with a beer licence attached to it, it would be most objectionable.

2365. You would not like to put a boy into a public-house?—No, I would not.

2366. What is the article of the Code against it?—I cannot exactly give the number of the Code.

2367. Mr. STARKIE.—In the City of Belfast the sons of men serving in the Force are employed in business houses. If it is forbidden you ought to know by what section of the Code?—I suppose it is something the same as that prohibiting wives from working at trades.

2368. CHAIRMAN.—That is not forbidden either. According to the Barrack Regulations, the wives of

members of the Force can follow certain trades with the permission of the Inspector-General?—I was stationed in Tuam in 1894, and a policeman's son was working in a solicitor's office, and it was made the subject of an official complaint, and the county inspector was sent to inquire into the matter.

2369. Mr. STARKIE.—Was the man removed?—No, it was an anonymous communication, I believe, and the county inspector did not give the person the satisfaction, he being an anonymous correspondent.

Mr. STARKIE.—Then it cannot have been against the regulations.

2370. CHAIRMAN.—You do not say the cost of living has increased in the last twenty years?—I say the standard of living has risen. People want more.

2371. We grant that, but you don't say the cost has increased?—It follows that the cost must increase when the standard has increased. They don't subsist on the same class of dietary now, and a man is expected to keep up a certain social status in the police. You must live up to your own class—that would be the artisan class for a policeman. Their position has considerably improved.

2372. With that exception you do not say that the actual cost of food has increased in Galway?—I know myself that of the sergeants in the town of Galway, eight out of eleven are practically teetotalers, and they are not able to save anything. I have accounts here from other sergeants showing they are living over their means.

2373. Do you get any extra pay for Weights and Measures?—No.

2374. You never passed an examination in Weights and Measures?—No.

2375. Do you get any extra allowances for anything?—No; except I am on duty more than eight hours, and then I get 1s.

2376. And if you are on duty for twelve hours?—1s. 6d.

2377. And then if you pass the night out you get an allowance?—I get an allowance of 3s. 6d. There is another thing I would like to mention. There is a class of people who live from hand to mouth and save nothing. A man likes to put by something, and we can save nothing.

2378. But you have your pension?—The pension is very small.

2379. You don't call £48 a year very small?—It is, sir. If the pay is small the pension must be very small to live on. You see, a policeman in a country station cannot make the most of his pay. I was in charge of a country station, and I was obliged to deal with two local huxters, or they would not supply me with milk if I did not. I was obliged to divide my patronage amongst them.

2380. There is no ill-feeling between the populace and the police?—There is no ill-feeling as far as the men are concerned, but they object to give us employment. They say we have served the British Government well, and we have no claim on the people, and if we want to get employment we should get it from the Government.

2381. Why did they leave then?—Simply for the sake of their families, and there is no inducement for them to remain on.

2382. Mr. HOLMES.—What would your pension be if you retired now?—£48 7s. 2d. if I retired next August.

2383. And your pay is £80 12s.?—Yes.

2384. How can you benefit your family by sacrificing £32 odd a year?—If you ask me personally I don't see how I can.

2385. Do you think anybody else can?—They run the chance of doing something for their families.

2386. Do you suppose any sane man would run the chance unless he had an appointment in hand or a promise of one?—Well, they do it, and I believe they are mostly sane.

2387. Have not they promises of appointments?—They have not to my knowledge. I have known men to leave on pressure, owing to the fact that they were so much in debt that they were an annoyance to their superiors; and the only condition on which they were allowed to serve was that when the proper time was completed they would retire.

2388. Mr. STARKIE.—Were they married men or single?—Not all of them were married. I knew a single man—a steady man—to be dismissed recently in Galway in consequence of debt. Some of them had mothers at home to whom they were sending their pay.

May 22, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M. Clelland.

May 22, 1901.

Sergeant
James
McClelland.

2389. And was the single man not given an opportunity of remaining in the Force to pay off his debts?—He was, but ultimately he was dismissed; the debts were accumulating.

2390. Can you say the amount of the debt?—I could not say.

2390A. How many years was he given to pay it off?—I could not say that. The man is working in a draper's establishment in Belfast. He was a draper before.

2391. What service had he when he left?—About ten years.

2392. Mr. HOLMES.—You say you cannot save money in the Force, no doubt, when you have got eight children. You forget that the State is saving money for you?—I don't know; in what way.

2393. By giving you a pension?—By giving me a pension, oh, yes.

2394. If the State didn't give you a pension you would have an increase of pay?—Yes.

2395. And then you might save money, but the State by giving you a pension is really laying up a certain portion of your pay each year for you, which is a very much easier thing to do than for a man with a larger weekly wage to save money himself?—Yes, but that applies equally to the London city police.

2396. Mr. STARKIE.—You say that the expense of living in England is the same as in Ireland, as far as you can ascertain?—Yes, practically, as far as we can ascertain.

2397. You are aware that if you are absent on duty for a night in Ireland you receive a sum of 3s. 6d. subsistence allowance?—Yes.

2398. Are you aware that if you were sent on any duty to England your allowance for the night would rise from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.?—Yes.

2399. Has it ever suggested itself to your mind why your allowance should be, in England, more than double what it is in Ireland?—It has not.

2400. Is it not to be assumed that the allowance for absence in England was based on the fact that the cost of living, if not double, was at least considerably higher in England than in Ireland?—Yes, it might be assumed; but I do not like to assume anything. I would like to go on statistics.

2401. Mr. HOLMES.—The fact is that the allowance in England is double what it is in Ireland when a man is employed on duty there?—When a man is out on duty he generally spends. He is obliged to spend a little.

2402. Why should he receive for duty in England more than double what he receives in Ireland?—Well, I don't know. I suppose the allowance is made for tipping a railway porter.

2403. Why is he allowed double in England?—No man goes to England but will have to hire a car to go anywhere, because he would not know where he was going to.

2404. Mr. STARKIE.—The 7s. 6d. is an allowance for the night?—I don't know anything about that. I have got Lipton's price list, and his manager informs me that this applies to every one of their branch houses, and the only thing there is a difference in is the price of bacon, which is dearer in Ireland than in England. I have another thing here, which I will read to you, if you wish. It is from the *Leader* of the 29th April, 1901. It is headed "Feeding Scotchmen."—Could any of your readers tell me why it is that Irish eggs and butter are to be had cheaper in Scotland than at home? When on business in Glasgow recently I visited several of the first-class provision dealers in order to compare the prices of the articles there and in Dublin. Great was my astonishment to hear that Irish bacon, eggs, and butter commanded the preference beyond any other; but greater still was my astonishment at the prices for eggs, which in Dublin I had to pay from 10d. to 1s. 3d. for, I there for from 8d. to 1s. The cheapest Irish butter I can get in the City of Dublin costs 1s. 1d. per pound."

2405. The reason may be that the butter and eggs are better and fresher in Ireland. You have a large family, and you say you get medical attendance free? Have you often called in the doctor during your married life?—No, nor for my wife.

2406. You are aware you have free medical attendance for your family?—Yes.

2406A. What were you before you joined the Force?—I was a clerk in a flour mill, and after I joined there was pressure brought on me to go back and receive a place in a brewery.

2407. What were your wages as clerk?—£40 2s., which was a progressive salary.

2408. What salary did you get in the Constabulary when you joined?—£39 for the first six months.

2408A. CHAIRMAN.—That was as a probationer?—Yes.

2409. Is there anything in the nature of your duties which is of a harassing character, either in Galway town or in the rural district?—At present there is nothing harassing about them in Galway or in the sub-district. There is no extra duty in Galway, but there are circumstances connected with Galway at the present time which require the police to be very alert.

2410. There is nothing more you want to suggest?—I want the pensions increased so that we could get three-fourths as the maximum. With regard to the wives of the men who die in the service we would like to have the pensions increased in their case. They get £10 a year, and we say a woman ought to get £20.

2411. On what do you base that claim? Is it a comparison with the case of the City of London police?—No, we don't base it on the City of London police.

2412. I suppose you do not know that in London there are no pensions for wives and children unless the father has been killed on duty?—No, sir, I don't know.

2413. Well, you may take it from me they otherwise get nothing.

2414. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you fully realise that the widows of policemen serving in England receive no pension whatever, unless their husbands die from injury received in the execution of their duty?—Yes, so I understand now.

2415. In Ireland, if a policeman of fifteen years' service dies from natural causes his widow receives a pension?—Yes; but on the same subject, I would have great difficulty in getting the Committee to recognise the difference in feeling in Ireland and England towards the policeman's widow. I can speak from experience of a policeman's widow: she could not get employment because she had married a policeman. Even her own family would not look at her.

2415. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that in Galway there are 105 pensioners, and of those forty-six are either in business for themselves or in situations?—Yes, I am aware of that.

2416. Do you not think that is a pretty good proportion—I take it for the whole town?—There is a witness coming up for the town.

2417. Well, in the county there are 223 pensioners, 120 of whom are unemployed and 98 employed—as nearly as possible 48 per cent. employed, and of the other 52 per cent. many would be over sixty years of age?—I daresay they would be. I have some particulars regarding those pensioners as regards what they receive for remuneration. In the town of Galway there are three who are fairly well off. One is in a position in the Queen's College at 30s. a week. That was secured him before he retired. Another is a Clerk of Petty Sessions. He has £2 8s. a week: he has two Petty Sessions clerkships. The third is a gamekeeper at 20s. a week. These are the three leading men.

2418. He gets a house rent free as gamekeeper?—I expect he does. Four are bailiffs and rent warners or bailiffs and process servers at 10s. to 15s. a week. One is a clerk in office at 15s., one a bridewell keeper about the same.

2419. You need not go into any more?—I want to show you that there are some of them labourers: two of them are summons servers at from 10s. to 2s. 6d. per week respectively.

2420. Mr. HOLMES.—I will tell you exactly what a process server gets. He gets £10 a year and 6d. for each process?—There are three common labourers, one at 10s. a week, and one man at 3s. a week.

2421. He does not work six days a week?—He works six days a week, and rings the church bell on Sunday. He has a large family, and the clergyman employs him more for charity than anything else.

2422. How old is he now?—I don't think he is over my own age.

2423. You do not mean to tell me that the rate of pay to labourers in Galway is 3s. a week?—There was no employment for him, and the clergyman gave him employment—to work about his place.

2424. Mr. STARKIE.—Does he get his food in addition to the 6d. a day?—Yes.

2425. CHAIRMAN.—And lodging?—No, he is lodging with his family.

2426. Mr. STARKIE.—He is not too badly off with 6d. a day and his food?—It looks strange that a man would be expected to take up such a position after twenty-five years' service in the Force.

2427. How many hours a day does he work?—I could not say: he is not in my district.

2427A. You stated the cost of living of your family per head per week—what is your total expenditure for the year?—I would have to calculate that.

2428. Could you not give it roughly? Is it more than your pay?—I have managed to keep it within my pay.

2429. Are you able to live on £80 12s. a year?—I am obliged to do it.

2430. Do you want to live better and have more pay?—I want to live better.

2431. What will it cost you to live better?—I have the necessary expenditure here.

2432. What is the necessary expenditure?—That would be about £100 a year, exclusive of clothing and education. I would put down £15 a year for clothing.

2433. You say £115 is your necessary expenditure for the year?—Yes. I have not provided now for a holiday, which I never saw since I entered the Force.

2434. What do you consider your necessary annual expenditure?—If I was to get £135 a year I think that would cover my expenditure and, perhaps, allow me a holiday.

2435. Would you save money out of £135 a year?—Well, I expect I might, because I am able to live on £80 by screwing.

2436. That is, in order to save any money on £135 a year you would have to exercise great economy?—I would exercise ordinary economy; but I would not spend the whole £135 if I had it to-morrow. I think I would be able to spend a few pounds on a holiday.

2437. But if you went on a holiday you would save nothing out of the £135?—I think I would not.

2438. Why should you think of comparing any part of Connaught with the largest city in the world?—I do not think we have a right to be paid less, having

regard to the way in which we have been spoken of, and in consequence of the odium with which we are regarded by the people amongst whom we are serving.

2439. Do you know that the County of Essex adjoins London?—Yes.

2440. Why should the police of Galway claim to be better paid than those of the County of Essex, which actually adjoins the City of London, with the police of which you seek to compare yourself?—I do not wish to make any comparisons which would be unfair to the English police force.

2441. In the County of Essex the pay of a sergeant commences at 30s. 4d., and goes up to 33s. 10d., and from that there is a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation purposes?—Does that cover all the sources of revenue?

2442. It is his total income, as stated by the Chief Constable of Essex, who has just been examined before us?—I don't question your authority.

2443. He told us that men belonging to the City of London police force applied to him for admission into the Essex force—that is to say, they gave up their large pay for the lower pay that obtains in the County of Essex?—I don't know what he said. Of course, I don't doubt what you say; but I say that as long as the Government maintain a high standard as regards education and physique they have a right to pay us as well as any other police force. They have been well served.

2444. Do you know anything about the standard of education and physique for the police forces in England?—I do not.

2445. CHAIRMAN.—Are you going to put your boy into the police?—I don't intend to. I would sooner put him into the army. The prospects in the army are better for steady men.

2446. How many of your children are boys?—Four. Well, I hope you will put all four in the army.

May, 22, 1901.

Sergeant
James
McClelland.

District Inspector JAMES SCULLY, examined.

2447-57. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly tell us how long you have held the rank of District Inspector?—Nineteen months.

2458. What part of the country are you stationed in?—Ballymahon, in the County of Longford.

2459. And before that you had been through all the grades?—All the grades.

2460. From constable upwards?—Constable, acting sergeant, sergeant, and head constable, and now district inspector.

2461. How long have you been in the service?—Just twenty-four years.

2462. What is your age?—Forty-two years in August next.

2463. During your service of twenty-four years have you been stationed in many parts of Ireland?—Yes, I have been in Longford before, Louth, and Kilkenny, and a good deal on the Reserve.

2464. You are aware that certain memorials have been addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, through the proper channel, and that they have been referred to us?—Yes, sir.

2465. We should be extremely indebted to you if you will favour us with your views as to the statements in the memorials. First of all, with regard to the question of pay, are there any observations that you would like to make? Have you read the memorials?—I have read four of them.

2466. Kindly give us your opinion first of all on the question of pay—you are aware that after the Commission of 1882 considerable changes were made?—There were.

2467. And would you say that the expense of living has increased since 1882?—No, sir.

2468. The men get medical attendance and medicines free for themselves, their wives and families?—Yes.

2469. There is no deduction from their pay for superannuation?—No, sir.

2470. And after twenty-five years they are entitled to retire without a medical certificate on 30-50ths of their pay?—Yes.

2471. And single men pay 1s. a week for lodging in barrack, and the married men have a lodging allowance?—Yes, 1s. a week lodging allowance.

2472. I suppose there is a considerable difference between living in Belfast, Derry, and Cork and living in a purely rural district?—Yes.

2473. And in these cities there is an extra allowance?—In Derry and Belfast there is, but nowhere else.

2474. Mr. HOLMES.—There is also a special allowance in Cork?—Only for night duty.

2475. No?—It is for beat duty, I believe, from the Corporation.

2476. It is not from the Corporation—Witness—I thought it was.

2477. No, it is paid by the Treasury.

2478. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that in England there is a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation, and that the men get no medical attendance for their families?—Yes.

2479. And as a rule a deduction is made from their pay if they are sick?—I have heard so.

2480. The Commission of 1882, of which Mr. Holmes was a member, went very fully into the whole business, did it not?—Yes.

2481. Very exhaustively?—Yes.

2482. And sat for several months, and called a large number of witnesses?—Yes, sir.

2483. I suppose that this year expenses have been, perhaps, a little higher owing to the war?—Tea and coal are raised, and sugar is raised.

2484. But these increases in price would be of a temporary character?—I hope so.

2485. Would you say that a single constable from his ordinary pay is able to save?—Yes.

2486. And, in your opinion, could he, as a rule, put by something?—I have made it out. In my district there is a little station called Ardagh, in the Ballymahon district. The constable's mess for everything—except eggs—comes to £1 13s. 10½d. He pays 3s. 4d. for eggs.

2487. That is, a month?—Yes; and 3s. 6d. for tobacco, and 8d. to the chapel; so that his entire outlay for the month was £2 1s. 4½d.

2488. And what is his pay per month?—I will go a little further, if you please. I took that as an average for the twelve months. Multiply it by 12, and you get £24 15s. 6d. I would allow him for plain clothes in the year £2 10s.; shirts, socks, and underclothing, £1 6s.; for boots, £1.

2489. Would that be in excess of the 6d. a week?—Yes. I would give him one pair of boots and repairs; I would give 12s. for religious purposes, that is, for paying chapel dues, and things like that; that would make it £30 3s. 6d.; that is what he would expend in the entire year. His pay would be £52 a year after deducting 1s. a week.

District
Inspector
J. Scully.

May, 22, 1901.

District
Inspector
J. Scully.

2490. That is net?—Yes; in addition, he gets a boot allowance of £1 6s., and a straw and arms allowance of 9s. That makes £53 15s.

2491. His total net income is £53 15s.?—Yes; that leaves him a balance of £23 12s. 6d. clear.

2492. Would you allow something for amusement and holidays?—Yes.

2493. £5?—You might allow £7 for a month's leave.

2494. Does every man get a month's leave?—He is entitled to it; but a lot of them do not take it.

2495. With full pay?—Yes, and no deductions.

2496. You would allow £7 for amusements and holidays?—Yes.

2497. That would leave £16 12s. 6d. clear?—Yes.

2498. And you think that a steady respectable man would be able, each year, to put £16 into bank?—Yes; but a lot of young fellows in our service have to assist their parents. A lot of them do so.

2499. How would you compare that with the earnings and life of a tradesman—that is, an artisan?—In my opinion, there is no comparison between the two.

2500. The artisan would not make as much except in good times?—No, unless he got employment every day and all day; but they cannot do that; they do not work all the year round.

2501. Does an artisan get medical assistance free?—Some of them get it from their societies.

2502. But that is an expenditure—they have to pay for it?—Yes. In large towns they have medical clubs.

2503. In your practical experience of twenty-four years would you say that it is quite the exception for tradesmen to get employment all the year round?—Quite the exception; it is most rare. Of course, in large shops in towns they have constant employment; but otherwise they do not work the whole year round.

2504. As regards pensions, is an artisan able to put aside any money so as to have something in the nature of a pension?—No, they never do.

2505. If he could, it would be an addition to his weekly expenditure?—Yes.

2506. Mr. HOLMES.—Practically, they never do it?—I am sorry to say they are not economical: they never think of the future.

2507. CHAIRMAN.—If they are not in constant employment, how can they save money?—They cannot. I am sorry to say they spend all their earnings.

2508. Now, as to the duties of the police and the Acts of Parliament which they have to administer—are they of a difficult character?—Of course they have practically to enforce all the Acts of Parliament except some Game Laws. They also enforce the Fishery Laws to a certain extent.

2509. Does that entail any serious extra labour?—Not that I am aware of.

2510. And they help with the Census every ten years?—Yes; I have a statement here showing what has been paid to men in my district in respect of the recent Census.

2511. Can you tell us how much each man received?—Yes. One man got £1 4s., another £1 1s., another 19s., another 15s., another 14s. 6d., another £1, another 18s., another £1 3s., another 18s., another £1 2s., another 18s., another 14s., another 18s., another 16s., another £1, and another 18s.

2511. They got an allowance for subsistence?—1s. a day for the time they were absent.

2512. And during that time they were excused all other duties?—Yes.

2513. They could not do any, of course?—No.

2514. Mr. HOLMES.—Was that saved?—They had no means of spending it. They go through the country with their haversacks and their lunch with them.

2515. Does that obtain generally through the country?—Yes; any man going on this duty brings his dinner in his haversack.

2516. And the allowance for subsistence can be saved?—Yes.

2517. And, as a general rule, it is saved?—Yes, invariably, in my district.

2518. Mr. STARKIE.—Except where the man goes away for the night?—Oh, of course, if he goes away for the night, he has hotel expenses.

2519. CHAIRMAN.—The police also act as Inspectors of Weights and Measures?—Yes; all the inspectors in this country are policemen, except in Dublin.

2520. And they get extra pay for that?—Yes, some £6, according to the district.

2521. We had evidence yesterday from a constable in a hut-station in the country who said he had to administer the Merchandise Marks Act. That would

not entail any trouble?—I never saw it enforced. Of course, the police would have to enforce it if the necessity arose.

2522. Is there anything that you could suggest as regards the position of the constable, because we are very glad to have the views of an officer of your experience?—There is a lot of complaint of the 1s. a week being stopped for barrack accommodation. They look upon it as a great grievance.

2523. Are you aware that that deduction is made practically in all the police forces in England, Wales and Scotland?—Yes; but they appear to think that the Constabulary barracks in Ireland are practically public buildings, intended for public uses.

2524. Are you aware that, if this deduction of 1s. a week were removed it would make a difference of £18,000 a year?—I am satisfied it would.

2525. Now about the rates of constables' pay, do you think it would be advantageous to let them attain the maximum rate sooner?—Yes, I think the entire scale could be altered with advantage.

2526. Favour us with your views on that point?—I think the constable up to four years' service is sufficiently paid—

2527. Mr. HOLMES.—Why not say seven?—I would say the first increase should be at four years' service, as at present; then I say the next one should be at six years.

2528. Four to six, instead of four to seven, as at present?—Yes.

2529. CHAIRMAN.—Beginning at four years' service?—Yes. Then 6 to 8, 8 to 11, 11 to 14, and 14 to 17 years.

2530. Then you would fix the maximum at seventeen years' service?—Yes.

2531. Would you give anything after that in the shape of merit pay?—Yes; I would like to encourage the men. At present, when a constable comes to his maximum pay he is not so energetic, as a rule. He slackens in his zeal. If you would give him a little good service pay it would be to the benefit of the service. I would suggest that after a certain service—

2532. Would you suggest two classes of merit pay?—I think, for the constable, one class of merit pay would be sufficient.

2533. You would not touch the first six months' service—you think the 15s. a week is sufficient?—Yes; I think the mess at the Depot is a saving, and very cheap.

2534. Now, with regard to the married men, is there anything special that you would suggest?—Yes, I would say that a married man living out of barracks does not get lodging allowance until he has ten years' service. If he marries on the completion of seven years' service he ceases to be liable to the deduction for barrack allowance. He saves, therefore, 1s. a week; but he does not get the lodging allowance until he has ten years' service. As far as I see, a man under ten years' service pays just as much for lodgings as a man over ten.

2535. Mr. HOLMES.—He has not a family?—But they pay more for lodgings than for a house.

2536. CHAIRMAN.—Would you give the lodging allowance irrespective of service?—Yes.

2537. Mr. HOLMES.—I was a member of the Committee of 1882, and we considered this question, and we purposely fixed the limit at ten years, so as not to encourage early and improvident marriages?—There is a great deal in that; but I am sorry to say that since then the married men have increased twofold.

2538. What is the cause of the increase in the number of married men since 1883?—The lowering of the service at which a man could marry, and the lodging allowance.

2539. Does not that bear out what I say?—I think the married men are as numerous now as they can be.

2540. CHAIRMAN.—Would you alter the service for allowing a man to marry?—I would raise it to nine years.

2541. Mr. HOLMES.—That is, you suggest that the lodging allowance should be given at marriage, but that, instead of allowing the men to marry at seven years' service you propose to fix the limit at nine years?—Yes.

2542. CHAIRMAN.—Would not there be dissatisfaction at that?—Yes.

2543. But you think that it would be to the interest of the service?—Yes, I think a policeman at seven years' service is too young to get married.

2544. At what age do men join the Force, as a rule? They cannot join until they are nineteen; they are, therefore, twenty-six when they have seven years' service. Policemen are generally very prolific, and in a few years they have a whole host of young children.

2545. And you think it would be advantageous to the service if the men were not permitted to marry until they had completed nine years' service?—I think so; though I am afraid that it would not be popular. But I think it would be for the good of the service.

2546. Have you any other suggestions to make as to constables?—No, sir.

2547. Now we come to sergeants. Have you any suggestions to make as to them?—The men want the rank of acting sergeant abolished. I think that would be a mistake.

2548. It affords a good means of testing a constable's fitness for the higher rank?—Yes; when a man is doing the duty of acting sergeant he learns the duty of a sergeant. As constable he would never learn the duty of a sergeant; as acting sergeant he must.

2548A. The acting sergeant gets 1s. a week more than the maximum pay of a constable. Is that sufficient?—Yes, I think so.

2549. Have you any suggestion to make as to the sergeant himself?—The sergeants think that to gain the first increment of pay four years in the rank is too long. A junior sergeant is four years before he gets the maximum pay. They consider that term too long. I do not see anything in it. Of course, if you reduced it by a year you would please them; but I don't see anything in it.

2550. Mr. HOLMES.—You think the rates are sufficient, viz., 29s. and 31s. a week?—I think so.

2551. You do not think that that is too slight a difference between the maximum pay of a constable and the initial pay of a sergeant?—I do not think so. Of course, if you increase the constable's pay you would have to increase the sergeant's also.

2552. CHAIRMAN.—But, leaving it at 29s. a week, do you think that 29s. a week marks the greater responsibility of the sergeant sufficiently?—Yes.

2553. How long were you a head constable?—Something over three years.

2554. And how long a sergeant?—About eight years. I was a county inspector's clerk, and I got promotion earlier than an ordinary sergeant.

2555. Have you any suggestion to offer as regards head constables?—I think the increments might be given at two and four years' service in the rank.

2556. That is to abolish the third rate?—No, to have the first increase at two years' service in the rank, and the second at four years. At present the first increase is at three years.

2557. You would make the first increase at two years?—Yes, and the second increase at four years. There are only two increases.

2558. Mr. HOLMES.—I thought there were three?—No; there are three rates of pay.

2559. Two years instead of three, and four instead of six?—Yes. My reason for that is, that some head constables get promotion very late in life, and they never reach to their maximum pay of their rank. Before they are six years in the rank they are old men of over thirty years' service.

2560. By shortening the period of service for maximum pay, will not the man who got promotion early in life be inclined to retire at an earlier age than he otherwise would?—For the one man who gets promotion early in life there are five or six who do not.

2561. You are aware that it has been stated in the memorials that "of recent years it has come to the knowledge of the authorities that great numbers have become embarrassed, and have been proceeded against for debt in courts of law." Do you know that to be the case?—Unfortunately, there are men in debt.

2562. Are there many so in your experience?—Very few. I have known about a dozen in my entire service.

2563. In twenty-four years?—Yes. One in two years.

2564. Have there been any lately in your present district?—Yes, I had one, but I am proud to say he paid off his liabilities before he was married. I had another man in my district, a man under four years' service, who also went into debt.

2565. Was that his own fault?—Yes.

2566. And it was not due to the necessary expenses to which he was put?—Oh, no; it was his own extravagant habits.

2567. Nothing to do with the service at all?—No.

2568. Now, as to pensions, you are aware that a man can retire without a medical certificate after twenty-five years' service on 30-50ths of his pay?—Yes.

2569. Why do so many retire after the twenty-five years' service?—A man is nearly in the prime of life then, and he thinks that he has a better chance of

getting some position than later on. He might get some little "tack" that would help him on.

2570. And he thinks it better to go when he can?—Yes, when he is youthful-looking and fit to work, he generally retires.

2571. In your own experience, do they generally get a "tack"?—No, they do not in my district. There is only one man got a "tack," and he is a sub-agent for Guinness, of Dublin.

2572. Is there any feeling against the Constabulary?—No, not in the centre of Ireland.

2573. In the disturbed counties?—The League is making it pretty hot for us, but apart from that there is not very much.

2574. No ill-feeling?—Oh, no, but the present County Councils will give nothing to policemen.

2575. I see you have 110 pensioners in Longford County?—I think the majority of them are in Longford district. I have only about twenty.

2576. And of these forty-three are in business for themselves as shopkeepers, and ten in situations?—Yes.

2577. One in Ballymahon gets £1 a week, and one 4s. a week?—The latter is a rural postman.

2578. He is employed occasionally, I suppose?—He goes round three times a week, but he is paid the same.

2579. He only gets 4s. a week?—Yes.

2580. In Ballymahon there are twenty-eight pensioners—eleven unemployed and seventeen employed—in situations or in business for themselves?—They have little farms. One man is a publican.

2581. Of those fifteen pensioners in Ballymahon who are in business for themselves as farmers or shopkeepers, had they saved, or had they to borrow their capital?—I am sure none of them borrowed it. Some of them were left these farms. I know one of them got the farm by his wife. Another is an ex-head constable, and he has two sons doctors.

2582. His two sons are doctors?—Yes; medical doctors.

2583. The eleven who are unemployed, I suppose they are fairly old men—over sixty years of age?—The wife of one of them is a schoolmistress. He was an acting sergeant, and he was reduced, and retired in ill-health.

2584. About 50 per cent. of the pensioners in Ireland get employment?—Yes. But this League comes into everything, and tries to influence everything.

2585. Under the Grand Jury system, had the Grand Jury many positions that they could give to pensioners?—No.

2586. Most of the posts under the County Councils have been created by the Local Government Act?—Yes, nearly all.

2587. Therefore, pensioners are not worse off than they were under the Grand Jury system?—Just about the same. There was a Petty Sessions clerkship vacant in Longford in the past six months, and the police candidate did not get a single vote.

2588. But the County Council had nothing to do with that?—No, the magistrates.

2589. That has nothing to do with the County Councils. Have you anything to suggest as regards pensions?—I think the men would like if their pensions were struck on their pay and lodging allowance, and that their pensions were struck on the pay they would actually draw when retiring.

2590. Instead of the three years' average?—Yes.

2591. Might not that work injuriously to the men themselves?—I don't think so.

2592. If a man was reduced?—Yes, but I think that man should be punished. For, if he is reduced, the moment he is reduced he puts in his papers to retire, and, in fact, the punishment is nothing. I am proud to say that reductions are very rare.

2593. Supposing a head constable, the moment he was promoted, put in his papers, would not that operate unfairly to the public service?—Yes; but he goes on to £97 10s. and then to £104, and would not therefore be likely to retire.

2594. He would be more likely to stay on?—Yes.

2595. With regard to pensions to widows and orphans, they are, as a rule, supplemented from the Queen's Jubilee Fund?—Yes.

2596. You are aware that there are no pensions for widows and children in England except when the husband dies from injury received on duty?—I am not aware of any other force that get such pensions.

2597. It is an advantage that your men have?—Yes.

2598. Have you any pensioned widows in your district?—Yes; one has a farm and the other has a little shop. Her income is altogether £30 a year between

May, 22, 1901.

District
Inspector
J Scully.

May 22, 1901.

District
Inspector
J. Scully.

her pension and the Queen's Jubilee Fund. She is very comfortable.

2599. And the widow with the farm is comfortable, too?—She is better off than I am myself.

2600. And you have no suggestion to make as regards widows and children?—I have nothing to suggest as regards that.

2601. Your proposal with regard to the lodging allowance is not to increase it, but to give it at an earlier period?—I think it should be increased.

2602. By how much?—In two stations in my district it is sufficient, but in all the other stations it is insufficient.

2603. What is your proposal?—I think the men serving in Belfast and large cities should get more lodging allowance than men in rural districts. In large towns the barracks are in central positions, and men must live near the barracks. I think that men serving in Belfast and Cork should receive a higher allowance.

2604. But omitting these places, you know we must make provision for the whole of the rural districts?—I should say they will not get a house less than £8 a year.

2604. You are aware that in England, when rent assistance is given, it is assumed that the constable has to pay so much per week out of his pay before he gets any rent assistance?—Yes.

2605. You do not propose that the Government should pay the entire rents of the married Constabulary in this country?—No, sir; but my idea is that the lodging allowance they are getting at present is not sufficient to pay for the rent of a house.

2606. You know it is 1s. a week?—Yes.

2606A. To what amount do you suggest that it should be raised?—I think they should get an extra 1s.

2607. 2s. instead of 1s. ?—Yes.

2607A. And, with regard to pension, do you think they should be allowed to take that into account in the pension?—Yes.

2608. It would require an Act of Parliament to enable men to add the 2s. per week to pay for purposes of pension?—I don't see how otherwise their pensions could be increased.

2609. With regard to retirement, I suppose the majority of the men who retire after twenty-five years' service are single?—The majority are single, but a great many are married.

2610. You do not mean to say that a married man, with children, would sacrifice a great part of his income without making sure of employment beforehand?—A lot of them do. I see them every other day.

2611. Does not that suggest that they are pretty sure to find employment?—They do not get it.

2612. And, notwithstanding that, they, with their eyes open, sacrifice a great part of their income?—They do.

2613. With regard to your proposal that the period at which the maximum pay of a constable is now obtained should be reduced from twenty to seventeen years, is it not the case that a large majority of constables, if efficient and well-behaved, can certainly rise to the rank of sergeant, owing to the large number of sergeants in proportion to constables?—Yes.

2614. What proportion of men, can you say, rise to the rank of sergeant?—About a third.

2615. The proportion of constables to sergeants in the Force is under four to one—3·6 to 1. The total number of sergeants is 2,128, and constables 8,376?—They are a third.

2616. Then it comes to this, that the majority of constables rise to the rank of sergeants, and therefore 27s. a week would not be the maximum pay of the majority. They can look forward to rising to 31s.—the maximum for a sergeant?—It is only a third of the men who rise to be sergeants.

2617. No, that is not the case. You may take it from me that at least three out of four constables can rise to the rank of sergeant. It is the reverse of what takes place in England and Scotland. We heard to-day from an English witness that the majority of constables in his force cannot expect to rise to the rank of sergeant; but in Ireland it is the reverse?—I was under the impression that only one man in three can rise to be sergeant.

2618. Assuming that I am correct in what I say, that surely would tend to modify your proposal to reduce the period from twenty years to seventeen years?—I know that a large number of constables never get promotion.

2619. Is it not within your experience that every efficient and well-conducted man does?—Yes; but there

are very good men that have not the literary qualification who must, unfortunately, remain unpromoted.

2620. Mr. STARKIE.—You say that the men complain of the deduction for rent?—They do.

2621. On the ground that they are paying rent for public buildings?—Yes.

2622. You know, of course, the rent of the various barracks in your district?—Yes.

2623. Are the rents larger or smaller than the amount of the deduction made from the men?—The deduction is much smaller.

2624. The total amount deducted for rent is much smaller than the amount of rent paid for the barracks?—I could not undertake to say off-hand what the rents are; but my impression is that the deduction is much smaller.

2625. If that is so, the men are not paying the rent of the barracks?—I don't think so. For instance, there is a barrack in my district at Keenagh. The rent of that barrack is £16. There are two single men in the station, and their rent deduction comes to £5 4s.

2626. Then £10 16s. of that may be looked upon as rent for the sergeant's office and the lock-up?—Yes.

2627. What qualifications would you impose for the obtaining of merit pay?—I think that the county inspector, on the recommendation of the man's officer, should give him a certain allowance—a man who is a good policeman, and whose literary qualifications are not sufficient for promotion. It often happens that with a good policeman his literary qualifications are not good.

2628. You would give it to a constable of long service who had every qualification for promotion except the literary one?—Yes.

2629. To one who is debarred from promotion by the fact that he is not sufficiently well educated?—Yes, but a good policeman all the same.

2630. Is there a desire on the part of married men to live in lodgings, or do they prefer accommodation in barracks?—They prefer to live in lodgings.

2631. As regards the limit of service for marriage, you would fix it at nine years?—Yes.

2632. A man may be admitted into the Force up to twenty-seven years of age?—Yes.

2633. Would it not be rather hard on a man of that age to prevent his marrying until he had reached thirty-six years?—Yes. But I have had large experience of recruiting, and I never knew a man to join the Force at twenty-seven. I do not think I ever knew one to join after twenty-three. From nineteen to twenty-three is the average at which they join.

2634. From your experience of the present state of the country, do you think there is anything harassing in the duties of the police?—In Longford it is light. There is nothing there but ordinary routine duty.

2635. The duty has been described by some of the witnesses as harassing and wearing in the country districts?—It is in Mayo and Galway, where the League is rampant.

2636. From my experience it is not so in Mayo now, and I suppose it is not so in Longford either?—No; only routine duty; ordinary patrolling.

2637. You say that the policeman's widow in Longford is supported by the Queen's Jubilee Fund?—Yes.

2638. That Fund is only for necessitous widows and children?—Yes.

2638A. Relief is not given as a matter of course?—No.

2639. If the man you referred to joined the Force before 1883, he must have been a subscriber to the Constabulary Force Fund. Did not his widow get a grant from that Fund?—Yes, she got over £100.

2640. Can you give, as regards your own county, the average service at which a man now reaches promotion by the seniority list?—In the County of Longford it is as high as twenty years' service. The last man promoted in the county had twenty-one years' service.

2641. What is the cause of this slowness of promotion? Is it due to the "P" list?—The ordinary "P" man comes, but that makes no difference.

2642. You say, as regards lodging allowance, that no man can get lodgings under £8 a year, and that you would allow that amount as lodging allowance for married men?—In two out-stations in my district, one man has a house for £6 a year, and another man has a house for £5 a year. But I would recommend for country stations an allowance of £8 a year.

2643. And in the town?—The towns are all the same.

2644. If every man got £8 a year, a considerable number could put a portion of their lodging allowance in their pockets?—Yes. A considerable number of men

May 12, 1901.
District
Inspector
J. Scully.

are paying more than £8 a year in Longford for lodgings, and a considerable number over £9. There would be other stations and other counties where the majority would be the other way.

2645. It was stated by a witness here to-day that a woman who married a policeman was cut by her family—that they would not speak to her. Is that general in Ireland?—They look upon the police as the best catches in the country. All the girls in the country are going after them.

2646. As a matter of fact, when a farmer's son joins the police, is not his social position improved?—Yes; they associate with the best in the town of Ballymahon.

2647. As regards the cost of making-up uniform, is the present allowance sufficient?—It is entirely too little. 9s. 6d. is entirely too little. They should get at least 12s. That is as regards the constables.

2648. And the head constables?—The head constables' allowance is fairly good. That is for the tunic. Of course, 3s. for the trousers is very little. I would suggest 4s. for the trousers.

2649. And how much for the sergeants' and constables' tunics?—I should say 2s. 6d. for each trousers and 7s. for the tunic—that is 12s. I paid that myself.

2650. When you were a head constable, were you able to get a tunic made up for 10s.?—I always got it made up for the allowance in Kilkenny.

2651. You think it is a sufficient allowance?—Yes, I think so.

2652. CHAIRMAN.—Half the district inspectors are now promoted from the ranks?—Yes. Every second appointment is from the ranks.

2653. If you take all the district inspectors, the head constables, the sergeants, and the acting sergeants, they come to a total of 2,640 officers and non-commissioned officers?—Yes, sir.

2654. And that is 3·6 per cent. of the men. Therefore every man in 3·6 has an opportunity of promotion?—Yes. That is what I say.

2655. Every third man has an opportunity of promotion?—Yes.

2656. Whereas it is only one in fifteen in many of the English forces?—Yes.

2657. The chances of promotion are very much greater in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes, one in three.

2658. Have you been in England?—No, I have never been out of Ireland.

2659. Now from your reading and knowledge do you think there is any comparison between the police in the City of London and the town of Galway, where you were stationed?—I was not stationed in the town of Galway; but I know it, and know that there is no comparison. Galway is only a large town.

2660. And between the police in the City of London and those in Galway you would not institute any comparison?—Oh, no, I don't think so.

2661. You were acquainted with the state of Ireland in 1883?—Yes.

2662. It was then in a bad state?—Oh, it was in a ferment then—in the throes of a revolution; it could not be worse.

2663. And the police in many districts, in 1883, had difficulties in getting supplies?—They were boycotted in several counties. They had to get things from Dublin.

2664. Where were you in 1883?—I was on the reserve in the Depot.

2665. From your knowledge of the general state of the country you are quite certain of that?—I was out in 1891 and 1892 and it was quite as bad.

2666. There is no difficulty now in getting supplies from the local trader?—No; they are only too glad to get our custom.

2667. Clothing is much cheaper than in 1883?—Yes.

2668. And education?—National education costs nothing; but, if they send their children to colleges they have to pay; but an ordinary National School education costs nothing at all.

2669. Is there any point that we have not touched on that you would like to call attention to?—I do not think that there is anything else. Of course, there is one thing to be said as regards the increase of pay. The position of everyone has improved since 1882: tradesmen and labouring men are both paid better. In Ballymahon a labouring man cannot be got at less than 2s. a day, with his dinner.

2670. Many of the policemen in the country districts have gardens?—Yes, all the men in my district have small gardens.

2671. Which is sufficient to give them vegetables?—Yes, plenty.

2672. And they are permitted to keep a couple of pigs?—Yes.

2673. Who gives them permission?—The county inspector.

2674. Does he ever refuse?—I never saw permission refused.

2675. And fowl?—Yes, any number of fowl, on permission from the county inspector, and I have never known permission to be refused.

2676. And the average of duty would be six hours?—They are never asked for more.

2677. And there is ample time for a man to till his garden?—Yes, ample time.

2678. Then he can get leave for his wife to take up dressmaking?—Yes.

2679. Is the night duty in Ireland as severe as in London?—No.

2680. You are aware that the English night duty is eight hours at a stretch?—In the country districts all the night patrols are in about 1 o'clock.

2681. And what is there from 1 to 6?—Sleep. And then each man is expected to do two "rising" patrols in the month, that is, getting up and going out during the night or very early morning.

2682. There is not the regular eight hours on the pavement?—No; in Longford town they do beat duty.

2683. Do they do eight hours at a stretch?—No; they go on from 10 to 2, and from 2 to 6.

2684. And is the rule as to married men reporting themselves every two hours insisted on?—Yes.

2685. Strictly?—In my district it is.

2686. Is there a necessity for that in quiet times?—Yes.

2687. What is the necessity?—In Ballymahon Station there are three married constables and three single men. Several little things crop up during the day: rows down the lanes and despatches. If a married man never came to the barrack the single man would be always running on some duty or other, and all the incidental duty of the station would fall on the single man.

2688. And they would naturally complain?—Yes.

2689. Mr. HOLMES.—What are "despatches"?—Documents coming to and from my office; summonses have to be served, and other things.

2690. CHAIRMAN.—And it would not be fair to the single men if the married men went home and were not seen again?—Yes. And it is always well to have a second man in the barrack. If the married man did not come back the single man would be always confined to barrack.

2691. Were you married when you were a sergeant?—Yes.

2692. Not as a constable?—No; I was the county inspector's clerk.

2693. You do not think that there is any real grievance in the two-hours reporting?—I do not think so. Of course, if a man is going to till his garden, it is hard for him to quit work and go to the barrack and go back again.

2694. He would have to be suitably dressed?—Yes.

2695. If he wanted to till his garden, could he go to the head constable and ask leave?—The head constable can give him eight hours' leave in a month.

2696. Can you suggest any modification that would not be hard on the single man, and be better for the married man?—A great deal depends on the station. In Kilkenny the rule as to the two hours' reporting was not enforced when I was there, for we had a man in barracks always on duty to attend to these odds and ends, but that would not do in a small station.

2697. Then you have not what we have in London, a man in uniform at the station door?—We could not afford that at the small stations. I have a station at Keenagh, where three of the men are married, and I don't see how it could be done in that case.

2698. Do your men report themselves regularly every two hours?—Yes; we have a diary. When a man goes to his lodgings, it is entered in the diary when he comes back; the hour is also recorded. When I inspect the diary I see if the man overstayed his time. If he did, and if the sergeant did not report it, I should.

2699. Then you are not in favour of any modification of the two-hours' rule?—Not for the rural districts where married men are numerous. In large towns there might be waiting duty.

2700. Is there anything else you would like to suggest?—I think not.

May 22, 1901.

District
Inspector
J. Scully.

2701A. Mr. STARKIE.—As to the men living out of barracks reporting themselves every two hours: if a man came off patrol just before dinner, and wanted to work in his garden afterwards, would you be in favour of leaving it to the sergeant's discretion whether that man should go back to the barrack to report himself at the expiration of two hours from his return off patrol?—To some sergeants, not others.

2702. Do you consider that the subsistence allowance for the night, which is referred to in the memorials, is sufficient for the purpose?—I think myself that the head constables should get about 5s., for, as a rule, when he goes on duty he would like to have a room to himself when he goes to lodgings. When a detachment go into a town they put two into a bed, and as a rule the head constable likes to have a room for himself, and therefore he pays more than the rank and file.

2703. And what about the sergeant's and constable's allowance?—I think they are on a level, but when they go to a large place—for instance, the Wicklow Assizes—they are charged high.

2704. It is stated that the people know what the police receive, and they charge them that sum?—Yes.

2705. And if the men were allowed a larger sum, they would be charged that amount?—I am sure they would.

2706. And they would gain nothing by such increase?—I am sure they would not.

2707. Have you anything to say as to the cost of transfer of families of married men?—There is something in that, too. It would not be a cause of very much cost to the public, and it would be a great boon to men having a number of children if cost of conveyance of family were allowed. At present a transfer is heavy on such men.

2708. Is there discontent as to the administration of the Queen's Jubilee Fund?—I have heard a lot of grumbling about it.

2709. Is not the administration of the Fund altogether in the hands of the men themselves?—I understand they think that the committee is not large enough; it is too small.

2710. They have a committee composed of officers and men from the ranks. Have they not power to alter its composition?—I have not looked into it, but I have heard them grumbling.

2711. CHAIRMAN.—If the committee were increased, it would increase the expenditure?—Yes.

2712. Mr. STARKIE.—As regards the Constabulary Force Fund (Benefit Branch), is there discontent as to the way the Fund is administered?—No, I do not think there is, but they think it should be wound up.

2713. What would they gain by that?—Nothing what-

ever. I would be opposed to it. I think it would be a great mistake to wind it up.

2714. CHAIRMAN.—It is like a benefit society, calling out for a division of the profits?—And a very good benefit society it is.

2715. Mr. HOLMES.—A good many men get money with their wives?—Many of them do, but I am sorry to say that many of them marry too young; they are snapped up before they know where they are.

2716. Then you agree with the Committee of 1893 that it is not desirable to encourage marriage at the seven years' limit?—It is not.

2717. Mr. STARKIE.—A sergeant to-day, representing the Province of Connaught, asked for an increase to the sergeants' pay of £55 a year, which would bring his annual salary up to £135 12s. a year. From your extensive experience of the Force and of the country, do you consider that a reasonable demand, or is it an extravagant one?—It is simply preposterous. I have only £125, and that would be more than I have.

2718. This sergeant says that, taking a month's leave every year, and living as he ought to live—he has eight children—he would spend £135 annually?—I would like to know what is his idea of living.

2719. The only reasons he gave for claiming this increase of £55 a year was the improved standard of living, and the fact that £135 a year is the pay of the sergeants of the best-paid police force in England, that is the City of London police; and he stated that the men whom he represented claimed the same pay as that of the City of London police?—There is no comparison between the two forces.

2720. CHAIRMAN.—I observe you have the mess-books?—I was instructed to bring them. I have brought them here.

2721. What is the average amount for messing. Have you given the average?

Mr. STARKIE.—He stated that it was £1 13s. 6½d. That would be for a single man.

2722. CHAIRMAN.—That would be about the average?—Yes, about that. In the mess everything depends on the number of men in the mess. (Mess-book handed in by Witness).

2723. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you not think that in large towns the police, by combining, might get articles of food cheaper than at present?—They would not combine.

2724. Why not?—I do not see what combination would do.

2725. They could give large orders at a time?—They would not agree.

2726. CHAIRMAN.—Is bread included in the mess account?—In all the stations in my district it is, but I know in some stations it is not.

Constable PHILIP BRENNAN, examined.

Constable
Philip
Brennan.

2727. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Kilmore, in the Strokestown district of Roscommon.

2728. And whom do you represent here?—The constables of the County Roscommon.

2729. How many years have you been in the service?—Twenty-two.

2730. And your age is now?—Forty-two and two months.

2731. Have you ever been promoted?—No, sir.

2732. Have you passed the examination?—I have.

2733. What other places have you been in besides Kilmore?—Two stations in the County Roscommon.

2734. All your service has been in the County Roscommon?—14½ years in Roscommon and 7½ years in County Sligo.

2735. And your pay now is the maximum?—Yes, sir; £70 4s.

2736. And in three years you will be entitled to your pension?—Yes.

2737. Will you go at the expiration of the three years?—If there is not something to be done for me now I will have to go. I will try to supplement my living by something else. If I wait till I am too old I may not be able to do it.

2738. Are you a married man?—Yes.

2739. And have you children?—Yes, four alive.

2740. And your pay at the present time is 27s. a week?—My total pay, with the allowance and everything thrown in, is £73 9s.

2741. How do you get the extra money?—Lodging allowance and everything.

2742. And your boot allowance?—Yes.

2743. Do you get any extra pay for Weights and Measures, or anything like that?—No.

2744. Or the Census returns?—Yes; I got £1 the other day for the Census returns. I have not that down.

2745. Now, on behalf of the police of Roscommon, what are your wishes?—We earnestly claim an increase in our salary and also in our pension. We have been led to believe by the praise that has been bestowed upon us by persons of high rank in life that we are the best body of men in the world; and, when we look at the memorial that has been sent to the Committee, we see that we are the worst paid police force of those returned on the schedule.

2746. Is any deduction made for your pension?—No, sir.

2747. You must take that into account; you should also take into account the medical attendance and medicines for your wife and children and yourself, your lodging allowance, and other matters, and that after forty-five years of age you can retire without a medical certificate. Have you taken all that into account?—I have, sir.

2748. Do those conditions apply to those police forces that you mention?—I have never been in England. I only speak from what I have before me.

2749. What do you pay for rent?—At present £7 10s. a year.

2750. And what allowance do you get towards that?—I get £2 12s., and, as the men who are living in the barrack have to pay £2 12s. to the barrack, which I have not got to pay, being married, I practically get £5 4s. towards the rent.

May 22, 1901.
—
Constable
Philip
Breannan.

2751. Therefore, as your house rent at present stands, the net cost to you is the difference between £5 4s. and £7 10s.—that is £2 6s. Have you got a garden with your house?—Yes, sir.

2752. Have you any pigs?—No, not presently. I killed a pig, which I have cured and hung up in the chimney.

2753. Do you grow vegetables in your garden?—Yes, sir, and potatoes.

2754. What size is the garden?—There might be 35 or 40 perches in it.

2755. Do you find time for work in the garden after duty?—I did not find time this year. I had to employ men to do it.

2756. What was the extra duty this year?—In consequence of the Census duty, and also a murder that occurred in the sub-district in which I am stationed, which kept me very busy.

2757. What do you represent for the police of Roscommon—what pay do they want?—They seek an addition of about £34 a year for constables, sergeants £55, and head constables £78.

2758. You have been twenty-two years in the service. Is there any increase in the cost of living during that time?—The prices of goods are much the same, but still there is a different class of living from what there was when I was young.

2759. You are representing the constables, and you ask for £34?—Yes.

2760. How do you arrive at that £34?—To put us on a level with the City of London police force, which is the best paid in England.

2761. Now, how many people live at Kilmore?—There is no town in it.

2762. It is only a village?—Only about five or six houses besides the barrack; it is a rural place. The barrack is on the side of the road, with four or five houses round about it.

2763. You would hardly compare Kilmore with the City of London?—I do not.

2764. Then why do you want to be paid the same as the police in the City of London?—I think I am worked as hard as the City of London police.

2765. How many hours' duty do you do?—I have not got practically a day to myself since the 16th of March.

2766. Did one murder cause all that?—First I was put on Census duty.

2767. How many days were you engaged on the Census?—Twenty or twenty-one days on that, and each day I was never out for a shorter time than about nine hours.

2768. But you had no police duty to do in that time?—I had parades; and, of course, I had to do clerical work in connection with the Census when I came home.

2769. No police duty such as patrolling?—No patrolling unless something turned up, except posting a letter.

2770. You could not post it if you were ten miles away?—When I came home.

2771. Is there anything you want to say as to pensions?—We consider it absolutely necessary now that we should be considered in the pensions, as the times are changing very much in Ireland compared with what they used to be. Since the Local Government Act came into force, policemen get very little employment. Where I come from pensioners only get the most menial jobs. I have seen a pensioner saving or mowing hay for hire, and here is a resolution dismissing an ex-sergeant from being a temporary clerk in the Courthouse in Roscommon, simply because he was a policeman.

2772. Mr. STARKIE.—Was he clerk to the Council?—A temporary clerk to the Council.

2773. CHAIRMAN.—That was a new job. Before the County Council existed he would not have been there at all?—The old secretary of the Grand Jury was giving up the job. There was something peculiar about Roscommon. The assistant clerk was working it, and he applied to Sergeant Looney to help him, and he would not be allowed to keep him, although he considered that Sergeant Looney was as good as any of the six clerks he had.

2774. Do you know any pensioners in Kilmore?—Yes, sir.

2775. How many are there?—There is Sergeants Healy and McGarry.

2776. What is McGarry?—A lock-keeper on the canal.

2777. What does he get?—7s. a week and a free house.

2778. And a free house is worth 4s. a week, I suppose?—I am sure it is.

2779. Does he get some "tips" when the boats pass through?—I am sure he does.

2780. Worth something more than 7s. a week?—I suppose it is. It is he I saw mowing before the job came round. He did that before he got the job.

2781. If he conducts himself, he will have it for life?—I suppose so.

2782. Mr. HOLMES.—And what did he get for mowing?—4s. a day, I suppose. I presume he was a good mower before he joined the police.

2783. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the objection to mowing at 4s. a day?—There is no objection, but it shows how hard he is set to have to take off his coat and work at it.

2784. Most men would work hard for 4s. a day?—Young men would.

2785. CHAIRMAN.—What about the other man, Healy. How did he get money to stock his farm?—I inquired, and he said with his wife. You might not call him a farmer. He holds ten acres of land on the side of a bog patch.

2786. He has cows and sheep?—One cow and a jennet and a couple of young cattle, and he is now seeking the post of a process server.

2787. He will not have to give up his farm for that?—No, he will not.

2788. Do you know that 53 per cent.—rather more than half—of the pensioners living in Roscommon are employed, or are farmers or shopkeepers?—I have no doubt that it is so.

2789. And you know the other 47 per cent. would be old men over sixty years of age?—There is one pensioner whom I saw serving. He is only out about a year and a-half, and he was retired compulsorily. He was a sergeant. He is now out, and he has taken the position of sexton in the Protestant church of Strokes-town at £5 a year, and I saw him out as bailiff trying to seize cattle, and I was actually protecting him two months ago, or, rather, preventing a row where he was. There was a dispute about the cattle, and I was there to prevent a row.

2790. He was pretty strong and able to take care of himself?—Begorra he was not. He is an old, shook man.

2791. The only reason you ask for the £34 more is that the City of London police get it?—No; I am not able to live myself on my pay.

2792. With your garden, pigs and all, and only four children. How is that; you are not an extravagant man, I am sure?—My expenses for the last year were £77 5s. 9d.

2793. That is £5 to the bad?—Yes; and I neither bought bacon or potatoes, nor bought any clothes for myself, nor for my wife, nor for two of my children. I got some money from a brother of mine in the police—who joined the Singapore police. He is pretty well off now, and he sends me money sometimes.

2794. Have you anything more to suggest?—I have no other suggestions to offer.

2795. Have you anything further to tell us on behalf of the police of Roscommon?—I have nothing to tell you, except that we would claim more pay and more pension.

2796. Mr. STARKIE.—You say that you got £1 for taking the Census?—Yes.

2797. Was that the subsistence allowance?—Yes, the subsistence allowance.

2798. Did you spend that, or was it money made?—I carried my luncheon with me out of my own house every day.

2799. Had you to spend anything when on the duty?—Oh, no.

2800. When did the Census work begin, in the morning?—I never left before daylight, except on two days—for one particular townland which was far I left before daylight, and when I was going for the Census papers, I left before daylight.

2801. You were speaking of going to the Post Office as a duty?—We have a Post Office beside the barrack, but sometimes, if there is a letter to be sent in haste for the officer, we have to go three miles to post it.

2802. Is that often?—Sometimes it may not occur for a month, and sometimes it might occur four times in the week.

2803. CHAIRMAN.—How many in the last week?—There were men over from my station to Drumsna at least four or five times last week.

2804. Mr. STARKIE.—What is your ordinary duty?—We have constantly nothing less than six hours' patrolling.

2805. That is day and night?—Yes; sometimes I may have six hours in the day, and sometimes three hours in the day and three in the night.

May 22, 1901.

Constable
Philip
Brennan.

2806. Is that walking along the road?—Yes, and looking out for offences against the different Acts of Parliament which we are enforcing—such as the Dogs Regulation Act.

2807. That is not a difficult or a harassing duty?—No; and ambushing close to public-houses to see are they conducting them in a proper manner.

2808. Are there any other matters in your memorial

to which you wish to refer?—No; there are some, but they are not very pressing, except the increase in pay and in pension.

2809. You do not press the other matters?—No.

2810. There is nothing more that you have to say?—Nothing more.

2811. CHAIRMAN.—You have presented all that you wish to represent to us?—Yes, sir.

Constable PATRICK BURKE, examined.

Constable
Patrick
Burke.

2812. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—William-street, Limerick.

2813. How long have you been in the Force?—15½ years.

2814. How old are you?—Thirty-six years of age.

2815. Are you married or single?—Married.

2816. Have you any children?—Five.

2817. When were you married?—I am married seven years.

2818. Whom do you represent here?—The men of the City of Limerick—married and single.

2819. The constables of all ranks?—All ranks.

2820. Head constables, sergeants, acting sergeants, and constables?—Yes, sir.

2821. Your pay is what?—My pay is at present 26s. a week.

2822. Have you been in for promotion?—Yes, sir.

2823. Have you passed the "P" List Examination?—No, I did not go for the "P" examination, but for the ordinary qualifying examination.

2824. And you have not yet been selected?—Not selected yet.

2825. You get 26s. a week with a right to pension, and medical attendance for yourself, your wife, and children?—Yes, sir.

2826. Does that include attendance in confinements?—Yes, sir.

2827. There is no expense in connection with the confinements of your wife?—I have to be sure. As a matter of fact, I never called on the medical doctor.

2828. Then you do not like him?—I never called on him.

2829. If you did he would be bound to come?—Yes.

2830. Then that is your own look-out?—Yes; I left it optional with the nurse who attended my wife. If she said that a doctor was required, I would send for the doctor.

2831. Tell us what you say on behalf of all the ranks in Limerick. What is the population of Limerick?—The population of Limerick City is about 37,300 by the last Census.

2832. And you work Limerick City in "beats," like all towns?—Yes.

2833. How long is your turn on duty?—Beat duty commences at 9 in the morning and ends at 12 mid-night.

2834. How many reliefs are there?—There are three reliefs—from 9 to 2, from 2 to 7, and from 7 to 12.

2835. And from 12 to 9, how is that worked?—By the Corporation. They have a police or night patrol; the old night-watch system.

2836. Then the Royal Irish Constabulary is not responsible for Limerick City after the stroke of mid-night?—That is so.

2837. Until 9 o'clock next morning?—Yes.

2837A. And if there is a robbery or a burglary after 12, who is responsible?—The police turn out at once.

2838. But they give over the city to the night watchmen from 12 o'clock to 9 a.m.?—Yes.

2839. And they have practically no night duty after 12?—Practically not, but as a matter of fact, we do go out and patrol the city every night.

2840. One or two patrols?—Yes.

2841. Two in one direction and two in another?—Yes; at different hours.

2842. As to the men who go on duty from 9 to 2, when do they go on duty again?—They would have to go on on the following day, or they would have to go on that evening if anything arises.

2843. If I went on this morning at 9 o'clock, and patrolled until 2, then I would not have to go on until next morning?—You might not, but it is hundred to one that you might be on duty.

2844. How?—For instance, there are fires occurring pretty frequently with us, and many disturbances take place in the city. For instance, we have a terrible lot of strikes.

2845. How many police are there?—103.

2846. How many married and single?—Forty-four married men, and the remainder are single.

2847. Then I take it as this: there is five hours of duty each day certain, with a chance of one or two more?—Yes.

2848. Mr. STARKIE.—That is not beat duty, but emergency duty?—Yes.

2849. CHAIRMAN.—If you do more than eight hours, do you get extra pay?—Oh, no.

2850. If you are out more than eight hours continuously, you do not get extra pay?—There is no such thing as extra pay in the Constabulary.

2851. If you are out for a fire, you do not get extra pay?—No.

2852. Mr. STARKIE.—That is because they are not away from their station?—They are within the city.

2853. CHAIRMAN.—Then I take it, it is five hours, with a possibility of one or two hours at emergency work?—Yes, for actual duty on the street, but the beat duty is five hours.

2854. Now tell us what do you want?—We want more pay for all ranks. We consider the pay insufficient to meet our liabilities.

2855. Tell us why?—I will take the expenses of myself. I have to pay a servant to assist my wife.

2856. Is she in bad health?—No, but she has five young children to wash and do everything for.

2857. Mr. HOLMES.—Had your wife any means?—She had a little when we got married.

2858. CHAIRMAN.—How much do you make the total come to?—£6 14s. 6½d. a month.

2859. And your pay is £5 17s.?—Yes, that's my average.

2860. You would be out of pocket 16s. a month?—Yes. I have not included shirts, socks, cost of making up uniform, and a host of other things.

2861. You put down church dues at £1 11s.; your rent is £1 1s. 8½d. a month?—Yes.

2862. What allowance do you get towards your rent?—4s. 4d. a month.

2863. You married at eight years' service?—Yes, but I got no lodging allowance until I had ten years' service.

2864. Do you think it is wise to encourage marriages so young. What age were you when you married?—About twenty-nine years of age. I would say myself that a policeman should not marry at all, for he could not afford to get married. I say that from practical experience.

2865. Of course you have given hostages to fortune at a singularly rapid rate?—We cannot avoid these things sometimes.

2866. Do you think it a wise rule about the seven years?—I do.

2867. Would you think it wise, as a practical man, if that limit was increased?—No, I would not. I think that in seven years a man has as much sense when in the Constabulary as if he had seventeen years.

2868. If it were delayed for two years, it would not be a popular thing?—No; if a man is inclined to marry, he will marry in seven years, I think.

2869. What is your suggestion?—I suggest that we get more pay, and we want that badly.

2870. How much pay?—We would want at least our pay increased by 40 per cent. to enable us to live.

2871. Your living and a single man's living are very different?—Oh, I quite admit that.

2872. A single man would not require so much as you?—Certainly not.

2873. How much would you give for the single man?—If the single man had, say, 30 per cent.—

2874. Mr. HOLMES.—You surely do not suggest two distinct rates for the Force?—Oh, no.

2875. CHAIRMAN.—Would 40 per cent. apply to all—head constables and all?—Yes.

2876. Are you aware what that would cost?—Yes.

2877. Do you know that it would be about three-quarters of a million sterling?—I know it would cost a great deal, for the man who is now getting 20s. would be getting 28s.

2878. That would be a very large amount of money?—That is a lot of money.

2879. Now, as to expenses. Have prices increased in Limerick?—I would not say that the prices of provisions have increased, but I say that the standard of living has increased.

2880. And clothing is cheaper than when you joined?—Yes, but the making-up is dearer.

2881. Do your children go to school yet?—Yes, two of them.

2882. You pay nothing for them?—Nothing; but I have to send them more decently to school than if they did not. I dress them better.

2883. Is there anything further that you have to suggest about constables besides more pay?—Except that, with the pay, they should also get an increase in the rate of pension.

2884. What increase in the rate of pension?—As regards pensions, I would say that a man at twenty-five years' service should get at least two-thirds.

2885. Why?—To enable him to live at all outside amongst the people.

2886. For instance, in ten years you will be forty-six, and you will be able to retire on 30-50ths of your pay?—Yes.

2887. That will give you £42 a year?—Yes.

2888. Therefore, even if you are not promoted—and you have a good chance of promotion—even supposing that you are not promoted, but only a constable of that number of years' service, you would still be entitled to that pension?—£46 16s. is the highest.

2889. You have a very good chance of promotion?—I should say that I have.

2890. You will not call yourself an old man at forty-six?—No.

2891. You would be good for a good many years' work?—Yes.

2892. And you would look out for other employment?—Yes, to enable myself to live.

2893. You will hardly consider yourself then a broken old man?—No.

2894. Mr. HOLMES.—You are, of course, under no obligation to retire at twenty-five years' service?—No.

2895. CHAIRMAN.—Why do the men retire without waiting for the full pension?—There are so many restrictions placed on policemen that he is anxious to get away.

2896. What restrictions?—There are a host of restrictions that I am not prepared to name at present.

2897. Tell us one?—I say it is a great hardship on a married man to have to come to a barracks and report himself every two hours. He cannot get into working and tilling the garden. He is liable to be called on at any moment.

2898. If that was done away with, would not it be rather hard on the single men that he should be obliged to do all the odd jobs in barracks?—No; because there is also a rule for half the party to be always in barracks.

2899. Take a small station?—If you take a small station of eight men, or if, as in the country, four men and a sergeant, if there are two men on patrol, then the other two have to remain always in barracks, so that the married man cannot practically get home at all. Half the party must be in barracks.

2900. Would it be a convenience to you if the two hours' report was done away with, and the married men were occasionally in turn in barracks waiting for emergencies?—Certainly.

2901. As a kind of waiting men for duty?—That would be more convenient; if a man did waiting work in his turn, he could then go home for a portion of the day and do something.

2902. He would know where he was?—Yes.

2903. Now, is there any other restriction that you may wish to bring to our notice?—I have not come prepared to answer that.

2904. There is nothing that occurs to you?—I have not thought of it.

2905. Mr. STARKIE.—Is there a single regulation of the Force that is harassing on the men?—Yes, this one is harassing.

2906. Leaving that out of account, is there a single regulation which is harassing on a steady constable?—Well, I should say not. Any steady man is well able to mind himself.

2907. There is nothing harassing in the regulations of the Force?—No.

2908. CHAIRMAN.—Beyond the 40 per cent. increase for all ranks, you have practically nothing else to suggest?—No; and I say that we require that very much to enable us to live.

2909. And there are no other things in the memorial that you wish to bring to our notice?—No; only the pay and the pension.

2910. Mr. STARKIE.—As regards lodging allowance, I see in the memorial that the men ask for £15 a year lodging allowance?—Yes.

2911. I observe that in the City and County of Limerick there are 100 men paying for rent £10 8s. a year or less. If they got £15 a year lodging allowance, they could put nearly £5 a year into their pockets?—I would not agree with you there.

2912. But it is a matter of figures. This is a return furnished by the officers of the city and county, which shows that there are 100 men paying £10 8s. or under—that is, 100 men, who, if they got an allowance of £15 a year, could put £4 12s. of it in their pockets?—Well, I suppose there would be.

2913. And I suppose it would be the same in other parts of Ireland?—Yes.

2914. Would it be desirable to put a premium on marriage by giving a married man an allowance out of which he could make £5?—I only speak for the City of Limerick.

2915. But this refers to both the city and county. There are many men of the Force all over Ireland paying under £10 a year for their houses or rooms. If £15 a year lodging allowance were established it would afford an inducement to marry, when the man could not only pay for his lodgings, but also have £5 or £6 in hand?—That is quite true, but I know from experience if I was offered an addition to my present pay of £20 a year, I would not get married.

2916. You mean the expenses of married life are so heavy?—Yes.

2917. Do you know that in 1882 there were only about 1,900 married men in the Force, and there are now over 3,000?—I know that it has materially increased.

2918. Why is that?—We are foolish.

2919. Not more so now than then. Do you attribute it at all to the granting of the allowance for lodging?—No, certainly not.

2920. CHAIRMAN.—I see that Mr. Welpy is of opinion that rents are increasing in Limerick, but that would not apply to you, for your rent came out to £1 1s. 8d. a month?—Yes.

2921. What allowance do you get towards your rent?—4s. 4d. a month.

2922. Therefore you pay 17s. 4d. a month net?—Yes, sir.

2923. Mr. STARKIE.—He gets double 4s. 4d., for he does not pay the 1s. a week for barrack accommodation.

2924. CHAIRMAN.—Then, practically, compared with a single man, you now pay 13s. 4d. in rent?—Yes.

2925. And for that, have you got a house of your own?—No; rooms.

2926. Rooms for your wife and five children?—Yes; only three rooms.

2927. And you keep a servant?—No.

2928. You would not compare yourself with married men in London or in the large towns in England, where you could not lodge in the town for that sum?—I don't suppose I could.

2929. You would not get lodgings by the week for that sum. What is your rent a year?—£13.

2930. Any rates or taxes?—No; the landlord pays them. I have simply rooms.

2931. Then, if you get tired of Limerick, or found that it did not suit your health, you can arrange a transfer?—Yes, at my own expense.

2932. But, without losing seniority or any privileges in the Force, you could arrange a transfer to the sea-board or anywhere else?—Yes, I could do that; but I would scarcely be able to go under existing circumstances. It would cost a terrible lot to move furniture.

2933. I observe that a considerable number of the police pensioners in Limerick are employed, either as farmers or shopkeepers on their own account, or in situations?—Yes.

2934. The residue, 64 per cent., would be pretty old men?—No; there are some fine men in the city who cannot obtain employment, and who look for it.

2935. They can go to Cork or Dublin?—These places are crammed.

2936. Why not England?—I don't think they go there.

2937. What is the average service for seniority pro-

May 22, 1901.

Constable
Patrick
Burke.

motion in the City of Limerick?—Eighteen years would be the average. There was a man promoted the other day on eighteen years' service.

2938. What was the service of the next man you had promoted?—A man of about fourteen years' service.

2939. Was he a "P" man?—Yes.

2940. Are you a "P" man?—No.

2941. Mr. STARKIE.—What do you pay in Limerick for making-up your clothing?—A constable's clothes, about 14s.

2942. What allowance do you get?—9s. 6d. we are allowed.

2943. Where do you get the clothing made up?—By a local tailor.

2944. Not at the Army Clothing place?—No.

2945. Why do you not go there?—We got our clothing made there on one occasion, and it was so badly done that the officer would not allow us to wear it.

2946. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything further that you want to refer to. We have taken a full account of what you have submitted to us?—The pay and pension. I am instructed not to ask for the allowance; not to press for it.

2947. Then you ask for a reconsideration of the rates of pay and pension?—Yes.

Constable
Peter M'Neill

Constable PETER M'NEILL, examined.

2948. CHAIRMAN.—Are you at the Depot now?—Yes, sir.

2949. Are you on the Reserve?—I am.

2950. How long have you been in the Force?—For ten years.

2951. Are you married or single?—Single.

2952. How many men are there on the Reserve at the Depot?—Speaking roughly, over 100.

2953. As a rule, there are not so many?—There have not been so many, except for the last six months.

2954. They are sent to any part of Ireland where any emergency arises?—Yes.

2954A. Are they all single men in the Reserve?—Practically all in the Reserve are single men, but some connected with the band and clerks in the Castle, and some others, are married.

2955. They are only nominally on the Reserve?—Yes.

2956. What is your pay?—It is £62 8s.

2957. You pay 1s. a week for your accommodation in the Depot?—Yes.

2958. And I suppose you are able to mess very cheaply at the Depot?—Taking everything into account, we are not.

2959. What did your mess come to last month?—I took it, generally, at 1s. per day.

2960. 7s. a week?—Yes.

2961. How long have you been at the Depot?—Going on four years.

2962. And taking one week with another it would be about 1s. a day?—Yes, 1s. per day.

2963. What do you get?—Coffee in the morning and half a loaf of bread, and dinner.

2964. Fresh meat every day?—Yes, except one day.

2965. What day is that?—We get fish on Friday, and we may get bacon on one day also.

2966. On the fish day you have pudding?—No.

2967. Have you pudding on Sundays?—No, on no day.

2968. Tea?—Tea in the evening, and one loaf does for the whole day.

2969. What extras have you to find?—A rasher and an egg in the morning.

2970. Anything else?—One pint of porter in the day.

2971. How much do your extras come to?—As regards the year, I make the mess £18 5s. in the year; that is at 1s. a day.

2972. Tell me what your extras come to?—Butter allowing 6 lbs. per month, at 1s. 1d. per lb., £3 18s. in the year; £5 6s. 5½d. for a rasher and egg each morning; one pint of porter, £3 0s. 10d.; stirabout for supper, £3 0s. 10d.

2973. That is, with the extras and the mess together, the total cost of the food would be about £34?—Yes; and that includes 2s. for library and 2s. for band.

2974. Are you allowed women servants in the Depot?—Yes, the 1s. a day takes in that.

2975. Then £34 a year is the total?—Yes.

2976. Do you take a month's leave?—Very seldom I can.

2977. And if you do you do not pay your mess?—No.

2978. Your pay is £62, and you say your food costs £34. How do you spend the difference, £28?—A suit of plain clothes every two years, at £4 10s. That includes hat, and collar, and ties, and gloves.

2979. And plain clothes boots?—No.

2980. Then the clothes are £4 10s.?—£2 5s. I make it each year. Then three pair of high-lows, or regulation boots. That comes to £2 11s.

2981. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you wear them out every year?—Yes; drill on the gravel wears them out, and we cannot have a nailed pair in the city on the flags and concrete.

2982. CHAIRMAN.—You put down £1 5s. for boots?—Yes. Repair of boots, £1; overcoat for three years, at

£3, £1; barrack rent, £2 12s. in the year; religious purposes, 30s.

2983. That is not compulsory?—It is.

2984. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you pay 30s.?—Yes. They are in every month in the year, and we have to do it; two shirts, 6s. 6d. each, 13s.; two inside, for winter use, 4s. 6d. each, 9s.; two drawers for winter use, at 5s., 10s.; and two for summer use, at 4s., 8s.

2985. CHAIRMAN.—They do not wear them out in the year?—In the Depot we would wear out much more than in the country on account of the mangles. They wear them out, and we have not so many facilities for getting them mended as in the country. Two white shirts for plain clothes for two years, 7s.—3s. 6d. a year.

2986. What is the total?—I bring the whole out—leaving out the 30s. for religious purposes—it comes to £56 6s. 6½d.

2987. That is, including the mess?—Yes, including the mess and all, £56 6s. 6½d.

2988. That gives you still £6 in hands?—Yes.

2989. You put that in the Savings' Bank?—No, I do not.

2990. Have you an account in the bank?—No, unfortunately, I have not. That has to meet several things—visitors, Dublin is a centre for them. That necessarily goes on that more or less.

2991. Whom do you represent?—The constables of the Reserve.

2992. And the statement which you have just read gives the average expenditure of a steady man on the Reserve?—Yes.

2993. Now, what do you want?—I want adequate increase of pay, to place us on a footing with the best paid English police force.

2994. What is that?—The City of London.

2995. The Reserve wish to be on the same footing as the City of London?—Yes.

2996. Why?—Are there analogous duties?—Because we are better in the first place, and their duties are not so continuous or varied.

2997. As the Reserve?—When speaking of the Reserve as regards pay.

2998. Now, you represent the Reserve, and you say the duties of the City of London police are not so continuous as those of the constables of the Reserve. Let us have a proof of it?—The duty of the Reserve at present is far easier than it has been for the previous two years, for there are a greater number on the Reserve than there were before.

2998A. Now, take the duties?—At 6 o'clock we rise; drill from 7 to 8.

2999. That is for recruits?—If a man had nothing else to do, he has to do it; at 8, breakfast; at 9.15 parade, until 10.30. That includes drill also in that time in the hour and a quarter. We are inspected first, and then we fall out for drill after the inspection. Then there is drill again from 12 to 1.

3000. Is that for the Reserve or the recruits?—If the Reserve are not on any other duty they have to do this. They are very often on other duties—on guards, for instance.

3001. Take yesterday, now?—Well, I have done nothing yesterday.

3002. Take Monday?—I have been off duty for the past fortnight. There is generally guard once a week.

3003. Why were you off duty?—I applied to get off duty in order to have an opportunity of getting up information for this Committee.

3004. Now, in the afternoon what do you do?—If I had a guard, I would be on guard. There is a guard once a week. That means twenty-five hours, and I have nothing to do next day except parade at 12 o'clock when coming off guard.

3005. Have you any night duty except guard at the Depot?—No outside duty.

3006. What do you represent?—That we ought to be placed on the same level as the best English police force.

3007. Have you ever been in England?—No.

3008. You do not represent those duties which you described as equal to eight hours' steady beat duty?—No. We do not mean to be always on the Reserve.

3009. The men in the country districts are sending their own witnesses. We want the case of the Reserve from you?—As regards their duties, the duties are not very hard, except the guard alone.

3010. One night out of bed in the week?—Yes.

3011. With 100 men in the Reserve it cannot come so often as that?—But there may not be 100 men on it again. The duty has been lighter in the past eight months than before.

3012. Then it means one night out of bed in eight or nine days?—Yes.

3013. Of course a man may be sick?—Yes, and other things turn up.

3014. What sort of increase do you want?—An increase to put us on a level with the City of London police.

3015. Why, the City of London police have eight hours' steady duty, have to regulate the most difficult traffic in the world, which a man can only stand for a few hours. They cannot lodge in the City of London; where they live is five or six miles away, and they pay for their own locomotion coming in and out. Can you show any duties on the Reserve equivalent to that?—The duties are not equivalent to that, of course, but we do not expect to be on the Reserve very long, and it is only for a short time that men are on it, and we may be called to the country any day.

3016. Is there anything with reference to the Reserve men particularly that you would like to say?—Not as regards their duties.

3017. They are pretty comfortably off?—I would not say that.

3018. You have given us a good average estimate of expenses. You have not cut down the figures more than is necessary?—No.

3019. But you have shown us a balance credit of £6 a year?—Yes.

3020. And that to the good, if you have not got relations whom you have to help?—I have relations.

3021. That is an individual instance; but we cannot provide for your relations. You have a credit balance of £6 a year?—I have shown you that; but I have only allowed myself one drink in the day, and if I met friends that will stand me very short.

3022. But that is as broad as it is long, for they stand you a drink in return?—I would have to pay for it. Then, as regards the Reserve, I cannot say that there is anything exceptional in their duty beyond that.

3023. You only represent really that the Reserve want to chime in or march with the rest of the police, and they would be very pleased to have an increase?—Yes. When they see how the English police are paid, they say they are only foolish to join the police in Ireland.

3024. Why don't they leave?—I expect they will.

3025. You are a young man and educated, and have a first-class character here. What age are you?—Thirty years.

3026. Why don't you leave if you can do better elsewhere?—I did not know the advantages that the English police had until this turned up.

3027. Is it too late now?—No.

3028. You are a single man, and have given no hostages to fortune, and you can take your two medals with you, why don't you go?—I will wait till after the Inquiry.

3029. Only 1 per cent. of the Royal Irish Constabulary resign every year, including those who are compelled to resign. You know what I mean by that?—Yes; I know a fair number have resigned from the Depot.

3030. No more than 1 per cent. have resigned?—A good many went out to South Africa to the Imperial Yeomanry from the Depot, and one of those had a wife and family.

3031. They were only seven. His place will keep for him?—There is no guarantee to him that he will get it back. All they were told on leaving was that there is no guarantee.

3032. Was the Inspector-General here then?—He went out about two months ago.

3033. Seven went out; that is nothing. Men in England gave up hundreds a year to go out. There is no Force that showed so few going out as the Royal Irish Constabulary. In Scotland they sent out hundreds. In the last half year there were only twelve resigned from

the Depot in course of training, and, if the Force is underpaid, why did not more resign?—Some of them, of course, go home for family reasons.

3034. Of course, sometimes they get hints to say that they have mistaken their line. Have you anything else to put forward. Has the cost of living increased since 1882?—Oh, it has.

3035. Is there an increase in the expense at the Depot?—Yes, with the internal arrangements of the Depot alone.

3036. Mr. HOLMES.—You were not in the Force in 1882?—But I can give evidence of the fact from the men I represent.

3037. Tell us the facts?—As to the meals that were there in 1882, there was only soup and some bread given out to each man, which he got every day in the week. At the present time it is roast and soup and bacon in the week. He has a different meal every day.

3038. CHAIRMAN.—The men live better?—Yes, the standard of living is better.

3039. But there is no increase in the cost of goods. I mean, if he had the soup and bread now, it would not be dearer than it was then?—Oh, I think so.

3040. But, as things are cheaper, he is able to get more for his money?—I don't think so, sir.

3041. Take clothing—that is cheaper?—Yes, but the material is not so good as it used to be.

3042. Is there anything else that you would like to represent?—As regards the pension.

3043. Tell us what you want?—They would expect three-fourths at least of a pension.

3044. At what time?—At twenty-five years.

3045. Why?—Because of the difficulty that we have to contend with when we go out on pension. It is very hard to get employment.

3046. That is what they tell you?—That is what I am here to represent.

3047. Do you know that 50 per cent. of the pensioners are employed?—It may be, but there are some of them out of employment a very long time.

3048. About 50 per cent. of them are employed?—Any of them that I can judge of, I see them going about the Park idle, and I know they say that they cannot get employment.

3049. Do you think they try to get it?—Yes; I know one of them in particular, and he has had his name down at the Custom House for five months.

3050. People do not find employment in the Park?—But he told me that he could not get it.

3051. You must look for employment?—Yes.

3052. We can go to all the corners and find persons out of employment?—And it is not every kind of employment that a policeman of twenty-five years' service is fit for.

3053. Is it not curious that so many leave at that service?—Many of them have families growing up at that time and want education.

3054. They do not want educating if they are grown up?—They are grown up at the time they have completed their service.

3055. But they don't want it then?—It may be a young girl of sixteen.

3056. But she can go out then?—But he cannot afford to pay for her outside and himself inside.

3057. Is there any other representation that you want to make about the police?—I may say they do not desire me to press as regards the allowances. A substantial increase in pay and pension, that is all they want.

3058. You must remember that the candidates for the Force are double what they were ten years ago, and that the resignations are under 1 per cent.?—My idea as to the candidates increasing is, that their families do not like to see them leaving the country. My parents would not allow me to leave or provide me with the means. And I joined the Force, thinking that I would save something to bring me out.

3059. You would do better in the country than out of it?—No, I don't think I would. My brother is chief of police in New York.

3060. What station in New York?—I don't know what station.

3061. What is his salary?—I don't know exactly, but he is quite independent.

3062. Have you talked to him about the expenses in New York?—No.

3063. You ask him the next time you write to send you the schedule of pay and expenses; how much for rent, and clothes, and other things. You must take the pay always in comparison with the expense of living. Have we given you every opportunity of saying what you want to say?—Yes. I thought I could

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May 22, 1901.

Constable
Peter M'Neill.

May 22, 1901.
Constable
Pater M'Neill.

speak for the men outside the Depot as well as for those in it.

CHAIRMAN.—We are taking the men who were elected by their comrades to represent them. We do not want to cut you short.

3064. Mr. STARKIE.—You say you pay £1 a year for repairs of boots?—Yes, sir.

3065. How many pairs does that represent as being repaired?—Three pairs.

3066. Do you pay 6s. 6d. for the repair of each pair?—I might repair two of them twice.

3067. That would be five pair of boots repaired in the year?—Yes.

3068. How many hours' drill do you do on an average in the week?—I might do about six hours.

3069. That is an hour a day?—Yes.

3070. If you were not at drill, would you be doing anything else?—Oh, yes; I am out every day. I might have fatigue duty, which is far worse than drill or guard.

3071. How many hours' duty have you apart from drill or guard?—In fact, I am on duty every day from 1 to 6, except the day that I am on drill.

3072. Is it not a fact that the men at the Depot can get articles of food in the canteen at a reduced cost?—I don't know. You can get them as cheap in the city. There is a list up in the canteen, but you can get it as cheap in the city.

3073. But is not there a list in the canteen of the cost price and the sale price of the goods, and is not the sale price lower than the cost price?—They make a little profit some time.

3074. Are not most of the goods sold at less than cost price?—They are not.

3075. You stated that the men of the Reserve are not comfortably off. In what particular are they not so?—I say that, as regards the rooms, there are twenty or twenty-two men together—Reserve men mixed up with recruits.

3076. When did you join?—In 1891.

3077. Has not the comfort of the men in the Depot been greatly advanced since then?—Yes, as regards the mess facilities and the gymnasium and library.

3078. Have these improvements been carried out by funds from the canteen?—The gymnasium has, but the mess has been done with the men's own money.

3079. That is not the canteen?—No; it is the balance of the mess.

3080. You want to do away with the rank of acting sergeant?—Yes, the men that I represent desire me to represent it.

3081. When you are approaching your time for promotion to a higher rank, what means would there be of testing your fitness for promotion if the rank of acting sergeant were abolished?—There might be third-grade sergeant.

3082. What means would there be of testing a man's fitness for the rank of sergeant by actual practical work, except by making him an acting sergeant?—He is appointed temporarily.

3083. For the purpose of seeing if he is fitted for the post of sergeant. If no such rank existed, how could such a test be applied?—Could not it be applied as a third-grade sergeant.

3084. Then he would be a sergeant. How would you ascertain that he was fit to be a sergeant?—As a temporary sergeant for a year.

3085. For your information I may tell you that in many police forces in England the capacity of men for the rank of sergeant is tested by giving them a stripe, and making them do the duties of sergeants, but they get no increase of pay; they receive a constable's pay. You do not propose that that system should be introduced into the Royal Irish Constabulary?—No, sir.

3086. Are you dissatisfied with your position as a constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes; I can make no savings out of it.

3087. Had you an opportunity of going to South Africa when the other men went?—No; the inducements were not good enough.

3088. You are not satisfied with your present position; were you more dissatisfied with the South African terms?—The terms in the South African Constabulary were not good enough. Besides I would lose my service.

3089. Others went?—That was their own business.

3090. The terms must have been good when the other men, including a married man, went. Why did you

not take advantage of the opportunity?—5s. a day for a man was not good enough.

3091. But you do not receive 5s. a day now?—But 6s. for South Africa would not compensate a man for the amount of trouble he would have to go through, and lose his position when he came back.

3092. Why not go into the South African Constabulary?—I would not consider that.

3093. Why not?—The climate I would not care about myself.

3094. It is a beautiful climate. You could not compare the climate of Ireland with that of South Africa, the finest in the world?—It may be; I don't know.

3095. You prefer the lower pay here to the higher pay offered in South Africa?—Yes; because I was told by the men in South Africa that 5s. here would be better than 10s. there.

3096. And may not 4s. a day in Ireland be better than 6s. a day in London?—No.

3097. How do you know?—From the cost of provisions.

3098. But have you lived in London?—No; I don't know, but from the reports in the newspapers.

3099. But you have not lived there—you have no practical experience of London?—No, sir.

3100. Mr. HOLMES.—The maximum pay that a constable in the City of London gets is 40s. a week, and here it is 27s. a week. He has, therefore, 13s. a week more than what you have. Supposing that it was proved to you that that extra 13s. was swallowed up by the extra cost of living, would you still say that he was better paid than you are?—I would like to see it proved.

3101. Assuming that it could be proved?—If it were proved that the 13s.—

3101A. Was necessarily swallowed up by the extra cost of living in London, you would then admit that he was only nominally better paid than you are. If he has to pay that 13s. owing to the extra cost of living in London, his real wages are not really more than yours?—I would not say so.

3102. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything more that you want to say to us?—Yes, as regards the time that the maximum pay is reached.

3103. You would like that hastened?—I say that a man is as good at six or seven years' service as at twenty.

3104. You would give him the maximum at seven years?—No, not exactly at seven, but he is as good a policeman as ever he will be at ten.

3105. Is there anything else?—No, sir.

3106. Your own observation about South Africa you must bear in mind when you talk about London and New York. What is your pay here? £1 4s. a week.

3107. And you say that 2s. a day here is better than 4s. in South Africa?—That is only from information I got.

3108. But you must put the same argument as regards your brother in New York and your comrade in the City of London. You must consider the expense they are under?—A policeman in England has a far better chance than a policeman here has.

3109. Why has he—in what part of England, to begin with?—In the City of London.

3110. Why in the City of London?—He can keep lodgers if he has a house.

3111. No policeman has a house in the City of London?—He can live outside it.

3112. CHAIRMAN.—Generally, eight or nine miles away, and he has to start an hour and a-half before parade to get to his place.

3113. Mr. HOLMES.—And surely, if you believe all this, why don't you put it into practice and go over there?—It is only lately that I have come to know of it.

3114. CHAIRMAN.—When you get your annual leave, go over?—I have ten years' service, and I would not wish to throw it away for nothing.

3115. You do not wish to throw away your pension?—The pension I don't think by any means good.

3116. You do not wish to abandon your chance of promotion?—My chances of promotion are very slight at present.

3117. Why so?—Because at present a man can't get promotion earlier than after twenty years.

3118. You are aware that half the district inspectors are now appointed from the ranks, and that there are 2,295 head constables and sergeants in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes, sir.

3119. And what a chance of promotion that gives you?—Yes.

3120. Anything more that you want to say?—No more.

The Committee adjourned to next day.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, 23RD MAY, 1901.

Present :—The Chairman; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Mr. JOHN WHATLEY, Superintendent and Chief Clerk, City of London Police, examined.

May 23, 1901.

Mr. John
Whatley.

3121. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Superintendent and Chief Clerk of the City of London Police?—Yes.

3122. You have been some years in the City of London police force, and have an intimate knowledge of it?—Yes, I have been thirty-four years in the City of London police.

3123. And you have an intimate knowledge of the whole details of the service?—I have.

3124. Everything passes through your hands, either to or from the Commissioner?—Yes.

3125. The pay of the City of London police has been raised recently, which has given a considerable impetus to other police movements in that direction, and has attracted a considerable amount of attention in the Royal Irish Constabulary. What we are anxious to have is a statement as to the pay and conditions of service in the City of London police?—Yes.

3126. What is the area of the City of London?—It is practically only one mile square.

3127. In that square mile there is a large population?—There is a large population. The working population is about 360,000; but upwards of a million persons enter the City daily.

3128. And the strength of the police force is?—1,002.

3129. Have you the number of superintendents, inspectors, and constables?—Yes; we have three superintendents, four chief inspectors, fifteen district inspectors, fifteen station inspectors, twelve detective inspectors, and seventy sergeants.

3130. And how many constables?—The remainder—383—would be constables.

3131. A considerable proportion of the constables cannot hope for promotion, owing to its being confined to that force?—Yes, the force being small, promotion is rather slow.

3132. And there are many men who would not have an opportunity of obtaining promotion?—Yes; as compared with the Metropolitan police force, promotion is slow.

3133. In the City of London, in this square mile, are centred the head offices of the great banks?—Yes, largely.

3134. And insurance offices?—Yes.

3135. And great deposits of valuables and bullion?—Yes.

3136. And the offices of a large number of the merchants and commercial companies of the country?—Yes.

3137. The city force does not receive any contribution from Government funds?—No.

3138. It is entirely supported from the city rates?—Yes.

3139. That is, in part, by the Corporation; they give one-fourth, and three-fourths is from the city rates?—Yes; one-fourth from the city's cash, that is the private fund, and three-fourths from the city rates.

3140. And it receives no contribution from Government sources, either for pay, maintenance, or pension?—None whatever.

3141. It is, so to say, a private force?—Yes.

3142. As distinguished from other forces under Government inspection?—Yes.

3143. The Commissioner administers the force, and the city finds the whole of the means?—Yes, that is so.

3144. The total cost is about £155,000 a year?—I think rather more than that; the next estimate will exceed that.

3145. From £155,000 to £160,000?—Probably from £160,000 to £170,000.

3146. The traffic passing through the city is of a very heavy character, and requires great attention through-

out the day?—Yes; we have a large number of men who control the traffic from, say, 8 o'clock in the morning until about 7 at night.

3147. Could you give us about the number?—I should say about 270 men.

3148. How many hours' duty does each man do?—Eight hours.

3149. They do day and night duty?—Yes; and the reliefs are divided.

3150. Give us the reliefs. What we call the beat men first go on at 6 in the morning, and remain till 10; they are then relieved by the second relief from 10 to 2, and the first relief goes from 2 to 6, and the second from 6 to 10 at night. Then the night duty men complete the twenty-four hours.

3151. Of course, the men for these reliefs parade some quarter of an hour before?—A quarter before the hour, which means that they are really engaged three-quarters of an hour beyond the four hours coming from their homes to the station—they must be in a quarter before the hour.

3152. They are dismissed at the station again?—Yes; it is quite three-quarters of an hour beyond the four hours' duty.

3153. Coming on and off?—Yes.

3154. Mr. STARKIE.—Is there any relief during the period of night duty?—There is no relief during the night. We give the men the privilege of going to the station-house to have coffee, or such things, for about a quarter of an hour in the middle of the night.

3155. CHAIRMAN.—Otherwise there is no intermission?—No.

3156. That is patrolling on the flags and streets?—Yes; we have very few fixed points at night; about a dozen or so.

3157. Is night duty done only for a month?—For six months.

3158. A man on night duty every night?—Yes; then he goes on day duty, and there being a larger number of men on day duty, day duty is more than the night, and a man may be on day duty nine to twelve months before coming to his turn for night duty.

3159. Then a man is on night duty continuously for six months?—Yes.

3160. And the day duty man would be about eight?—Eight to twelve.

3161. CHAIRMAN.—10 at night to 6 a.m. continuously for six months.

3162-4. Can you give us the distribution of duty by day?—In addition to the 270 traffic men, there are between 60 and 70 men engaged on each of the four reliefs by day; and the night duty men would number about 200.

3165. The duties are of such a character by day that it requires all a man's attention?—It does, the traffic especially; and I may say there are men on the beats in the day-time relieving the traffic men for their dinner hour, and it takes practically all the men at times when we are very busy with the traffic in the day-time.

3166. The regulation of the traffic is so arduous that it requires all a man's attention?—Yes.

3167. Unceasingly?—Yes; and he has to be very expert in his work at times in that respect. I may say that in the city police we train men for that particular duty more than in the Metropolitan force, and a man is selected for point duty on account of his ability to control the traffic. He has to show that he is capable of doing that, because there is a small remuneration of 1s. 6d. per week.

3168. For controlling the traffic?—Yes.

May 23, 1901.

Mr. John
Whitley.

3169. On account of the great strain?—Yes, the extra duty.

3170. And the great strain on a man's attention?—Yes.

3171. If he was not paying attention he would be run over, or other people would be run over?—Yes; the traffic would get into a muddle, and it would take a long time to get it into working order again if he neglected his duty even for a few minutes.

3172. Yes, I am acquainted with the state of the traffic there, but I am anxious to get out these facts, for a record, to show exactly what it is. It is one incessant stream of vehicles letting in traffic from one street to another?—Yes, and crossing. Over 100,000 vehicles enter the City daily during the 24 hours.

3173. It requires the utmost vigilance?—Yes; you know the Mansion House street; there are, I suppose, fifteen to twenty men engaged there in the circle in front of the Mansion House doing nothing but regulating the traffic, and they have to work in accord with each other; the man there has to work with the man here by signalling to each other in order to get the traffic through.

3174. To stop it or to let it pass?—Yes.

3175. It is one incessant strain?—There is no break at all.

3176. And if a man becomes slack in attention the whole thing would get into a muddle?—Yes; it would break down, and we would be in a hopeless muddle at once.

3177. Is there not a considerable amount of serious crime in the city, such as forgery, embezzlement, and a certain number of offences against the person?—Yes.

3178. There is a considerable amount of serious crime?—Yes; such as forgery, embezzlement, and crime by servants; we have a great many cases of that kind.

3179. Requiring great skill in investigation and considerable experience?—Yes, that is so.

3180. Mr. HOLMES.—There are plenty of pickpockets?—Not so many as one might expect, seeing the crowded state of the streets. Then some robberies take place that are never reported to us. People find themselves robbed and they take no notice.

3181. CHAIRMAN.—But constant vigilance is required for the prevention and detection of crime, as well as for the regulation of the traffic?—Yes.

3182. Can you estimate the value of the property in the City of London?—It is shown in the Annual Returns.

3183. What does it amount to?—About £4,500,000.

3184. The general aggregate of property the police have to protect?—It is shown in the rateable value partly.

3185. Will you also send the return of crime in the City of London?—We make an annual statement to the Home Office of the crime of the city; as to property, the only thing I could give you would be the rateable value of the city.

3186. Have you the number of apprehensions last year?—No.

3187. We will now go into the question of recruiting. At what age does the Commissioner accept recruits?—Not under twenty-one, unless there are very special circumstances. The majority of the men taken on are, I might say, aged from twenty-one to twenty-four. Our limit is twenty-seven, but the recruits very rarely touch that age.

3188. Are there any regulations as to marriage in the case of recruits—do you take married recruits?—Very seldom.

3189. Is there a limitation to the number of family—if they have any—before you take them?—Yes, they must not have more than two, but the Commissioner rarely takes a man into the service if he is married, because by the regulations he must live in the station-house for twelve months as a single man, so as to get acquainted with the routine of the station-house.

3190. The single men live in a section-house?—Yes.

3191. Is there any deduction from these single men for the section-house accommodation?—Yes; 1s. 6d. per week as rent, and 6d. housekeeper's dues—that is, to pay the housekeeper for making the beds, keeping the rooms clean, dusting, washing, and so on.

3192. Is there a deduction from pay for superannuation?—Yes; 2½ per cent.

3193. And is there any further deduction from pay?—No, except in case of sickness. If a man is sick we have an hospital of our own where the men go, and are treated under the care of a surgeon. They pay 1s. per day while they are inmates, except the illness is the

result of injury received while on duty, and then they are excused from any payment at all.

3194. Do the men get medical attendance for their wives and families?—No.

3195. Mr. STARKIE.—Is the 1s. a day for their support while they are in hospital?—Yes; but it does not cover the cost of the hospital. It is a small percentage of the actual cost. There is a surgeon and staff, &c.

3196. CHAIRMAN.—It is some protection against malingering?—That is so. It had a good effect in that respect, as you will find the percentage of sick is very low.

3197. Is there a considerable difficulty in a married man obtaining lodging or a house within the city?—It is practically impossible now for a man to get even apartments in the city.

3198. Practically impossible?—That is so.

3199. And if he should get apartments, what sort of rent should he have to pay—4s. or 5s.?—More than that. I should say he would get nothing under 10s. a week for even two rooms.

3200. He would have to pay, in your opinion, 10s. for two rooms?—Within the City of London, yes; but there are very few places to be got.

3201. Could a man with four or five children find a place?—I should say not.

3202. And a man with seven or eight children?—Oh, dear, no, not within the city; they would not have him; nor near the city in many places if he had such a family; he would have to take a house and be responsible for the whole rent.

3203. What amount of rent would he have to pay?—He would have to pay from £30 to £35 a year, with rates and taxes. He would probably let a part of the house and recoup himself to a certain extent, but still liable to a very high rent.

3204. Not under 10s. or 12s.?—I should say not under 10s. a week.

3205. If he had six or seven children it would be extremely difficult?—They would not accept him in apartments, as far as I know, anywhere in London.

3206. In the city if he had a large number of children they would simply say, "Go away?"—Yes, they would not look at him.

3207. Do many of the married men have to live outside the city?—Yes; I should say nine-tenths.

3208. Because of the impossibility of getting apartments within the city itself?—Yes.

3209. At what distance would they have to live?—From one mile to four miles; none of them would live in the West End. In such a neighbourhood as the Strand it would be impossible to get apartments.

3210. They would all go eastwards into Essex?—Or south, into the borough, and they would probably be quite a mile from their station before they could find a suitable place. Others would have to go further if they went eastward, on account of Shoreditch, which is not a neighbourhood a man would select—they would go further.

3211. Five or six miles?—Four miles; very few men are allowed to go as much as six.

3212. Is there any lodging allowance for married men?—None whatever.

3213. Is there any allowance for locomotion from their lodgings to the station?—No.

3214. The man has to be there at parade, and how he gets there has nothing to do with you?—No; he must be there, or he will be returned as absent and punished.

3215. Now, will you come to the rates of pay. In your thirty-four years' service there have been variations in the pay?—Yes; when I joined the service the pay was lower; the rate was then £1 1s., in 1867.

3216. For a constable?—Yes. I joined as a constable in 1867, and the pay was £1 1s. a week, subject to a deduction of 2s., as now.

3217. Was that the only rate for a constable?—That was the lowest rate; the highest pay of a constable was about 24s.

3218. In 1867 it was from 21s. to 24s.?—Yes.

3219. Do you remember when it was raised?—It was raised several times since then; I could not give the dates without referring to the books.

3220. Was the increase of pay partly owing to the great increase in duty, and the great increase in expense?—On account of the increase in the expenses of living. It was based on that from time to time, and on the great difficulty in finding apartments to live in. Not only has rent been going up, but the whole cost of living.

May 28, 1901.

Mr. John
Whitley.

3221. It has not gone up very much lately as regards provisions?—I do not think there has been very much increase in the cost of provisions within the last five to ten years.

3222. In the last twenty years has there been an increase?—Yes, there is a marked increase from that time.

3223. An increase in the case of provisions?—Yes.

3224. There has been a recent rise in pay?—Yes.

3225. Do you happen to know on what that increase was based. Was it on the increasing difficulty of finding accommodation, the men having to go further afield?—I do not know that that was made a point in the matter. The city authorities considered that the men were not sufficiently paid for their duties, contrasting the pay with that of labourers and artisans generally.

3226. Now, take the pay on appointment?—Yes, I have it in weekly pay. The pay on appointment is 27s. per week.

3227. How long does it remain at that?—One year.

3228. What is it after one year?—28s. 6d. a week.

3229. And then?—After two years 30s., after three years 32s., after four years 34s., after five years 37s., after six years 40s.

3230. That is the maximum?—Except that a merit class has now been formed, which is limited to a hundred men—men of upwards of fifteen years' service of exceptionally good character and ability.

3231. A man without a "drink mark"?—No man with a "drunken mark" would get it.

3232. Mr. STARKIE.—No matter at what period of his service he had received the "drunken mark"?—I don't think he would get the merit class if he had been drunk within fifteen years. If there was a second "drunk mark" it would be a hopeless case so far as he was concerned.

3233. CHAIRMAN.—What is the merit pay?—42s. 6d.; that is 2s. 6d. beyond the 40s.

3234. What are the deductions from the 27s. a week; they would apply equally to the other rates?—There is a deduction of 2½ per cent. from pay for superannuation—that is, 8d. per week from the 27s. man and 1s. a week from the 40s. man. We deduct an additional 1d. from the merit pay.

3235. If he was a single man there would be a further deduction of 2s. a week for accommodation in the section-house?—Yes. If he was sick there would be a deduction of 1s. a day for medical attendance.

3236. Take the case of a constable at the maximum pay. The probability is that a man of six years' service would be a married man?—Yes, generally speaking, most of them get married by that time.

3237. 70 per cent. of the force would be married men?—Yes.

3238. Assume that the constable is a married man: it would cost him 10s. a week for lodgings and locomotion—that is, coming to parade?—It would be about 10s. a week if he lived out of the city.

3239. How much would you put down for locomotion?—That would be 2s. I should put for the lodging 8s. per week, and, say, 2s. a week for travelling expenses.

3240. Therefore a six-year man would not have more than 30s. net in the week?—Not if he lived out of the city, and he could not live in the city unless he was one of the fortunate men who get posts as housekeepers. We have 100 men altogether, out of a 1,000, who live in the city. Those who take charge of houses sometimes pay a nominal sum, say 3s. a week; the employers give them two rooms and charge them for one. They reckon that they give them the other room for their services in looking after the building. In other cases they have them entirely free.

3241. But probably not more than one man in ten would be so fortunate?—Yes.

3242. Nine out of ten would have to pay for their own rooms?—Yes, and live out of the city.

3243. No man would be allowed to take charge of a building except with the Commissioner's leave?—No.

3244. And he could only get it by general good conduct?—Yes; if he had a very bad character he would not be allowed.

3245. Now, with regard to beat duty: is it of a very arduous character: is it all on the pavement?—Yes; the police have a lot to do in trying fastenings, and they are held responsible for all fastenings, and in most beats they have to put a private mark on the doors at night time. Nearly all the houses would be padlocked—no person at all living in the places—and the men on beat duty would be held responsible if at night the padlock were tampered with.

3246. And that is a thing requiring very constant attention?—Yes, constant attention.

3247. No loitering about?—No; the Commissioner is very severe if they are found loitering or gossiping.

3248. It is constant work from beginning to end?—Yes.

3249. Is it found that this constant duty tries the men considerably at the end of twenty years?—If a man is at it for twenty years it takes a lot out of him.

3250. You have experience of the police forces in different parts of England. Is city duty a very different thing from rural duty?—Oh, dear, yes; there is nothing analogous about it. I should say.

3251. Nothing similar at all?—No.

3252. Rural duty, such as patrolling, is of a different character to the city day and night duty, and the constant strain which it involves?—Yes; I believe in country forces they can regulate their pace as they think proper. They generally have conference points—at least in the counties that I know—and they have to be there at a certain time, but how they get there is apparently not of much importance; they may go fast or slow, or choose their own pace.

3253. It is of a very different character?—Yes.

3254. The man coming off night duty who has a charge must attend the police courts next day?—Yes.

3255. To see the case through?—Yes.

3256. Except under special circumstances, has he, nevertheless, to do his regular turn on the beat?—No; the Commissioner allows time off for that. If a man is engaged at the police court he has to leave his beat to take the case to the police court. If he is engaged three hours, the Commissioner would allow him a couple of hours off on the next night's duty.

3257. Would a reserve man then take his place?—Yes, or the man on the adjoining beat would have to take it in.

3258. That would be two hours off?—They very seldom get the full time.

3259. Now about candidates. Have you a considerable number of men applying?—A great number of men apply, but a very small percentage of them are taken.

3260. What proportion would be taken?—I should say not one-third of the candidates who apply are taken on. Many of them are rejected by the surgeon, who is very particular indeed in his medical inspection. There is no doubt, in consequence of the pay being so much better than in other forces, we get an undue percentage of candidates for police employment. We get a greater percentage than the Metropolitan force, there is no doubt.

3261. And what is the percentage of men resigning to go to other employment, or for other reasons?—Well, very low indeed.

3262. Would it be 1 per cent. Do you happen to have the number of resignations during last year?—It would not exceed 2 per cent., that is, what we call simple resignations. Of course, a man may be dismissed, but ordinary resignations would not exceed 2 per cent.

3263. Do you often have cases of men finding London unsuitable for their families?—If a man applies for permission to go an extra distance from the city on the ground of his wife's health or his children, he may ask the Commissioner as a special favour to allow him to go five or six miles away.

3264. The fact that the City of London police are paid wholly from the city rates and the city's private cash, make it an absolutely private force?—Absolutely private.

3265. Now, we come to pension rates. Are pensions paid in the same way, entirely from the city's own cash?—The city pays its quarter of them; the same percentage applies to pensions.

3266. If a man receives a pension of £40 a year or £60 a year, what would be the value of his own contribution to that out of his daily pay?—Only 2½ per cent.

3267. If he is dismissed, does he get a refund of any of the money which he has paid towards his pension?—No, nor if he resigns; it is absolutely forfeited in any case.

3268. He has no claim on it?—No.

3269. Or if he dies, has his wife or children a claim on it?—No.

3270. In reference to pensions, have you an age limit?—No.

3271. Does service under twenty-one years of age count?—Yes.

3272. If a man is taken under twenty-one?—Yes, his service counts; we reckon his service from the day he joins.

May 23, 1901.

Mr. John
Whatley.

3273. Are very few men taken under twenty-one?—Very few.

3274. Have you the average age of the recruits of last year?—I should say the average age was just about twenty-two years.

3275. With regard to pension rates: after how many years do you give a pension?—After fifteen years, if a man is returned medically unfit, he would receive 1-50th of his pay for each year's service. If he had completed fifteen years he would have 15-50ths.

3276. With a medical certificate?—Yes.

3277. And is the surgeon very strict about that?—Yes. A man would have no absolute claim to a pension until he had served twenty-five years, and then he would be entitled to 3-5ths.

3278. If the surgeon certified that the ill-health was due to drink, would that be a factor?—Yes, the man would not be eligible to receive a pension. The surgeon's certificate has to show that the cause of a man's unfitness is not the result of vice or intemperance.

3279. At twenty years' service he gets 20-50ths?—Yes; and from twenty to twenty-five years 2-50ths for each year, which would bring him at twenty-five years' service to 30-50ths of his pay, and he would then have a right to retire; but he could go on serving up to twenty-nine if he wished to receive two-thirds after twenty-nine years' service.

3280. Mr. STARKIE.—The pension scale for the police in the City of London is the same as that of the R.I.C. under the 46 and 47 Vic., cap. 14. The men of both forces are entitled to two-thirds of their pay as pension on completion of twenty-nine years' service. 34-50ths is a little more than two-thirds, and 33-50ths a little less. It is not as favourable a scale as that under the Police (England) Act of 1890.

3281. You are not under the English Act of 1890?—No.

3282. CHAIRMAN.—It is not so favourable as the Metropolitan scale.

3283. Mr. STARKIE.—Not quite. The scale is the same up to twenty-four years' completed service, and at twenty-five years' completed service the 1890 Police Act scale is 31-50ths—that is 1-50th better than that of the City police, and at the completion of twenty-six years' service, the 1890 Act scale gives two-thirds of pay; the City police do not reach two-thirds until they have completed twenty-nine years' service. Is not that so?—Yes.

3284. CHAIRMAN.—Do most of the men leave at twenty-five years or do they stay on?—They leave.

3285. The average age of men who retire, having joined at twenty-two, would be forty-seven?—Yes, and they may get away—as many do—at forty-four if they join very young.

3286. That is very exceptional?—We have a lot who joined before twenty-one.

3287. The average age is about twenty-two?—Yes. The Commissioner now would not take a man at twenty-seven if he could get a man at twenty-three or twenty-two.

3288. He would not take a man at nineteen?—No, not if he was aware of it; he would be aware of it now, as the recruit has to produce a birth certificate. Years ago they got in at seventeen.

3289. Mr. HOLMES.—The pension charge is heavy, and is increasing?—Yes, and in time it will almost be equal to the cost of the service itself.

3290. Then you will have to consider whether an age limit may not be necessary?—I am surprised it is not brought about before now. I see by the paper of business on Wednesday last that the city authorities are considering the question of an age limit for their own officers at the Guildhall, and I have no doubt that the police will follow.

3291. CHAIRMAN.—The non-effective charge is becoming so serious that the institution of an age limit will be almost a matter of necessity?—I should say it must come.

3292. Mr. HOLMES.—With reference to the duties in the City of London, would a policeman be able to perform them satisfactorily after fifty years of age?—I should say he would be pretty well worn out at fifty years of age, but he is not at forty-five.

3293. CHAIRMAN.—At forty-five, would he be in a position—as a rule—to undertake hard work?—Yes; some men I consider are really at their best at forty-five. Of course it depends on the constitution of the man.

3294. It depends very much on what sort of duty he has been doing. A man may be doing light duty. Say that he has been doing constant street duty?—His feet would give way probably.

3295. Have you many cases of the feet giving way?—Yes, after twenty-five years' constant walking on the pavement.

3296. Is there boot money?—Yes.

3297. How much?—3s. per month—9d. a week.

3298. Does that count towards pension?—No. No allowance is counted towards pension.

3299. Mr. HOLMES.—When a married man is accommodated in the station-house, what is the deduction from his pay for rent?—None; the only case we have of that kind is a housekeeper—the wife of a married man acts as housekeeper; no charge is made.

3300. There are not many married men so accommodated?—Only six at the station-houses—one at each.

3301. With regard to the cost of living in the cases of married and single men?—I have sent a statement, but I don't know whether I sent it here, showing the cost of the various provisions as regards the mess.

3302. Have you got a list here?—Bread, 1½d. per lb.; flour, 1½d. per lb.; butter, 1s. 2d. per lb.; cheese, 7d. to 10d. per lb.; tea, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; bacon (prime), 9d. to 1s. per lb.; beef and mutton joints, 8d. to 9d. per lb.; chops and steaks, 1s. per lb.; oatmeal, 1½d. per lb.; potatoes, 2d. for 3 lbs.

3303. What would a married man, with a family of three or four children, require?—He would require at least 4 lbs. of bread per day; flour is 1½d. per lb.

3304. Could you give the figures weekly?—I could not do that very well; they vary according to the size of the family. I have the price of the various items here, such as the men pay.

3305. I am afraid that information would not be so useful unless we could arrive at the total weekly cost for each family?—That I could not give. I thought you would be able to compare them.

3306. Well, give us these figures?—Butter is next. Our men have to pay 1s. 4d. per lb.; cheese, 7d. to 10d.; tea, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; bacon, 9d. to 1s.; beef, the joint, 9d. to 10d., and also mutton; chops and steaks, 1s. per lb.; oatmeal, 1½d. per lb.; potatoes, the average price, about 3 lbs. for 2d.

3307. CHAIRMAN.—How much now for the 4 lb. loaf?—It would be 5d.

3308. Mr. HOLMES.—The proportion of sergeants to constables is about one to twelve?—Yes.

3309. I suppose we may assume that the great majority of constables can never expect to rise beyond that rank?—The majority of them cannot rise beyond that rank.

3310. The vast majority of the constables can never expect to rise beyond the rank of constable?—No, certainly not.

3311. The maximum pay of a constable, excluding the merit class, is 40s. a week?—Yes.

3312. The average deduction for rent and locomotion is 10s.?—Yes.

3313. That would leave a married man, with three or four children, a net income of 29s. a week?—Yes.

3314. How far would that income go in food alone?—Well, I should say the cost of the food of the family would be about £1.

3315. That would leave about 9s. a week for clothes, &c.?—Yes, clothes and other incidental expenses.

3316. Is the cost of fuel in the City of London very high?—Yes; coal at the present time is very expensive.

3317. What would be the weekly expenditure on fuel and light?—I suppose a man would burn at least one cwt. of coal in the week.

3318. What would be the cost of that?—At the present time, 1s. 6d. I think you would have to allow about 2s. for light and fuel out of the 9s. balance after paying for the cost of food. I should say not less.

3319. You would say that a man with three or four children with that income would find it difficult to make both ends meet?—No, he would have 27s.

3320. But I say there is £1 for food, and 2s. for fuel and light, that would leave 7s. for other purposes of the family, such as recreation, &c.?—He would not save much, but I should say he would make both ends meet with a family of four.

3321. In the case of policemen who retire after twenty-five years' service, do you think that they have secured outside employment before they retire?—In some cases they do. They look about and watch their opportunity, and then claim their pension if they see a suitable situation vacant.

3322. But would a married man, with a family of young children give up an income of 22s. a week without having made sure of outside employment?—Yes, he would.

3323. Is that frequently the case?—Yes.

3324. How do you account for it?—In this way, that he becomes a free man, and looks upon the pension as a bird in the hand. Then again, there is a certain amount of risk in remaining after a man can claim a pension. He may get into trouble and lose it. Men look on it in that light, and as soon as they see an opportunity they take their pension rather than run the risk of losing it.

3325. I presume that men with larger families than we have taken in the case that I have asked the questions about, would find it very difficult to make both ends meet?—A man with six or eight children would. He would have to pay an increased rent; he would require more rooms; and clothing would be a serious item, and until some of his children were old enough to go to work, it would be a very serious strain on the man.

3326. Then having regard to the conditions of service and the cost of living, you would not say that the scale of pay in the City of London is unduly extravagant?—No, not by any means.

3327. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you given the price of eggs in your list. They are an important item in this country?—I should say that the cost in London would average—good eggs—1d. each; 1s. a dozen. There are times in the spring, for a week or two, one might purchase good eggs, perhaps 20 or 16 1s., but that is only for a short period in the spring, when they are imported in large numbers.

3328. CHAIRMAN.—They would be only nominally fresh eggs?—They are very good during one month in the year, when they first come over from France, but after that they are of doubtful quality.

3329. Mr. STARKIE.—What leave of absence is allowed to the City police in the year?—Ten days in the summer and one day in fourteen during the whole year.

3330. Do they draw full pay while on leave?—Yes.

3331. Is there a larger amount of leave allowance to sergeants?—Yes, the number of days in the case of a sergeant would be thirteen days.

3332. How many men are there in a station as a rule?—From forty to eighty.

3333. Do they all mess together?—Yes.

3334. What is the average cost per week?—6s. to 6s. 6d. per week. That only includes dinner; they provide only one meal for that.

3335. For what amount can a single man live in the station-house per week?—I should say for provisions he ought to do it at 15s. per week, or less.

3336. CHAIRMAN.—£3 a month?—He would have to pay 6s. a week for a good square meal each day in the mess; then he would have to provide breakfast and tea, and perhaps something for supper, but I should say 15s. at the outside to a careful man.

3337. Has he nothing to pay for in the station-house, except food, apart from the deductions you have already told us of?—No.

3338. Has he to pay for washing?—There is a charge twice a year—about 1s.—for washing the sheets and blankets.

3339. He has to pay for personal washing?—Yes, that would be about 1s. a week.

3340. Mr. STARKIE.—Do your men, after their turn of duty, get into plain clothes?—Yes; they are allowed to go in plain clothes the moment they are off duty.

3341. Have they any allowance for plain clothes?—No; only the men employed at plain clothes' duty, and for that they get an extra 5s. per week.

3342. Is a man obliged to have plain clothes?—He is expected to.

3343. He has his uniform free?—Yes.

3344. How is it made up and fitted to the men?—Each man is measured at the stores by the contractor, and then the clothing is made, and the man has to attend afterwards to have it fitted.

3345. How is the cost of fitting and making defrayed?—It is included in the contract.

3346. Does the man bear any part of the cost?—None whatever; the city finds the whole of it. There is no allowance for uniform in the City of London.

3347. A man injured in the execution of his duty pays nothing in the hospital?—No.

3348. Is he free from all charges of messing in the station-house?—He would be struck off the mess if he got injured on duty. If he is sick in the ordinary way, he would have to pay 1s. a week, but the man injured on duty is practically free from all charges.

3349. What is the average length of service for promotion from the rank of constable to that of sergeant?

—They are not admitted for examination before they have six years' service, nor after they have fifteen—it lies between six and fifteen years' service.

3350. That is the six years at which a man attains his highest pay as a constable. Can he then go up for promotion?—He must be recommended by his officer as a suitable man, and he has to go through a simple examination in writing reports, and also *vice versa*.

3351. Is the advancement of constables from rate to rate of a constable's pay automatic, or does it depend on a man's good conduct, and zeal, and intelligence in the discharge of his duty?—If a man is reported for misconduct, sometimes the Commissioner would retard his advancement, and in serious cases he would be reduced from one rate to another. If a man was found to be drunk, he would be reduced probably two rates.

3352. Would he be fined in addition?—Very seldom.

3353. But, of course, the reduction would mean the loss of a considerable sum of money?—It might be 3s. per week for twelve months and another 1s. 6d. for another year if a man was reduced two steps.

3354. Have you any rank such as that of acting sergeant?—Yes.

3355. Does he wear a distinguishing badge?—A stripe on the arm.

3356. Does he receive additional pay?—No, it carries no pay, except that a man appointed acting sergeant is eligible for promotion to the rank of first-class sergeant at the end of seven years, provided he has been sergeant for two. Sometimes a man may be a long time on the acting sergeant list, but he must have been sergeant for two years at the end of the seven before you can place him on the maximum pay.

3357. At the ordinary rate a sergeant on appointment receives £2 5s. a week, and after seven years' service in the rank, £2 12s. 1—Yes.

3358. If when a constable is appointed an acting sergeant, he does not show capacity for the rank of sergeant, can he be reduced to the rank of constable?—Yes, he would be passed over.

3359. Would he revert to the rank of constable?—Yes.

3360. Is there any special limit of time for testing the acting sergeant's fitness for the higher rank?—No; if he did not show an aptitude for his duties he would probably be reduced to the ranks again at any time.

3361. Without any actual offence against discipline?—Yes, beyond that he was not considered competent for the duties.

3362. Are your men instructed in Acts of Parliament and in their general police duties?—Yes.

3363. Do they attend a school?—No.

3364. Are they examined?—No, but if they are recommended for the rank of acting sergeants, there is an examination in police work and police law, and they have to answer questions.

3365. How do you ascertain whether a man doing beat duty knows his powers under the law and his duties as a constable?—The inspectors are enabled from frequent conversation with the men to get to know who is conversant with the law and who is not, and who is suitable for promotion.

3366. CHAIRMAN.—A recruit is put under the inspector first of all and instructed?—Yes.

3367. Mr. STARKIE.—How long is a recruit under instruction before he is considered a competent constable?—He is first of all on trial for a month, after which he is placed on beat duty for four weeks, when a report as to his competency is submitted by the chief inspector.

3368. I supposed he is trained in forming fours and marching?—Yes, he has a month at that, and he has to attend the police court to see how evidence is given.

3369. Is he supplied with a book of instruction?—Yes.

3370. What is the nature of the instruction?—The Commissioner's orders and Acts of Parliament concerning the city police.

3371. He is posted by the inspector in a knowledge of his duties?—Yes; and in the examination for acting sergeant, the questions are connected with that book.

3372. With reference to pensions, is there a provision for pensioning the widows of men who die in the force?—Yes, we have the widows' pension fund, but recently it has almost been abolished.

3373. CHAIRMAN.—It is a voluntary fund?—It is voluntary in a sense, but the city authorities have given it up.

3374. Mr. STARKIE.—If a man dies in the force, is there any provision for his widow and children?—No, unless the man happened to belong to the Widows' Pension

May 27, 1904.

Mr. John
Whatley.

May 23, 1901.
Mr. John
Whatley.

Fund. We have now only about sixty all told. The city found that they had made a bad bargain, and declined to take any further risk or responsibilities.

3376. What are the contributions to that fund?—Superintendents 3s. per week, chief inspectors 2s., sergeants 1s. 3d., and constables 1s., but there are very few contributors now.

3376. What would be the amount of the pension to the widow of a constable?—The maximum would be 9s. a week. It is according to the husband's service. If a man had under ten years' service the widow would get 7s.; if he had between ten and twenty years' service, she would get 8s., and if he had over twenty she would get 9s.

3377. It is a purely voluntary subscription?—Yes.

3378. Unless a man subscribes the widow gets nothing?—No, nothing whatever. For a long time the men only paid 4d.—a ridiculous sum for such a benefit. The city authorities found themselves running into debt. They had over-paid the fund £8,000 or £9,000, and then they asked the men to increase their contributions to 1s. or receive back what they had paid, and only about sixty agreed to pay. The others took their money out.

3379. Under the Police (England) Act, 1890, there is a provision for pensions to the widows of men who die from injuries received in the execution of their duty; is there any such provision with regard to the City of London police?—No. The widow has to appeal to the Corporation for charity, and, as a rule, they would give something.

3380. CHAIRMAN.—A small pension?—A small allowance, perhaps for twelve months. 10s. a week for twelve months; they would have to give it again if she needed it, and if she wanted more they would probably reduce it to 5s., and in two or three years she would get nothing.

3381. Mr. STARKIE.—Is the widow of a constable wholly dependent on her own means, or on charity, no matter whether her husband dies as a result of injuries received in the execution of his duty, or from natural causes?—Yes.

3382. Are the wives of the men in the force allowed to earn money by carrying on a trade or keeping a shop?—It is specially prohibited.

3383. Are the men allowed to carry on any trade or business in their leisure hours?—No; they are allowed to act as housekeepers of the buildings they live in—nothing beyond that. He could not farm out the next house, but would have to confine himself to the place he lived in.

3384. Would a man be allowed to keep lodgers?—If he had a house he would be allowed to let apartments.

CHAIRMAN.—If he had the good luck to have a house.

3385. Mr. STARKIE.—How many men are there on your pension list?—I should say about 430.

3386. Have you such a system as approved service in contradistinction to actual service?—Yes; when a man is recommended for a pension, the Commissioner has to certify that the service is approved service.

3387. What is approved service?—Service such as the Commissioner approves of.

3388. Could he strike off a certain period of a man's service for neglect of duty?—Yes, if he wished.

3389. Is that usual?—No, I have never known a case, but the Commissioner has authority to do so.

3390. You are aware of the nature of the police duties in rural districts?—I have a limited knowledge of them.

3391. Would you consider it reasonable if the police in the rural districts in England were to claim the same pay as the City of London police?—Not quite. I should say no, because they are not at so much expense, certainly for lodging, as the London police.

3392. And how would the duties compare?—Well, I take it that the country policeman has to act on his own responsibility more than the City of London man.

3393. The duty is not so hard?—I should say not so hard.

3394. The City of London police have a higher rate of pay than the Metropolitan?—Considerably.

3395. Does the duty differ?—No, except in country parts.

3396. CHAIRMAN.—Country parts?—Some parts of the Metropolitan district are country.

3397. Mr. STARKIE.—The pay is higher in the city—is there any difference in the duty?—Not that I am aware of.

3398. Or in the expense of living?—No.

3399. CHAIRMAN.—You must take the inner districts of London?—Take the E Division, embracing the Strand and Oxford-street.

3400. Mr. STARKIE.—There is no practical difference between the localities mentioned and the City of London, but is not the pay of the Metropolitan police in these divisions lower than that of the city police?—Yes.

3401. And the duties and the expenses of living are exactly the same. Why is the pay of the city police so much higher than that of the Metropolitan?—I really could not say.

3402. CHAIRMAN.—It is a private force?—Yes, and the city, I suppose, thought it proper to raise the pay, and it was done without consulting any one.

3403. Mr. STARKIE.—If you were regulating the pay of the police in any of the cities in England, would you select the City of London force as a standard?—I should, because I think in the police forces generally the men are underpaid.

3404. In the cities in England?—Yes, I think they ought to be better paid, but it might be a question as to pensions. The pension is the sole attraction at the present time.

3405. Do you confine that statement to the cities in England?—Yes.

3406. CHAIRMAN.—In the London Metropolitan police is there not a much larger number of superior posts available for constables, owing to the larger number of the force, and is not that a material consideration?—Yes; promotion is more rapid.

3407. There are more avenues to advancement?—Yes.

3408. More opportunities of advancement than in a limited force like that in the city?—Yes.

3409. We know that there are thirty superintendents in the Metropolitan, and a large number of chief inspectors and inspectors?—Yes, I think there are over 1,000 inspectors.

3410. In January, 1899, there were thirty-one superintendents, fifty-seven chief inspectors, and 1,927 sergeants in the Metropolitan police. That gives a greater opportunity for promotion than exists in the city police?—Certainly; an intelligent, well-educated man in the Metropolitan force would be sure to get promotion quicker than in the city.

3411. I suppose that fact guided the Common Council and the Watch Committee in fixing the pay of the city police?—Yes.

3412. It was one of the matters for consideration?—Yes.

3413. Mr. HOLMES.—In the Metropolitan police a man would be certain to get promotion sooner or later?—In the Metropolitan force he could not fail to get promotion.

3414. In your force a large number of constables—the majority of them—must be content to remain constables all their service. 40s. a week is the maximum pay attainable by the great majority of the men?—Yes; that is, no doubt, what guided the Police Committee in making the merit class, as a reward for men who would not stand a chance of promotion.

3415. CHAIRMAN.—A Metropolitan police constable in the E Division, who had the bad luck to have six or seven children, he would be able, with the approval of the Commissioner, to get a transfer to Wandsworth or Putney, or a division where he would have less expenses, and if he was in the city police corresponding to the E or Bow-street Division, he would have to stay in the city police. There is no other division he could apply for?—He must stay and be put to the expense of travelling.

3416. Would the authorities entertain an application for a refund of such expenses?—They would not listen to it.

3417. The distance at which he lives would not affect them in the slightest degree?—No.

3418. Is a man's lodgings inspected from time to time by the inspector?—Not in the city.

3419. If it was found that a man came on duty in a fatigued condition, an inquiry would be made at once?—Yes, and the Commissioner would deal with the man.

3419A. If he was taking charge of a house and tired himself carrying coals to the top storey, and the inspector reported him as tired or indolent, the Commissioner would institute inquiry, and order him to remove?—Yes; to discontinue the employment. We had a case on all fours with that, of a man who was living in one house, and he was really farming out the housekeeper's and charring work of the next, and taking a lot of the work himself. That came to the notice of the Commissioner, and he was ordered to give up his extra employment at once. As a matter of fact, he would not give it up, and preferred to resign.

3420. The Commissioner at once took notice of it?—Yes.

3421. And the man was ordered to discontinue, and he resigned in preference?—Yes; there is no objection to acting as housekeeper in his own house, but he would not allow him to take the work in another house.

3422. And in the event of sudden pressure, the superintendent of the station could call on a man at any time. His whole time is at the disposal of the force?—Yes.

3423. He would not be able to say: "I have done my duty, I am not liable?"—No.

3424. His whole time is at the disposal of the authorities?—Yes, the orders express that; although he is confined to eight hours' duty, if his services are required, he must be ready.

3425. The difference in the pay of the city police, compared with that in Berks, Essex, Hants, and the home counties, is to be accounted for, partly, by the fact that it is a private force, partly by the great value of the property in the city, and partly by reason of the peculiar and embarrassing nature of the duties?—Yes.

3426. Are the men in plain clothes of specially superior education?—Yes, and in aptitude for that particular work.

3427. And it is work of a higher character than that of the ordinary police, and requires much knowledge of the law?—Yes.

3428. And a greater knowledge of conducting criminal cases?—Yes; they require a lot of knowledge in certain cases in the city. Some intricate cases require tact and a lot of working out.

3429. And a great deal of practical experience is necessary?—Yes, undoubtedly.

3430. Would you say that the number of pensioners employed exceeded 50 per cent.; would not over 50 per cent. be over 60 years of age and wanting rest, or only taking an odd job now and again. I am President of your City Police Pensioners' Association, and that would be our experience?—I do not think 50 per cent. of our men really get employment.

3431. You do not think 50 per cent. get employment?—No.

3432. And if they do it is just an occasional job now and again?—They may get a permanent job like that of time-keeper, door-keeper, and such things.

3433. But the great majority would not get a permanent job?—No, nothing like 50 per cent. I might say possibly 30.

3434. It is reasonable to suppose that after sixty years of age, from physical and other causes, they would not be able to take permanent work?—That is so.

3435. Mr. HOLMES.—In estimating the expenditure of married men, I omitted to take into account the cost of private medical attendance. What would you say that would amount to in the year, on an average?—To a very small sum, I should say.

3436. What would you put it at, roughly speaking?—Some men join a club, and they would pay from a few pence per week for the medical attendance they might require.

3437. CHAIRMAN.—For their families?—I should say much under 1s. per week.

3438. Mr. HOLMES.—Having regard to the rents paid in the neighbourhood of the city, would you say that a married man, with a family of three or four children, and with 40s. a week, would be able to take a house large enough for lodgers?—Yes.

3439. Is he able to supplement his income to that extent?—If he has a family that is the only chance he has, to let as many rooms as will relieve himself of rent.

3440. And then the balance of the rent would amount to about 8s., including taxes?—Yes.

3441. CHAIRMAN.—That would involve considerable financial responsibility?—Certainly; but he would have

to do that, and many do that sort of thing, and if they make a good selection of a house in a neighbourhood where rooms let well, they may reduce their own part of the expenses to considerably below 8s.

3442. Mr. HOLMES.—On an average, about 6s.?—Yes.

3443. And locomotion about 2s.?—Yes.

3444. CHAIRMAN.—In the crowded districts in which the police have to live, either inside or outside the city, there is considerable risk of infectious disease for the wife and children?—Yes.

3445. Much greater than if they were living in a village in Essex or in the West of Ireland?—There is that disadvantage. Where there is a family of children in these districts, they are very subject to illness if there is overcrowding.

3446. I know of a constable in the city where there was scarlet fever in the house, and he was put to a great financial strain.

Witness.—Last week there was a scarlet fever case, and the children developed diphtheria afterwards.

3447. CHAIRMAN.—Is there not a considerable risk in crowded centres—greater than in a country village?—Yes, decidedly.

3448. And more than even in a provincial town?—Yes.

3448A. Have any of your men a garden, or do they keep pigs or hens?—No, I do not think many get a garden; they would have to go outside the city so far as Wood Green, a distance of six miles. We have one man who lives there, but his duties are such that it is convenient; he has only to travel to town once a day. He is a reserve man, and this reserve duty completes the eight hours right off.

3449. There is no possibility of having a garden within a quarter of a mile of the station?—No, nor within three miles of the city boundary now.

3450. Mr. STARKIE.—What is your reserve man?—Men at the station-house who look after prisoners, and assist the officers on duty, and do little matters; we call them reserve men. There are only two or three at each station-house.

3451. With regard to medical attendance, I understand that in London and the neighbourhood there are many excellent doctors who take very low fees?—Yes, a small sum per week.

3452. What is the rate of fees?—I think from 9d. per week.

3453. CHAIRMAN.—May I take it that the expenses of a man if he is a single man, and still more if he is a married man, in a city like London, are much higher than in a country village?—Yes, everything has to be paid for; every little item mounts up. You can get nothing, as it were, gratis.

3454. And although you may not be able to put it on paper, there is a great expense?—Yes, everything has to be paid for.

3455. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you think the question of fixing an age limit for retirement will soon come up for consideration by your authorities?—As I said just now, I have seen that on the paper of business in reference to the city officers, and I fully expect that before long they will adopt that course with regard to the police, and I should say the Metropolitan force as well.

3456. CHAIRMAN.—The non-effective charge is becoming very serious?—Yes, there are men inspectors at forty-five years of age; as soon as they reach twenty-five years' service they go.

3457. Are there not many men employed at purely clerical work who are not exposed to the risk of street duty?—Yes. And a man who obtains the position of inspector can take greater care of himself. He does not expose himself so much as a constable is obliged to.

3458. The pension charge is becoming so serious that notice must be taken of it?—It must come to that.

May 23, 1901
Mr John
Whatley.

Head Constable FRANCIS J. M'KENNA, examined.

3459. CHAIRMAN.—You are Head Constable Francis J. M'Kenna?—Yes, sir.

3460. Where do you come from?—New Ross, County Wexford.

3461. And whom do you represent here?—The head constables of the Province of Leinster.

3462. How long have you been in the service?—Twenty-four years and eleven months.

3463. How long have you been head constable?—Seven years and five months.

3464. How long were you sergeant?—Eleven years and eight months.

3465. How long acting sergeant?—Four months; then the rank was acting constable.

3466. In round numbers, you have been nineteen years a non-commissioned officer?—Yes; I was promoted acting sergeant with six years and five months' service.

3467. For eighteen years you have been acting sergeant, sergeant, or head constable?—Yes, for eighteen years.

3468. Mr. HOLMES.—You got promotion very soon again after being made acting sergeant?—When the times got a little disturbed in Kerry the old men, or

Head
Constable
Francis J.
M'Kenna.

May 23, 1901.

Head
Constable
Francis J.
McKenna.

the men with fair service, got quieter counties, and there was a class of men with bad records that the county inspector would not promote, and there was no one for promotion but men with short service.

3469. Mr. STARKIE.—In what year were you in Kerry?—In July, 1882.

3470. At what station?—In the county inspector's office at Tralee. A circular was issued with regard to young sergeants going for twelve months to Castle-island and one month in the Killarney district.

3471. CHAIRMAN.—What is your present pay?—£104.

3472. What is your age?—Forty-four years and ten months.

3473. You joined the service at twenty?—About twenty years.

3474. What extra allowance do you get?—My net pay with allowance is £8 9s. 3d. a month.

3475. Do you occupy the station-house?—Yes.

3476. Have you good accommodation?—Fairly good.

3477. Are you married?—Yes. I have seven children.

3478. Are any of them out in the world?—They are all young; the eldest girl is not fourteen years. They are all at school.

3479. With regard to expenditure?—There is 4s. 4d. deducted for barrack rent. My net pay is £8 9s. 3d. I have taken an average of my expenditure.

3480. Do you receive free medical attendance for your wife and family?—Yes, but it is very seldom any of my family are sick.

3481. That shows how healthy your house is, and how careful your wife is. Would that include medical attendance on your wife during her confinements?—She never had a doctor with her; only a nurse.

3482. Have you your seven children in the station-house?—Yes.

3483. Is there no limit in the service to the number of children in the station-house?—No, so long as the barrack accommodation is suitable. I have a separate kitchen of my own. There are very few barracks as good as that in New Ross. The rent is £60 a year, which is high rent for New Ross. There are two married families in barracks.

3484. Mr. STARKIE.—As to there being no limit to the number of children in barracks, is not that provided that none of them exceeds sixteen years of age?—Yes, and that in the opinion of the county inspector and the medical attendants there is ample accommodation.

3485. CHAIRMAN.—What is it that you wish to represent on behalf of the head constables of Leinster?—I first wish to represent the case of the head constables generally.

3486. Do you mean in all the Force?—No; for the Province of Leinster only. Ninety head constables of the Province of Leinster, including Depot and Reserve, and for those who sent me here, and on my own behalf, I wish to say that we are the worst paid officials of our rank in the kingdom or in the empire. We have less pay than any corresponding relative rank.

3487. What rank do you refer to as the relative rank?—Inspectors in the English police or in the Dublin Metropolitan police.

3488. What do you wish to represent?—That we are entitled to receive as good pay as the best paid English police force. I have never been out of Ireland, and I do not know much about English police forces, only that we wish to have our case represented, and I will give reasons for it further on. Successive Lord-Lieutenants, Chief Secretaries, and other high officials have said that we are the best servants under Her Majesty. Successive Governments from time to time, as long as I remember it, said that.

3489. They have made laudatory speeches about the Irish Constabulary?—And I do not think they have paid us correspondingly. With regard to a head constable's work, now, all over the country, he does most of the work of a district inspector. I am employed and I do all the work of the district inspector's office. I render all the accounts and furnish returns from time to time. The district inspector can have fifty days' leave in the year, and I do all the work of the district inspector during that time.

3490. How much leave can you have?—A month, but I regret to say I cannot take leave. The district inspector can have twelve hours' leave every week. That means a day, and there are fifty-two weeks in the year.

3491. Don't you think it would be better to talk about the head constables?—I am doing the work all this time and I get nothing for it. I was four months in charge of New Ross with no district inspector, and I had the whole work to do—to inspect the stations of the district twice, by day and night. Then again the

district inspector can leave his station and go twenty miles from his district, and frequently things turn up on which I have to act, telegrams come, which I have to open, and it is the head constable here and the head constable there. When the county inspector comes he always calls on me for the work of the station. We have had no revision of our pay since 1882. We deny that the revision given then was any increase whatever. Many English forces, of which I have a list, have received 24 per cent. increase in pay since that time. A small increase was given in 1882, and a deduction was made of 4s. 4d. per month from all ranks. That deduction is not fair. They are Government buildings, and the county inspector has offices, and in some barracks the district inspector has offices, and there are strong rooms for the convenience of prisoners, and all this we have to pay for—the accommodation in barracks—and we consider that is not fair.

3492. What force do you compare yourself with?—I do not compare ourselves to any force, but we demand that we are entitled to be paid as well as the best English force.

3493. Which force is that?—I don't know whether it is the London City or the London Metropolitan. All classes of artisans have received substantial increases in their pay since 1882. We have got no change. In my own station, take the labourers. In 1862 they received 12s. a week. They carry coal and so forth. They receive £1 now. Brewery hands received 10s. in 1882; they now receive 14s. Corporation hands who sweep the streets received 10s. in 1882; now they get 15s. At the Gasworks they received 10s. then; now they get 15s.

3494. How many people are there in New Ross?—About 6,000.

3495. How many police?—One head constable, two sergeants, an acting sergeant, and ten constables.

3496. 6,000 of a population and ten police?—Yes.

3497. Mr. HOLMES.—In 1891 the population was 5,849, that is below 6,000?—I take it at a little under 6,000.

3498. CHAIRMAN.—Is not New Ross on the River Barrow?—Yes.

3499. How many ships come in there in the year?—There are seven or eight this week in it.

3500. Are they coasting steamers?—Yes.

3501. Are not you and your wife and seven children accommodated in the barrack at a rent of 1s. a week?—That is deducted from my pay.

3502. Accommodation for nine people, and you only pay 1s. a week?—Yes, that is deducted from my pay.

3503. How does it matter whether it is deducted or if you pay?—The Government are making on that transaction.

3504. How many rooms have you?—A kitchen, sitting-room, and two bedrooms.

3505. Do the children sleep in the kitchen?—No, we all sleep in the two bedrooms. Few barracks in Ireland have as good accommodation as I have.

3506. If you were living in the town of New Ross, what would you have to pay for rent?—Between £8 and £9 a year for a poor, miserable house. Men are living in poor houses; they cannot get better.

3507. You would have to pay £8. You must add the difference between £2 12s. and £8 to the emoluments of your office?—Those who are promoted and in charge of stations should not have a deduction made from them.

3508. You have got accommodation for yourself, your wife, and seven children for 1s. a week?—Yes.

3509. How much do you suppose you would have to pay in the City of London for rent?—I don't know.

3510. Do you think you would get it for 5s.?—I could not say.

3511. Have you made inquiry?—Yes, but I was not able to get the information.

3512. How did you make inquiry?—I made inquiry through my comrades.

3513. You ought to have made inquiry?—I wrote to the chief constable for particulars, and he reported me to the county inspector for writing to him.

3514. Have you not accommodation in the station for which you would have to pay £9 outside?—I would not get a house for that sum that I would like to live in. I would not get a house that I would consider suitable for the respectability of my rank under £12 or £14.

3515. If you were not accommodated in the station, would you not have to pay about £13 or £14?—Yes, and it would be an inferior house, and I would have to pay taxes.

3516. With taxes it would be £14 or £15?—Yes.

May 23, 1901.

Head
Constable
Francis J.
McKenna.

3517. Do you see why I am asking you these questions. It is to impress on you that you pay only 1s. a week for rent; you therefore save the balance between that and what you should pay outside?—I know, sir, but all men in charge must live in barracks.

3518. Are you aware that you save £11 8s. a year more than you would if you were living out?—I am afraid I would not pay the rent if I was outside.

3519. Have you got a statement of your weekly expenses. If so, tell us what they amount to?—I have of my monthly expenses; I have the average of over three or four months.

3520. Is that for your wife, yourself, and seven children?—Yes, and a servant.

3521. That is ten people?—Yes. For groceries—

3522. You need not go into the items; we will take the total?—For groceries, including tea, sugar, candles, oil, blacking, rice, eggs, £1 10s. a month; beef, 8d. per lb., 12s. 6d.; bacon, 8d. per lb., 9s.; coal, at £1 8s. a ton, 16s. per month; milk, 12s. for a month, at 1d. a pint; bread, flour, and meal, £1 8s.; potatoes, 7d. a stone, 7s. 6d.; butter for a month, 10s. For butter I have paid 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. a lb. in the winter; vegetables, fish for Friday, 2d. a day, 5s. a month; collections for the chapel, average for a month, 2s.; clothing and boots average £1 8s. a month. Total, £8. I pay the servant 4s. a month, and for the barrack servant and papers, 2s. a month, which, with my contribution towards the cleaning of the barrack, brings the total expenditure to £8 6s. 6d. My income is £8 9s. 6d., and the balance is 3s.

3523. Do you allege that the expenses of living have increased since 1882?—Yes; I make it that all classes are living on a higher scale.

3524. Is the cost of provisions higher than in 1882?—It is not that they are so much higher, but all classes are living on a higher scale—they are living better.

3525. The prosperity of Ireland is greater than in 1882?—I don't know; the people are living better, and consequently the police have to live on the same scale.

3526. What are your hours of duty?—I have parade each morning at 9 o'clock, generally half-an-hour's drill, and for police duties another half-hour, and frequently a good deal more.

3527. At what time do you dismiss your parade?—It will vary up to an hour. I go then to the office about 10 o'clock, or a little before it. I have to be in the office until the work is done. It takes me, on an average, between three and four hours every day to do the office work; one day with another it takes that time.

3528. Are you done by dinner time?—If I am called to do outdoor duty I must return to the office. Then I have, by order of the county inspector, to do on an average four hours' patrol supervision daily—that is, to go out to the districts that lie around.

3529. Do you go alone?—I go by myself in the day time. I do a turn at day patrol supervision and a turn of night patrol supervision daily.

3530. Is that an hour and a-half each?—It must be more, because I do more than that; at least four hours, even five hours; perhaps three hours at a time.

3531. How much night duty do you do?—I do a turn every night. I do two rising patrols in the month, between 12 o'clock and 6 in the morning.

3532. Are you out after midnight twice in the month?—Many nights I am out after midnight, but I mean that I rise out of bed and go on these. If I went out at 9 I might not be in until after 12.

3533. What do you wish to represent?—That I am not well enough paid for my work. I have other head constables' expenditure here, too.

3534. Is not yours a fair average example?—Yes. I have the expenditure of a head constable from Kilkenny, who has seven children.

3535. Does your servant sleep in the barracks?—No, she comes in the day time; we are not allowed to keep servants in barracks at night. I have the case of a head constable in Parliament-street, Kilkenny, whose total net pay is £7 8s. per month; he is only a short time a head constable. His average total expenditure is £7 12s. 4d., so he is at a loss.

3536. How does he pay the balance of 4s. 4d.?—He gets it from his friends.

3537. Will you not be entitled to a pension in next July?—Yes; £62 then.

3538. You will be then just forty-five years of age. Will you retire or not?—I will not go; I could not think of going; I could not get any situation that I could live by.

3539. You would do better by staying in the ser-

vice?—I will have to do it; I would not get a situation.

3540. Have you anything further to say about the cost of living?—With regard to the cost of living in England and in Ireland, we had recently a firm that sent butter from England to Limerick in order to make a profit by selling it in Ireland.

3541. Mr. STARKIE.—Is that the company that was prosecuted for selling adulterated butter?—Yes, they sent over what they believed to be good butter.

3542. But was it not proved to be bad?—They sent it in good faith.

3543. CHAIRMAN.—Did not the police soon find it out?—They did. With regard to our pay, carpenters and artisans of all classes have now higher wages than they had in 1882, while we have the same pay. A policeman must get into debt, because his pay is so small he cannot keep out of debt. He cannot be an efficient policeman if he is in debt.

3544. Are there many in debt?—There are.

3545. How long do creditors wait; do they issue processes?—Yes. I have seen within the last five or six years six or seven men processed.

3546. Mr. STARKIE.—Were they single or married men?—All married men.

3547. Do you know of any single men being processed for debt?—I never knew a single man being processed. Then about our duties. We have Acts of Parliament to enforce, and we have the Code, a want of knowledge of which we are liable to be punished for. All these Acts of Parliament are new, and the Royal Irish Constabulary have to carry out sixty Acts of Parliament, and they are supposed to have a great knowledge of them all. I have seen the highest judges in the land reading Acts of Parliament that an Irish constable is to have by rote; I have seen the Lord Chief Justice doing it. We have most confidential matters and information to get. No matter what department requires it, it is sent to the Constabulary for report. If a man goes to purchase his land it comes to us to find all about it, and not ask himself at all about it, for fear he would know all about it. This requires tact and intelligence, and it devolves on the head constables for the most part to get the information, and people won't give it, as they are looked on as informers if they tell anything. The people are suspicious and hostile to the police all over Ireland, for historical reasons I need scarcely enter into.

3548. CHAIRMAN.—Ireland is a large country, and may not conditions that apply in one part not apply to another?—Speaking generally, we have sectarian feuds and party feeling to contend with in different parts of the country.

3549. You have not much in Wexford?—I may be there to-day and in Belfast to-morrow. I am liable to serve anywhere.

3550. But you have not sectarian feuds or anniversary riots in Wexford?—But I may be drafted to Belfast in July to preserve the peace. I am liable to be transferred any day. I served in the north, too. Sectarian quarrels do not arise in England at all. If a policeman goes to perform his duty in England, every one assists him; but if we are kicked in Ireland no one will assist us; everyone will laugh at us. The only one who will assist us is a drunkard, who will expect us to give him a cheap turn the next time we arrest him. There are a great number of assaults on the police. There is a new railway from New Ross to Waterford, where 1,000 navvies are working.

3551. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the usual punishment imposed for assaults on the police?—Some get six months, that is the full penalty under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871. We have to protect sheriffs, bailiffs, and all other persons in connection with the executions of writs, and otherwise assist them. That exists nowhere in England. For historical reasons people in Ireland think that everything we are doing is punishing them, and they never look on us as friends, as we are taught by the Code to be.

3552. CHAIRMAN.—Are you not all Irishmen?—Yes, but they don't believe we are their friends in any sense, except a few in the North of Ireland, and I have served in the four provinces.

3553. Is the Irish Constabulary a disagreeable service?—It is in a great many places.

3554. Then why are there so many candidates seeking to join the Force?—They don't know anything about the regulations.

3555. When a young man joins and does not like the service, why does he not leave?—I will explain. I was a farmer's son, reared in County Tyrone, and when I

May 23, 1901.

Head
Constable
Francis J.
M'Kenns.

was young I saw the police walking about, and thought they had good times. I did not know there was such a thing as an Act of Parliament.

3556. Did you think they had nothing to do except to walk about?—I did not think of it.

3557. Why did you not leave?—I'd have had nothing to do but to emigrate, and my friends would not encourage me to emigrate.

3558. Your friends in Ireland knew all about it, and thought you would do better here?—I suppose they thought that. I know to my cost since that I did not. The police when they get into debt are liable to be discharged or dismissed for it.

3559. Have the six or seven men you mentioned been dismissed?—They got time to pay; some never paid.

3560. Were they dismissed?—No, but they were liable to be. Then with reference to pensions. We claim that we preserve the peace in this country. In addition to that we are a garrison in the country. 11,000 of an armed force in the country.

3561. A country of Irishmen?—Yes, of Irishmen subject to the law, but if you removed the 11,000 from Ireland altogether, it would take 50,000 troops to perform the duty that we are doing, and they would shoot the people down in half the time. I told this to Colonel Chamberlain.

3562. Did you tell him after the inspection the other day?—Yes, when he came down to New Ross. An instance occurred in 1862 when the police threatened to strike. A lot of them did not do their duty, and special constables were brought in, and they had to come up to our Depot—

3563. We need not go into that?—But if you put any other class of men into our Force, what would occur. Now, as to the rate of pensions, we claim that for all this duty, and that in addition to preserving the peace, we are an army or garrison for Ireland, we are entitled to a special rate of pension. There is no comparison; we claim that there is no comparison between other Civil servants and us, to be pensioned at the same rate, viz., two-thirds of pay as pension. The policeman who serves twenty-eight, or thirty years, or twenty-five years, a great part of his duty is performed at night when other officials, Civil servants, are in bed quietly sleeping. They perform a certain number of hours' duty in the day time, less on Saturday, and nothing at all on Sunday, while we are always working. We have no relaxation.

3564. And when there is no crime, are you all dismissed, and is your pay stopped?—No. I will explain that presently. When the country is quiet, every man in the County Wexford is doing the seven hours' outdoor duty.

3565. Whether the police trade is good or bad, are not the police kept on?—I think that the police fare as well when there is a good deal to be done attending meetings and preserving the peace.

3566. Do they get extra pay?—They don't get very much extra pay.

3567. The artisan only gets pay when there is work to be done. Are there not times of good and bad trade, and compulsory holidays?—Yes.

3568. Does the artisan get a pension?—No.

3569. Neither does he get medical attendance. When he gets old, does not his pay stop?—I know all that, but he can embark in business, and his wife can carry on a shop, and he will get his children into places. Take my case. If I went to put a boy into business in my town he won't be taken, because he cannot bring anyone to deal in the shop.

3570. Is there any objection to him if he is old enough?—I am quoting the case of a farmer who wants to put his son into the same house. The farmer's son will be taken, because he will bring what we call a "tail" of the country in to deal with him, and the unfortunate policeman's son will not have anyone, and he won't get anything to do. I don't believe there are two shops in New Ross that would take him in, and they would take in a ragged boy who could not write his name.

3571. Why not the policeman's son. He would not bring custom, while the other would bring hundreds of his friends in the country.

3572. What else have you to say on the subject of pension?—We claim, for the reasons I have stated, that we are entitled to two-thirds pension after twenty-five years' service, with an increment up to three-fourths. The head constables told me to put forward that it should be two-thirds pension after twenty-five years, and 20-50ths of their pay for each completed year up

to twenty-eight years' service; that would make a little more than three-fourths. We should be entitled to get a special rate of pension.

3573. Would the ratepayers of New Ross like to bear part of the extra charge?—I don't know, sir, but I believe if the police were paid locally, the Government would have no difficulty in sanctioning it.

3574. Mr. HOLMES.—Would the County Council be more liberal than His Majesty's Government?—For one thing, we would not have half the number of police.

3575. CHAIRMAN.—Would that be an advantage to the Force?—We could do with a great deal less. Then with regard to pensioners, they must live in towns; there are no schools in the country any good for them.

3576. Mr. STARKIE.—Are there not National schools?—But I will get no house in the country to live in.

3577. You did not mention a house; you said there were no schools.

3578. CHAIRMAN.—What else do you wish to say?—A great deal of my pension will go in paying rent. When I am retired I will get no credit in the shops, and my *locus standi* is changed from what it was when I was serving.

3579. Are the police considered good customers?—No; but the position of a head constable is thought more of than what is paid for it.

3580. The Force is thought well of in the country. Does not a policeman enjoy a great deal of local consideration?—A big merchant said to me in New Ross when I was making inquiries: "I was under the impression that no constable had a pension of less than £65." His maximum is £46 after twenty-eight years' service. The pension is barely able to meet the requirements of a single man, not to talk of married men.

3581. He can supplement it by employment?—Within the last two months, a sergeant of twelve years' standing applied for a situation to the Secretary of the Harbour Board of New Ross. He was a very smart man; a good class of man—

3582. Did he get it?—He did not get it.

3583. How many pensioners are there in New Ross?—I could not say exactly; I think ten or eleven in the town.

3584. How many pensioners are there in your district?—There are twenty in the district; ten or eleven in the town.

3585. How many are employed?—Two or three in the town are not employed.

3586. Are not seven of them in business for themselves?—Some are in small shops.

3587. Where did they get the capital?—I will tell you about one—

3588. And nine are in other employments. Therefore 80 per cent. of the pensioners in your district are employed?—Yes, but some in small situations. The pensioner that I talk of retired on pension in my time in New Ross on £60 a year—

3589. What was his age?—He had thirty-one years' service, and was about fifty-two years of age. He had no family, but a wife and one child, and he opened a provision shop, selling bacon, and gave credit to the country, throwing out a sprat to catch a salmon. He opened very well, but he was afterwards obliged to go to court, and because he was a pensioner Judge Boyd ordered him to pay every penny. He was £55 in debt, and Judge Boyd impounded his pension, and ordered him to pay every penny. He paid every penny. There was a merchant next door who, for £11,000, got off with 2s. 6d. in the £.

3590. Mr. STARKIE.—Judge Boyd would not act unfairly.

Witness.—The result was that the merchant who went £11,000 in debt pays 2s. 6d. in the £, while the unfortunate pensioner pays all.

3591. Mr. STARKIE.—It was merely a question of the amount of assets available in each case.

Witness.—I have another pensioner who retired, and he is caretaking a house—sweeping it out and lighting fires—for a few shillings in the week, and he is associating with the lowest in the town, who used to be at the corners of the streets, and he is content to live there.

3592. CHAIRMAN.—What is the amount of his pension?—£42.

3593. Has he tried to get anything else?—I am aware that he has tried.

3594. Why did he not go to Dublin or somewhere else?—He would be walking about Dublin doing nothing.

3595. We are hearing you very fully. Have you anything to say of a more practical character?—I do not

claim a large increase of wages. Take the case of the Master of the New Ross Union. He was at £60 in 1882; he has £80 now. The teachers' salaries have increased 20 to 50 per cent.; and the assistant teacher in New Ross has £80 a year now.

3596. How old is he?—About twenty-five or twenty-six.

3597. Has he a house rent free?—He is living with his mother.

3598. Mr. HOLMES.—What would be the amount of his pension; would it be as much as yours?—I don't know.

3599. Has he not to contribute towards his pension?—He has only four hours' a day duty, and he can mingle with the people and get into business. I cannot do that. His mother is in business, having a shop. Then an attendant in the asylum at Enniscorthy had £45 in 1882; he has £52 now and rations. Moreover, coal has risen in price. When I was stationed in Monaghan in 1882, coal was delivered into the yard from Belfast at 14s. a ton. I pay £1 12s. in New Ross.

3600. CHAIRMAN.—Coal is cheaper now than in 1883?—I paid 14s. in 1882. In June, 1882, before I left Monaghan.

3601. The price is going down, and is less now than in 1883. Now, we are giving you a great deal of latitude. What more do you wish to say?—I did not quite finish with the head constables. A head constable here corresponds with the rank of inspector in the Dublin Metropolitan police, who commences at £120 a year, and in four years he reaches £160. We say that we have as much to do as he has, and he can live as cheaply in Dublin as we can in the country. When I come to Dublin I buy anything I can for my family in the way of clothing and bring home all I can.

3602. Mr. HOLMES.—Why did you not join the Dublin Metropolitan police?—I was not big enough. We say also that a head constable should not be obliged to act as clerk to the district inspector as at present, and that as an assistant or substitute for the district inspector during his absence, his uniform should be more in keeping with the position of an inspector, and we should not be obliged to wear a truncheon.

3603. Well, anything else?—I have also been instructed to bring under the notice of the Commission that the most deserving of the men should not be prohibited from retiring after twenty-five years' service if they so desire.

3604. Are they prohibited?—No; but that the Commission would not recommend that they should not get permission to retire if they so wished.

3605. Do you desire that retirement, without medical certificate, at twenty-five years' service should be prohibited?—No.

3606. Mr. STARKIE.—He is afraid that the Committee will recommend that voluntary retirement after twenty-five years' service should be prohibited.

Witness.—Yes.

3607. Mr. STARKIE.—Why do you think that the Committee are going to recommend that retirement at twenty-five years' service should be prohibited?—I don't know. I have a note of it, that if a man got a situation at twenty-five or twenty-six years' service, he would be at liberty to take it, and retire on pension, even at a loss.

3608. Mr. HOLMES.—You would not be in favour of an age limit, below which no person should be allowed to retire?—No. I want now to come to promotion. Head constables should receive full pay at four years in the rank, if free from unfavourable records.

3609. Mr. STARKIE.—Is it that there should be two classes only?—Yes. That all promotions should be from the ranks. That no head constable should be promoted under four years' service in the rank. Do you want to hear anything further in regard to the price of food and coal?

Mr. STARKIE.—We have heard quite enough from you on that subject.

3610. Witness.—I wish to refer to the question of all classes living more highly. This is borne out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—

Mr. STARKIE.—We have heard that.

Witness.—The cost of living in all places has gone up.

Mr. STARKIE.—We have heard that.

3611. Witness.—Then as to discipline. There is one thing I wish to bring under your notice: it is the question of back charges—

Mr. STARKIE.—That is altogether outside the scope of the Inquiry.

3612. CHAIRMAN.—You must bring matters of discipline before the Inspector-General. When he inspected you the other day, you could have done it.

Witness.—I thought the Commission was to inquire into anything we would have to say about pay, pension, allowances, discipline—

Mr. STARKIE.—Only so far as questions of discipline affect your financial position.

3613. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything further to represent?—In regard to allowances, they are all too small, but if we got good pay, allowances would only be a secondary consideration.

3614. What allowances are too small?—I pay 16s. for making up a tunic; I only get 10s. 6d. As to the allowance of 1s. a week to a married man for lodging, any Government might be ashamed to be giving it to a man.

3615. That is very strong. In the City of London there is no married allowance at all?—A constable there has more pay than I have.

3616. He has no married allowance?—He has more pay than I have.

3617. What is his net pay?—£104 a gentleman was telling me to-day.

3618. No; you have not got the facts. His net pay comes to only 30s. a week after six years in the force. He has to pay 10s. a week for rent. We have had it all to-day from an officer of the City of London police. We know all about it. Are you taking into account the enormous expense of living in the City of London, and the very high rent there?—The rent is, I think, the only thing higher. Anything I can get from England I send for it. A constable sent for an iron bedstead, and got it cheaper than in Waterford. I send to Leeds for all these things. An English constable can buy all these things—tea, and other things—cheaper than we can.

3619. Do you know what he pays?—I go by the English markets in reference to the price of coal. Married constables' lodging allowance should be increased to, say, £1 a month. I paid 17s. 6d. for three small rooms. The houses the men are living in are not suitable and respectable enough for the police.

3620. Is that £1 a month irrespective of any other consideration?—For that particular heading, I say the allowance for fuel and light should be increased. The allowance should be increased for making up our uniform. In reference to the transfer expenses, all married men going on transfer, the expenses of their families should be paid at the public expense.

3621. Is that whether the transfer is at their own wish or for the benefit of the public service?—I don't mean that. I mean that he should get the cost of the removal of his family, the same as he is allowed for himself when transferred. All these allowances are too little.

3622. How much ought a head constable get as subsistence allowance for the night?—At least 7s. 6d. or 8s. He now gets 4s. 6d., and that is inadequate.

3623. Do lodging-house keepers know that he now gets 4s. 6d.?—Lodging-house keepers would charge more if they thought they were able to get it. No deduction should be made from men having barrack accommodation. I did not get time to explain this. The Government are making on the transaction. Take now the district of New Ross. Last month we paid lodging deduction £3 5s. in the district of New Ross; all the married men living out, not having barrack accommodation.

3624. Are you not representing head constables only?—Yes.

3625. We cannot allow you to deal with all the ranks. Keep to the head constables?—It should not be made from a head constable, particularly on account of his rank. A head constable or sergeant in charge should also have an allowance for fuel and light in his quarters. The allowance for absence should also be increased; but if we got good pay and pension, or good pay, we would not go in so much for the allowances. We only consider them of secondary importance.

3626. Is pay the most particular thing?—Pay is what we want, and I say from the nature of our duties we are entitled to it.

3627. Mr. HOLMES.—When you say that the Government make out of the deduction of 1s. a week from the pay of the men accommodated in barracks, are you speaking by the book or at random?—I say that the deductions for barrack accommodation this month in New Ross amounted to over £6.

3628. You said that the Government made out of the deduction of 1s. a week for barrack accommodation. I

May 23, 1901.

Head
Constable
Francis J.
McKenna.

May 23, 1901.

Head
Constable
Francis J.
McKenna,

ask you, are you speaking by the book or at random?—I am speaking to the best of my knowledge.

3629. Do you know the gross annual charge to the Constabulary Vote for the rent of the police barracks throughout Ireland?—No, I do not.

3630. It is £32,000 in the Estimates for the current year, and the deductions amount to £18,000. I am quite aware that a portion of each barrack is utilised for public purposes, but the larger portion is used for the accommodation of the men. How, then, can you say, when the rents amount to £32,000, and the deductions to only £18,000, that the Government make over the deductions?—So far as I know they do. I say that in New Ross over £6 was taken from the men this month, and that £3 5s. was paid for lodging allowance.

3631. What is the rent of the barrack?—£60.

3632. What do the deductions amount to?—4s. 4d. per month is taken from each single man or married man having accommodation in barracks. There are ten of us in the barrack.

3633. The total amount of the deduction for barrack accommodation is £26, and the rent of the barrack is £60?—Yes; but there is the district inspector's office, and the sergeant's office, and the strong rooms.

3634. How many men are accommodated in barrack besides yourself?—Ten altogether—two married men and their families, and eight single men.

3635. Do you suppose that two married men and their families and eight single men could be accommodated outside at a rent of £26 a year?—They could not, sir.

3636. Mr. STARKIE.—As a matter of fact, the men in the New Ross barrack are not paying half the rent of the barrack?—I know.

3637. They are paying only £26, leaving a balance of £34, which might be fairly attributed to discharging the rent of the portion of the barracks used for public purposes?—We say that public officials should not be charged rent at all.

3638. I understood your contention was that the men were paying the rent of the public offices. Are they doing so?—They are paying portion of it.

3639. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you aware that in England when the police are accommodated in the station-houses, they are charged rent?—I believe so, in some counties.

3640. We have received evidence that it is almost a universal practice. If the police in England are charged rent when accommodated in station-houses, why should not the police here?—But they have a great deal more pay than I have.

3641. How do you make that out; have you examined the scales of pay of the English and Scotch police forces? I have a great many.

3642. Does not the pay of the English police forces vary very much?—It does. I have got Denbighshire and other counties. In Denbighshire a constable's pay ranges from £1 3s. to £1 9s. 9d.—almost as much as our senior sergeant.

3643. CHAIRMAN.—How much has your senior sergeant?—He has £1 11s. In Denbighshire, after eleven years in his rank, as far as I can make out, a constable has £1 8s. The pay has been under the consideration of the Watch Committee, and has since been increased.

3644. Mr. STARKIE.—When was it increased?—Within the last month; the list appeared in the papers last month.

3645. CHAIRMAN.—There are only eight sergeants in Denbighshire. Compare his prospects of promotion with those of a constable in Ireland. You have 3,000 chances of promotion: half the district inspectorships, all the head constabships, all the posts of sergeants and acting sergeants are open to the constables of the Force?—After eight years in his rank an inspector has £120.

Mr. HOLMES.—We have witnesses coming from England who will give information about the conditions of service in the English police forces.

3646. CHAIRMAN.—A first-class inspector in Denbighshire only gets £100?

Witness.—£120.

3647. From that is deducted superannuation allowance. He gets no medical attendance for his wife and children, and no pension for widow and orphans.

Witness.—Our duties are different from his. They are only ordinary constables there.

3648. You said you are comparing yourself with the inspector. How are your duties different from his, or more difficult?—Because the Irish people have been at all times opposed to us. That is a very serious thing—the most serious thing we have to contend with.

3649. How many times have you been assaulted?—Fifty times, and the clothing torn off me.

3650. When was the last time?—Not a month ago.

3651. Were you laid up?—No, I was not assaulted that severely.

3652. We say in England if a man is assaulted, that it is due to want of tact on his own part?—I don't know about that.

CHAIRMAN.—There is not much sympathy in England with a policeman who is assaulted, as it is generally his own fault.

3653. Mr. HOLMES.—I think you said at the beginning of your evidence that the result of the Committee in 1882 was that nothing was done for the Force?—Not much.

3654. What did it do for your rank?—There was a rank of extra rate; I think £104 or £101. I am not sure; I don't remember the figures.

3655. In the year 1882, in which the Committee sat, there were 256 head constables, of whom one received £104; twelve an extra rate of £101 a year, viz., 38s. 10d. a week; sixty-five in the first class got 35s. a week; 178 in the second class 32s., so that with the exception of twelve head constables, the most a head constable could attain in those days was 35s. a week. Now, every head constable can, after six years' service, rise to 40s. a week. Was that not doing something for that rank in the Force?—There is £2 12s. taken off that.

3656. His net pay at present is, therefore, 39s.—or a rise of 4s. a week; and remember the £2 12s. deducted reckons for pension?—I know, but I don't get the money.

3657. The majority of head constables in 1882 could only go up to 35s. a week; they now go to 39s. Is that doing nothing for the rank of head constables?—I do not say the Committee did exactly nothing; but the increase was very small.

3658. I may add that although the 1s. is taken off when the man is accommodated in barracks, the deduction ceases, and he gets an additional 1s. if he is a married man living outside. Moreover, for the 1s. deducted from the man in barracks, excellent accommodation is in many cases provided?—I don't understand.

3659. You told the Chairman you would have to pay £15 a year for a house in New Ross, and you are paying only £2 12s. for excellent accommodation in the barrack?—The New Ross barrack is an exceptionally good one. In many places it is shameful, with single men sleeping opposite married people.

3660. Mr. STARKIE.—Are not almost all the head constables in Ireland accommodated in barracks?—Yes, and remember that most of them promoted now are from twenty to twenty-five years' service.

3661. Practically every head constable is accommodated in barracks, and therefore, married or single, they pay only 1s. a week for accommodation. Is not that so?—Yes; there are a few not accommodated in Belfast.

3662. You stated that a district inspector can go twenty miles outside his district without leave. Should you not have said twenty miles from his station; not twenty miles outside his district?—If I said "district," I meant "station."

3663. You laid considerable stress on the fact that you do most of the district inspector's work. Do you mean most of the office work or of the outdoor work?—Office work.

3664. Do you do any of his outdoor work?—When he is on leave I do.

3665. What portion of his outdoor work?—I have been ordered to go to stations on two occasions.

3666. Is that usual when the district inspector is absent?—No. Then I prosecute in all cases at Petty Sessions and oppose publicans' licences.

3667. Is not that only in the place where you are stationed?—I have been ordered to other stations.

3668. If head constables were relieved from the duty of acting as deputies for the district inspectors, would it be necessary to have head constables at all the stations where they now are?—I think it would.

3669. Are there not many district inspector's stations in Ireland where there would be no necessity for the presence of a head constable, except for the fact that he has to act for the district inspector?—I don't know, sir. I think they are required for general supervision, and patrol supervision, and everything connected with the town and station.

3670. Comparing the pensions of policemen to Civil servants, are you aware that ordinary Civil servants cannot attain two-thirds of pay as pension until they have completed forty years' service?—The circumstances between the life of a policeman and of a Civil servant bears no comparison.

3671. There is no comparison between the scale of pensions. You can get two-thirds of your pay at twenty-nine years' service; the ordinary Civil servant cannot reach that scale until he has served for forty years?—The greater part of our duty is at night, subjecting the men to a great deal of hardship, and it breaks them up.

3672. Is not that result provided for by the fact that you get your full pension at twenty-nine years' service instead of at forty?—I would not be as much broken up at forty in the ordinary Civil service as after twenty-five in the police.

3673. Are you aware that there is a statutable provision that three years' police service shall equal four years' ordinary Civil service, thereby providing for the severer character of the duties of the police?—I do not know.

District Inspector HENRY TOPPIN, examined.

3677. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Toppin, you are a District Inspector?—Yes, in Dundrum, County Dublin.

3678. How long have you been in the Force?—About ten years.

3679. You entered as a cadet?—Yes.

3680. What is your present age?—Thirty-three years.

3681. And you are in charge of Dundrum district?—Yes.

3682. How many stations have you in that district?—Nine.

3683. What is the total number of the police force in the district?—Fifty.

3684. How many sergeants are there?—There are one head constable and ten sergeants.

3685. I suppose the head constable is in charge of one of the stations?—Yes.

3686. And the others are in charge of sergeants?—Yes.

3687. Have you read the memorials sent to the Lord Lieutenant?—I have read memorials from different counties.

3688. You are aware that the Constabulary in most of the districts have sent in memorials to the Lord Lieutenant through the Government?—Yes.

3689. And treating of various matters, such as pay, pensions, allowances, &c., of which the most prominent is that of pay. Now, first of all, the question of pay. Do you say that there is any change or increase in the expenses of living in the ten years you have been in the service?—As regards the expenses of living, I think things are dearer now than they were, say, three or four years ago.

3690. What sort of things?—Groceries are dearer. I will give you an instance. The principal grocer in Dundrum said that he never remembered prices as dear as they are just now. I should say that I think that may be due to the war.

3691. To temporary causes?—As far as I know, yes.

3692. Now, in Dundrum district, are the Constabulary held in esteem by the people as a whole?—Well, fairly so, I think.

3693. They do not encounter any resistance from the population as a whole?—No.

3694. Do they act as inspectors of Weights and Measures?—Yes.

3695. Do they get extra pay for that?—Yes.

3696. Does the duty pertain to the head constable alone or to the sergeants?—There are three sergeants acting as inspectors of Weights and Measures.

3697. Do you know what allowance they get?—I am not certain as to the actual amount, but I think it is about £5.

3698. That is the extra amount they each receive?—Yes.

3699. Does anything occur to you to suggest with regard to the pay of the Constabulary?—Well, I am not prepared to make any very great suggestions on that point, but there are a couple of things which I would like to say. They are things which have been pressing upon me since I joined the Force.

3700. We shall be very glad to have your opinion on these points, or on any other point you wish to mention?—I think you will get these things very roughly, because I did not know that I should be asked to give them. In the first place, I think it takes a man too long to come to his maximum pay. It takes one of our men twenty years.

3701. At what service would you give the maximum

3674. What number of years do you suggest should be fixed at which a constable could retire on his highest pension?—I could not say, but we should be entitled to a special pension.

3675. You ask for £12 a year as lodging allowance. Are not many married men paying considerably less than £12?—They are, but their houses are poor. In New Ross there is no house to be got. The Urban Council is building houses, and they won't give one to a policeman, because he is here to-day and gone to-morrow.

3676. If the men who are paying less than £12 a year rent got £12 a year lodging allowance, would they not put the difference in their pockets?—No, they would live in better houses. In Tullamore I was paying 17s. 6d. a week for only three small rooms.

pay?—After about fifteen years' service; but I would not suggest that on joining a constable should get any more than he does at present.

3702. You think that the rates of pay for the junior grades are satisfactory?—I think a constable beginning at £1 1s. a week gets enough. In connection with that, I would be very much inclined to suggest that if possible the deduction for barrack accommodation should be done away with.

3703. Why do you say that?—Well, it is a deduction which is, I think, generally resented.

3704. Mr. HOLMES.—That is not a reason for doing away with it?—That is a question for the Committee to decide, but I am not aware that a similar deduction is made in other forces, say, in the Navy. I understand that there the barracks or accommodation is supplied free to the men.

3705. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that this deduction is almost invariably made in police forces in England?—I am not aware of that.

3706. Well, practically speaking, without exception it is, so far as I know. You think it would give great satisfaction if it was possible to do away with it. The men look not so much upon the amount as on the principle?—Yes, the principle first.

3707. For sentimental or other reasons?—What I have heard ever since I joined the Force is, that an annual rise of pay was given in 1883, and then the 1s. for barrack accommodation was stopped. That is what one hears on all hands. Of course, the barracks are Government buildings for public servants, and it would be a decided advantage that the principle of compulsion should be avoided. I would suggest as regards pay that a man should get the maximum four years sooner. I think a constable is at his best after ten or fifteen years' service. A constable is as good then as he ever would be. Then I would like, in order to stimulate the men of long service—they certainly seem to require some stimulant—to give some men good service pay.

3708. Some merit pay?—Yes.

3709. When would you give that?—I do not like to be very definite about that, but perhaps at twenty years' service would meet the case.

3710. Would you give it to a man not by virtue of mere seniority, but for good work?—Yes.

3711. For favourable records?—No; apart from favourable records altogether. I think favourable records should not be too much looked to.

3712. What is your reason for saying that?—The reason I have is this, that favourable records are not an absolute indication as to the value of the constant work that a man has done. A man who does not do much constant good, zealous work—the ordinary everyday work of the Force—will be more likely to get information as to important cases which will bring him a record than the man who has been engaged in this constant drudging work, and I think that the man who is engaged in that drudging work deserves the most consideration, for it is the more important to the public. Another thing occurs to me about the pay that I would suggest, and that is, that sergeants should get more as compared with constables than they do at present. I think it is a curious thing that a man on promotion only gets 1s. per week more than the constable's maximum rate of wages.

3713. That is the acting sergeant you mean?—Yes.

3714. Mr. HOLMES.—The sergeant gets 2s. a week more than the constable's maximum pay.

May 23, 1902

Head
Constable
Francis J.
M'Kenna.

District
Inspector
Henry Toppin.

May 23, 1901.

District
Inspector
Henry Toppin.

Witness.—I think it is 1s. That is practically what the rank amounts to.

3715. CHAIRMAN.—You would increase the pay of the acting sergeant?—Yes.

3716. Have you ever considered what figure you would fix it at?—I would suggest that a constable should be paid 3s. a week more on promotion to acting sergeant.

3717. That is 2s. additional to what he already gets?—Yes.

3718. Mr. HOLMES.—Or an increase on the present pay of 2s. per week?—Yes. Then I would suggest that the sergeant should get 3s. per week more than the acting sergeant. That is 2s. in addition to the present rise, and that after four years he should get another 3s. instead of the present 2s.

3719. CHAIRMAN.—You are aware that it would take an Act of Parliament to effect that change?—Yes, I believe it would, but it has always occurred to me that the present state of affairs is anomalous and very bad for the Force. I have been in districts where I have known plenty of men not to bother going up for promotion, and simply hanging on until the time to go out on pension arrived. These men say, "We will simply hang on and claim our pension on the £70 4s. If we become promoted we will get very little of a difference in our pension, and have a great deal more responsibility."

3720. That is a practical argument, no doubt?—In connection with that subject I have blocked out some figures, comparing an acting sergeant with a married constable. A married constable draws monthly £5 17s., that is after twenty years' service. He gets 4s. 4d. in addition for lodging allowance, which gives him £6 1s. 4d. a month. The acting sergeant living in barracks would receive 4s. 4d. monthly less than that. This is the way I make it up: A constable, after twenty years' service, gets £5 17s. monthly and 4s. 4d. for lodging allowance—that makes £6 1s. 4d. The acting sergeant gets less. He has the same pay, £6 1s. 4d., but then there is 4s. 4d. stopped from him, which leaves him 4s. 4d. to the bad.

3721. Is not the 4s. 4d. deducted for barrack accommodation?—Yes. Then take the sergeant of the junior grade at £75 8s. a year—that is £6 5s. 8d. a month.

3722. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you taking a married man?—Well, suppose he is married and is living in barracks, he gets £6 5s. 8d. monthly, less 4s. 4d. for barrack accommodation, which leaves him £6 1s. 4d.

3723. Mr. STARKIE.—Is it not a parallel case with the other one, that is, with the acting sergeant in barracks and the married constable living out of barracks?—Yes, they are on a parallel.

3724. The junior sergeant in barracks and the senior constable out of barracks get the same sum in cash. Is not that so?—Yes.

3725. The junior sergeant living in barracks gets £72 16s. in cash?—Yes.

3726. The married constable living out of barracks receives £72 16s. in cash?—Yes.

3727. They both, therefore, receive exactly the same amount?—Yes.

3728. The junior sergeant living in barracks receives less in cash than a married acting sergeant living in lodging and drawing lodging allowance?—Yes.

3729. But the married acting sergeant and constable living out of barracks have to pay rent?—Yes; but at the same time I am told from all quarters that it is mainly the net amount they receive that the men look to. They say to themselves: "A man by not marrying loses so much a year," and that makes some of them marry, and on the other hand it makes the sergeants think that they do not get enough in promotion.

3730. CHAIRMAN.—And lessens the desire for promotion?—I dare say it does.

3731. Mr. STARKIE.—Do they disregard promotion as not conveying a sufficient financial benefit?—Yes.

3732. As a matter of fact, is there not very strong competition for promotion, and a very strong desire for promotion amongst the men?—I do not think that it is at all as strong or as keen as it ought to be in the county at present. I look upon promotion at present as practically non-existent in County Dublin. The men do not get promotion until close upon twenty years' service—19½ is about the average. Well, that means that they are approaching the highest rate of pay a constable can possibly gain. I will give the figures showing the difference, which is an essential one. A man gets promotion after twenty years' service; he spends two years as acting sergeant; that brings him to twenty-two years'

service; he spends four years as a sergeant before he attains the highest rate of sergeants' pay—that is after twenty-six years' service.

3733. CHAIRMAN.—That is the men promoted by seniority purely?—Yes. They should not overlook these men; they are the backbone of the Force.

3734. That is the sergeants?—Yes, the men promoted by seniority.

3735. Promotion by seniority goes by counties, not through the whole Force?—Yes.

3736. And in some counties it is quicker than in others?—I believe that there is some difference.

3737. Then about allowances. Have you any observation to make about that?—There is another thing I would like to mention as regards the head constables. Of course, if the sergeants were to get a greater increase in proportion to the constables, then the head constables should also get a greater increase. I would certainly suggest that promotion should be worth more than it is, and that the men, including the head constables, should get more than they do at present.

3738. In all ranks?—Yes, all ranks. As to the head constable, I do not think it would be unreasonable for him to begin at £2 per week and go on up to £120.

3739. The officer in charge of a station, whether head constable or sergeant, has much more responsibility, for instance, than the man who is not in charge. In your station, are there not two sergeants?—Yes.

3740. The sergeant in charge has more responsibility than the one not in charge?—Yes.

3741. Does he get any additional pay for being in charge?—No; there is no such thing in our Force as "charge" pay.

3742. Have you ever thought whether charge pay would be a good thing?—I have, often.

3743. But how would you manage where there are more sergeants than one; would there not be a difficulty?—In the ordinary run of stations there is only one sergeant—that is in the country—so that difficulty would not arise. Generally speaking, of course, there might be exceptions in towns.

3744. Would charge pay have the effect of improving the sergeants' position?—Yes.

3745. Three-fourths of the sergeants in Ireland would be in charge of stations?—Yes, probably.

3746. The sergeants in charge would have a good deal more responsibility than the sergeants not in charge?—Yes. The sergeants of the first class ought to be made station sergeants—the same as in the Dublin Metropolitan police, with pay corresponding to the pay of the station sergeants of that force.

3747. What do their station sergeants receive?—They receive £2, as against 38s. for other sergeants.

3748. The first class is the highest class of sergeant?—Yes.

3749. Mr. HOLMES.—The majority of the stations are in charge of sergeants?—Yes, in the Royal Irish Constabulary. That is what I mean. Charge pay would essentially have a very wide application, as the majority of the sergeants are in charge of sergeants.

3750. Mr. STARKIE.—Should it not be in the form of an allowance—not pay. For instance, a sergeant who was in receipt of "charge" pay might be transferred to a district headquarters, where he would not be in charge. Might not that frequently occur?—Yes, that would be a difficulty, certainly.

3751. Unless it was given as an allowance?—Yes.

3752. A fixed pensionable "charge" pay would not be practicable?—I think that is a difficulty that would seldom occur. A sergeant transferred to headquarters is in charge of the books in the office as it is.

3753. But he has no great responsibility?—No, not theoretically, but practically, owing to the office at the headquarters he has a good deal.

3754. He might be transferred to the Depot, where he would not have any charge at all?—No doubt that difficulty would arise. However, there ought to be an allowance of some kind.

3755. CHAIRMAN.—The rates of pay are all regulated by Acts of Parliament. Allowances are, however, generally a matter for the Treasury?—Yes. There is another thing I should like to mention. It is rather anomalous. My district joins the Metropolitan Police District, and comparing one of my stations with one of theirs, without going closely into the question, I should say that the Constabulary man's work, say, in Cabinteely, is much the same as the Metropolitan man's work at Kill-o'-the-Grange; yet the Metropolitan constable at one year's service gets 25s. a week, and it takes my men twelve years to get that.

May 23, 1901

District
Inspector
Henry Toppin.

3756. Yes, but would not the Metropolitan rent be a great deal more?—I am assuming that they are both single men.

3757. And is not the physical standard of the Metropolitan police higher?—Theoretically, I believe it is much the same, but as a matter of fact, they have a higher physical test, for they do not take in any man under six feet at present.

3758. Mr. STARKIE.—It is 5 feet 10 inches, as against 5 feet 9 inches in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

3759. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose they raise or lower it according to the demand for men?—The standard is 5 feet 10, but I am told they do not take candidates under 6 feet now.

3760. Mr. HOLMES.—Besides men of that size are needed for doing severe city service?—Possibly.

3761. You consider it an anomaly that the Metropolitan district should extend so far into the country?—Possibly; but you must remember that supposing Dublin was made one of our districts, and we asked for volunteers for the city, 95 per cent. of the men would volunteer.

3762. CHAIRMAN.—There is a very great desire to come into the towns?—Yes.

3763. And is it not a fact that any man in a country district, if he is of good conduct, can volunteer for any county, and he is transferred at the public expense?—Yes, if transferred for the benefit of the public service.

3764. And now about the pay and allowances?—Well, I do not like comparing the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary with that of the Metropolitan police. I do not know that it is quite fair to them in a way, because they do their work very well, but a constable in our Force going out after twenty-five years' service has received, roughly speaking, about £260 less than the Metropolitan constable has.

3765. Mr. HOLMES.—But would the Royal Irish Constabulary man change positions with the city man?—He would be delighted to do so.

3766. Then why do they not volunteer for the Dublin police force?—Well, I do not know that you can draw very much of an argument from what a young man does on joining. I think it is only after about ten years' service that he begins to consider his position in the matter.

3767. CHAIRMAN.—The physical test is much higher in the Metropolitan police?—Yes, there is a difference.

3768. Would not that prevent many R.I.C. men volunteering?—It would.

3769. I suppose the hours of duty vary in your district?—They are about the same—7½ hours' outdoor duty altogether.

3770. What is the duty from midnight until morning?—That is variable. The men come in about midnight as a rule—that is one party—and another goes out between midnight and 6 o'clock a.m.

3771. There is less night duty than in the Dublin Metropolitan district?—Yes, except in towns.

3772. And less beat duty?—Yes, with the same exception.

3773. Mr. HOLMES.—There is no beat duty in your district?—That applies to my district, but not to Belfast, for instance, where there is much night duty.

3774. CHAIRMAN.—But take a Dublin Metropolitan constable; he would have a rather rough population to deal with in many districts?—He would. I do not consider that the Metropolitan man has easier work than the R.I.C., except in the towns like Belfast.

3775. And the greater physical test for the Dublin Metropolitan police is necessary in view of the class of people they have to deal with and control?—Well, that is a matter of opinion. No doubt it is difficult to control a city population.

3776. As to pensions—have you anything to suggest. Can you tell us why so many men retire at twenty-five years' service instead of going on to twenty-nine, when they would be entitled to a higher pension?—Well, I think there are different reasons for that. Of course a man likes to get his freedom after he has served twenty-five years under the restrictions of the Force, and also a good many of them think that if they go at twenty-five there is a great deal better chance of getting employment than if they remained on until twenty-nine years had elapsed.

3777. Are the pensioners well employed in Dundrum?—Fairly so; about half of them are employed.

3778. And the other half would be over sixty years of age?—Yes, I should think so.

3779. Or have some infirmity which prevented their being employed?—Yes.

3780. There is no noticeable feeling against pensioners, is there?—I am told by the pensioners that they often find it hard to get employment.

3781. The fact of half being employed would not justify that statement?—Half of any body of men is a large number to be unemployed.

3782. The probability is that half the pensioners are over sixty years of age?—Yes.

3783. Well, after sixty years of age, employment is always difficult to get?—Yes.

3784. I observe that in Dublin County forty-eight out of the ninety-one pensioners are employed. In your district eight out of fourteen are employed. That is more than the half, you see?—Yes.

3785. With reference to lodgings for married men: what would be the average rent in your district?—About 3s. 6d. per week.

3786. Then they are only out of pocket 1s. 6d. per week for rent?—Yes, but then these lodgings are not typical. I know a good deal about lodgings in my district, and I know it is almost impossible to get decent comfortable lodgings for 3s. 6d. a week. In one case I got lodgings for a man only by using all the influence I could bring to bear on the owner of the house.

3787. But, of course, rents and taxes would be very much lower in your district than in the Metropolitan?—Possibly. I had one man who was paying 6s. per week 3s. 3d., but I had considerable trouble in doing so. My servant was paying 8s. for lodgings until I succeeded in getting him a house.

3788. I take it that the rent and taxes are considerably lower than in the city?—Possibly. I believe the way they work in Dublin is this: they take more extensive houses and then set the rooms.

3789. Is there any other point you would like to bring forward?—Well, I got from a very reliable man in my district an account of his month's expenses which, if you like, I shall read.

3790. We shall be very glad to hear it. Is he married or single?—He is married. He has from twelve to fifteen years' service. His pay—£65—is equivalent to £1 6s. a week, counting 1s. a week allowance for lodging. He is married and has no family, but his sister is living with him, so I suppose it would be a reasonable case to take for a man with four or five children. His total expenses, including rent, coal, food, oil, &c., for a week are £1 9s. 11d. I can hand in the items.

3791. Mr. HOLMES.—What is the number of the family?—Three.

3792. CHAIRMAN.—He is 3s. out of pocket at the end of the week?—He is nearly 4s.

3793. I suppose the sister contributes something to the expense?—No, the sister does not, but his wife's father I think helps him.

3794. That would hardly be an average case, for a man would not have his sister living with him if he could not afford it?—I think it is not an unfair case, for this man had no family. I have all the items here, and I do not think you will take exception to them; they show an economical rate of living. The sister would not really make the case different.

3795. Mr. HOLMES.—But it is not a typical case?—I think it is a fair case, because I consider the sister would cost no more than four or five children—the usual size of a family—and probably a good deal less.

3796. CHAIRMAN.—He would not take in his sister if he could not afford it, and if she is not an invalid there is no reason why she should not do some work?—Yes. Then I also consider that the allowance for making up uniform is not enough.

3797. Does that apply to all ranks?—Yes.

3798. Mr. HOLMES.—I think you said just now that you had been told by the men that the result of the Inquiry in 1882 was to add 1s. and to take it off again. Surely you are aware that that is not a correct account of what took place, nor anything like a correct account?—I did not give it as my own opinion.

3799. If you knew that that was not the result of that Committee of Inquiry, why did you give an answer that is practically an endorsement of what the men have told you?—What I meant to say was, that as a result of the previous Commission the men's pay had been added to with the one hand, whereas the deduction for lodging accommodation had been made with the other.

3800. But are you aware that the maximum pay of a constable was formerly 24s., and it is now 27s. a week, so that even allowing for deductions, his pay has been increased by 2s. a week?—Yes.

May 23, 1901.

District
Inspector
Henry Toppin.

3801. Was that before you entered the Force?—Yes.

3802. You suggested that the pay of the head constable should commence at £104 and rise to £120. Are you aware that in Essex, which might fairly be compared to County Dublin, as it adjoins the Metropolis, the pay of an inspector begins at £100 and rises up to £115?—No, I was not aware of that.

3803. And that there are many instances in English counties where the pay of the inspectors is considerably less than the existing pay of the head constables?—Yes.

3804. As a matter of fact, the pay of an inspector in Essex used formerly to begin at £95, and went on to £110?—That would not be very far off what I said.

3805. Yes; and a great deal of that county adjoins London?—I have no doubt that you would find many instances where the pay of inspectors is analogous, but perhaps you would find more instances where the pay is greater.

Mr. HOLMES.—In wealthy centres, no doubt, the pay of inspectors might be rather more.

Mr. STARKIE.—There are other counties in England where the rate of pay is considerably less than in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Mr. HOLMES.—That is my point.

3806. Mr. STARKIE.—In Berkshire the inspectors' pay begins at £90 and goes up to £95. In Devonshire inspectors get £89 14s.; in Gloucestershire, £91 5s. to £100, and there are a number of other similar cases. With reference to the deduction for barrack accommodation, you say that the men think they are paying rent for public buildings?—Yes.

3807. Are you aware that the amount of the deduction for rent from the pay of the men does not approach the actual rent paid for the barracks?—In my district it is about one-half.

3808. That is they are not paying the whole rent?—No, only about half. You could not expect them very well to pay for the lock-up, for instance.

3809. They are not paying for it?—No.

3810. And they allege that they are. Is there any general desire amongst the men for barrack accommodation, or do they prefer living in lodgings?—Well, I think they prefer living in lodgings.

3811. It has been suggested that the rank of acting sergeant should be done away with. Would you approve of the rank being abolished?—There are advantages and disadvantages about it. I should not like my answer to be considered as the result of mature deliberation, but I am not at all sure that I am not in favour of its being done away with.

3812. What test would you apply to a constable to see if he was fitted for the rank of sergeant?—Any man if he is not fitted for the rank can very easily be reduced, just as a man now promoted sergeant, if he is not fit for the rank, can be reduced—at least, theoretically, he can be.

3813. But as a matter of fact, is a sergeant ever reduced merely owing to want of capacity?—He is not, and I think that is rather a drawback.

3814. Reductions are due solely to offences against discipline?—As a rule, yes. I never knew of a case where a man was reduced for anything else.

3815. Then if a man were promoted direct to the rank of sergeant, there would be no means of getting rid of him if he proved unfit?—That is quite true. I have known acting sergeants to be reduced, but if the men are properly selected they need not be reduced. Besides fear of reduction would engender nervousness, and I do not think our men want anything that will affect them in that way. I think it is rather the other way about.

3816. Are any of the wives of the men in your district following any business which would assist in the housekeeping?—No, not as far as I know.

3817. A head constable examined here laid a great deal of stress upon the amount of duty head constables have to perform in acting for the district inspector while he is absent. Do you think there is much additional duty, as a rule, imposed on the head constables in that respect?—No; except the head constable is in the office as a clerk.

3818. If the head constable had not to act for the district inspector, would there be any necessity for such a number of head constables as there is at present in Ireland?—There would not.

3819. I presume then that one of the main reasons for the existence of the rank of head constable is, that they act as deputies for the district inspectors?—Just so.

3820. And, therefore, if they had not to act for the district inspector, the number of head constables could be largely reduced?—Undoubtedly; but it is desirable that there should be a prospect of promotion before sergeants.

3821. So far as the public service is concerned, there would be otherwise no necessity for maintaining the existing number of head constables?—That is so. What you have said has been driven home to my mind since I joined the Force. It has not come upon me just now. I have been convinced of it since I joined the Force.

3822. Some of the witnesses have complained of the amount of time and attention they have to devote to the study of Acts of Parliament. Do you think there is any ground of complaint in that direction?—I do not think that there is any ground of complaint. Of course, men looking for promotion by the competitive system would have to study them.

3823. Is the system of instruction in police duties of a harassing nature?—No, I should not say it was.

3824. In fact, it is nothing more than is necessary in order to convey to the men a thorough knowledge of their duties and powers as constables?—Yes, save as regards the men seeking promotion by competition.

3825. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any knowledge of the City of London police?—No, practically, none.

3826. Have you been in London?—Yes.

3827. Would you be able to say whether you could compare duty, say, in the town of Galway, with duty in the City of London?—I should say that you could not.

3828. The duty would be quite different in the two places?—Yes, there would be no analogy between them.

3829. Mr. STARKIE.—With reference to the small difference there is between the pay of an acting sergeant and that of a constable at his maximum rate, does it not occur in a large number of cases that constables promoted to the rank of acting sergeant have been receiving pay as constables considerably lower than the maximum rate?—Well, I think that is only when they are promoted by the competitive system.

3830. If a constable of fourteen years' service is promoted acting sergeant, he would jump from £1 5s. to £1 8s. a week?—It would help to obviate that difficulty if he could be promoted at fifteen years' service.

3831. Are not some even on the seniority list?—I do not think so.

3832. Perhaps not in your county?—Nowhere.

3833. I have, therefore, mentioned too short a period as the time at which a constable might be promoted?—If promotions could be made at about fifteen years' service it would make a great deal of difference, and be a considerable advantage.

3834. And your point is that in your district there are men who, on promotion, receive an increase of only 1s. per week?—Yes.

Constable JOHN COMYN, examined.

Constable
John Comyn.

3835. CHAIRMAN.—Constable Comyn, where do you come from?—From Courtmacsherry, in the West Riding of Cork.

3836. How long have you been in the service?—Twenty-three years and eleven months.

3837. How old are you?—I was twenty-one when I joined; I am now forty-five years of age and one month.

3838. Have you ever been promoted?—No, sir.

3839. Have you passed any of the examinations for promotion?—I passed the examination, but I believe I am passed over.

3840. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the West Riding of Cork, to the number of 255.

3841. Your present pay is the maximum?—Yes; 27s. per week.

3842. Are you married or single?—Married.

3843. Have you any children?—I have three children.

3844. What are their ages?—The senior is three years and two months and the junior is two months old.

3845. Do you live in barracks?—No, in private lodgings.

3846. What do you pay for your private lodgings?—£7 4s. per annum—12s. a month.

3847. That is 2s. 9d. a week?—Yes.

3848. And you receive 1s. a week lodging allowance?—Yes.

3849. You are not subject to stoppage for barrack accommodation?—No.

3850. Therefore, the net sum which you are out of pocket for rent is 9d. a week, compared with what it would be if you were in barracks?—Yes, but I got a chance in the house. I got it at £3 less than the other tenant. I am a deputy tenant. The tenant from whom I hold has the house from the landlord; he pays the rent and I pay him.

3851. Why does your immediate landlord pay a larger rent?—It occurred in this way. It is easy to get a house in the fall of the year in Courtmacsherry, which is a little watering-place, and the tenant admitted me to this house on the understanding that I should vacate it on the 1st of May following.

3852. That is a private arrangement?—Yes, but owing to the respectability of the tenant, he did not ask me to leave, although he would have made more in one month than he made out of me for twelve months.

3853. What do you wish to represent here?—I am here on behalf of the constables of Cork, W.R., to represent their desire for an increase of pay and a corresponding increase in pensions.

3854. Just tell us why you think there should be an increase of pay. You recollect there was an increase in the pay after the Inquiry of 1892?—Yes, there was a small increase, but it was so small it was scarcely worth being recognised. We now respectfully say that we should get an increase because, in the first place, the present pay is quite inadequate—absolutely inadequate, as I shall show you by documentary evidence—to support a man even with a small family. In the next place we consider—the constables I represent claim no honour or superiority over our brother constables across the Channel—

3855. That is a sensible view to take?—We claim to be their equals, not their superiors, and consequently we want to be placed on the same footing as regards pay with the City of London police. They are the best paid across the Channel, and we want to be placed on the same footing. I consider, and I think I will be able to convince you, that our duty in Ireland is as severe and as onerous in every respect as the duty of the London police.

3856. Have you any personal knowledge of the City of London police?—No.

3857. You have not been there?—No.

3858. How long have you been stationed in Courtmacsherry?—I came there on the 7th September, 1894, so that I will be seven years there next September.

3859. How many people are there in Courtmacsherry?—The population, the standing population, is small. It is no more than about 400 or 500, but it is considerably augmented during the summer months, because it is a watering-place.

3860. How many police are stationed there?—Five, all told—four constables and one sergeant.

3861. How many of these live in the barracks?—The sergeant only.

3862. All the others are married men?—Yes, all the constables and the sergeant are married.

3863. Then I see that they have to provide no more than the difference between the rent and this 2s. allowance?—Yes; but a 2s. house is a wretched one; it is a house without a back door, a back window, or a garden.

3864. Have you a garden?—I have a back yard and a door leading into it. I have a far better house than the one at 2s.

3865. What are the constables' hours of duty?—The hours of duty are different. We perform duties at all hours, day and night; we have different hours each day.

3866. Take an average day last week. What time do you begin duty?—8 o'clock. Take the barrack orderly, I will commence with him. His duty commences at 8 o'clock in the morning, and terminates at 8 o'clock the following day. His duty is to see after the barrack, and to see that everything is regular during the twenty-four hours. That is his duty. He has no patrols to perform, except something special occurs, and he is called upon to relieve another man who is run down with fatigue.

3867. He goes to bed?—He is permitted to bring his bed to the day-room, where he will be in a position to hear a knock at the door, and arouse his comrades if a call is made that the presence of the police is required.

3868. If he were not barrack orderly, at what time would he go on duty?—He would parade at 9 o'clock—a very early hour.

3869. A very early hour; why do you say that?—I should explain, and it will save trouble.

3870. But do you think 9 o'clock is early?—Because the men are living away from the barracks. The men have to sleep in the barracks in rotation. They may be out until 2 o'clock a.m. the previous night, and if a man is barrack orderly, he has a long day. The men who are away from the barracks must be out of bed half-an-hour before that hour. After 9 o'clock we practise drill.

3871. How many of the men?—The whole lot.

3872. You cannot be all drilling?—The sergeant will drill the party for a period of one hour.

3873. Of what does the drill consist?—We march about the yard with regard to precision and regularity.

3874. It is of an elementary character?—Yes; we have bayonet exercises also.

3875. After these movements, what takes place?—We then assemble in the day-room and commence an examination in the programme of police duties and the several Acts of Parliament relating to them. We have a school—

3876. The sergeant also conducts that?—Yes. The men act as examiners in rotation. We ask the questions of one another in the presence of the sergeant, who is standing by to correct us when we are wrong. We go through all matters pertaining to police duties and the Acts of Parliament, discussing them amongst ourselves and asking questions.

3877. How long does that last?—Two hours.

3878. Two hours?—It might not last for more than an hour sometimes, but never less. It varies sometimes.

3879. What do you do during these two hours?—Sometimes a man gets on a certain point, and he elaborates it and discusses whether he would be justified as a policeman in acting in a certain way under the Act of Parliament. Then about 11 o'clock, if the "police duties" happen to be over, we leave on patrol, and patrol round for about three hours; it may be more, it will not be less. That brings us to 2 o'clock.

3880. Then you get time for dinner?—Yes, we have to relieve one another to go to dinner.

3881. You could not leave the station without anybody. No. Another man has to attend the departure of the mid-day train. Then another patrol goes out, perhaps at 3 o'clock. It might go at 2, 3, or 4 o'clock. Two men go on patrol.

3882. The two go together?—Always two; never less. It would be against the regulations of the Force for a man to go alone on patrol.

3883. Does that apply to the whole Force?—Yes, it applies to the whole Force.

3884. The two patrol together, is that it?—Yes. Then another patrol goes out about 8 o'clock—that is the third patrol—and returns at 11 o'clock, or perhaps after 11 o'clock—11.30 or 12 o'clock. The fourth patrol will go out at the time when No. 3 is returning, and that patrol will not return until 2 o'clock in the morning.

3885. Do the men take the patrols at night in turn?—Yes, they do.

3886. They have about six hours' outdoor duty each day?—Yes; there is an order that each man should perform six hours' duty, but it may be any number of hours over that.

3887. About the pay of the Force: what do you wish to represent?—I will try to prove that the present pay is not adequate to support the men. I will endeavour to prove that the pay is not adequate to support a small family. I have taken my own case as an illustration, and I have procured from three married men, in different districts in the West Riding of Cork, tabulated statements of the cost of maintenance for themselves and their families in two months of the present year.

3888. It depends on the number of the families?—I have the men's pass-books, lest it might be doubted that the facts as stated by the men did not tally with the results.

3889. Did you bring your bank book?—Yes, I have it here.

3890. I hope it shows a good balance?—Yes, and it will show a great many withdrawals.

3891. May I look at it?—Yes, certainly. (Book handed to Chairman.)

3892. Yes, I see there have been withdrawals?—Yes, and the amount was vastly more seven years ago than it is at present.

3893. You were a single man then?—Yes; I got married seven years ago, and at that time there was £250 more in that book than there is now.

3894. Well, it does you very great credit. You have been able to put that money aside for a rainy day?—Yes; I had sixteen years and some months' service before I got married.

May 28, 1902.
Constable
John Conynan

May 23, 1901.
Constable
John Ccmyn.

3895. And during that time you were putting money aside for a rainy day?—Yes; but for the last seven years you will find there was £55 withdrawn to assist me in my difficulties, besides the £100 of my wife's fortune.

3896. We all know that the object in putting the money into the bank is to provide for a rainy day?—Yes.

3897. Mr. STARKIE.—Is the money you lodged in bank the result solely of savings from your pay?—It is the result of savings from my own pay for sixteen years.

3898. CHAIRMAN.—And it is very creditable?—Witness.—With your permission, I will now show the cost of maintaining the men, their wives, and a small family, each of three children, for the two months March and April, 1901. I have the receipts for several items for four months from January if required.

3899. You can hand in the receipts. I see for the month of March the cost was £6 6s. 9½d.?—Yes.

3900. That includes 6s. 8d. for a servant, 9s. 10d. for coal, 12s. for house rent. How much was your pay in that time?—My net pay was £6 2s. 5d.—that is pay including allowances.

3901. Then you were 4s. out of pocket?—Yes.

3902. Where did you get the 4s. from?—I have to take that money from the money I have in the bank.

3903. And would that be a fair average of what the married men would pay?—It would be a fair average.

3904. What else have you to say on the point?—Here are my pass-books since 1899, and if you go back to the very commencement you will find very little variation. (Pass-books handed in for inspection.)

3905. I see three loaves in two days is the rule?—That is for the present month.

3906. And does the £5 6s. 8d. represent the average monthly expenses?—Yes.

3907. But surely the other men are not 4s. or so out of pocket in this way?—Yes, they are.

3908. Where does it come from?—I always keep money in my hands.

3909. Have all your comrades been so prudent as you have been?—They may not be as strong in pocket for this reason: I had finished sixteen years nine months' service before I got married.

3910. Do you say that most of your comrades put a little pay by in the Savings Bank?—No, sir; but I do say on behalf of my comrades in the West Riding of Cork that the majority of them are very poor, and I will give an illustration.

3911. I suppose most of the single men are able to put some of their pay aside?—Yes, sensible single men can save a little money, and it is absolutely essential that he should, because the day will come when he will require it.

3912. Has there been any increase in the price of provisions since you joined the Force?—No, sir, I will not say there is, except in coal, and that has doubled in price since 1894 in Courtmacsherry.

3913. Sometimes it is up and sometimes down?—The tendency is continually up. It was sold at 16s. a ton to me in 1894. In June, 1896, it was 28s., and in 1898 it was 32s.

3914. I suppose you did not buy coal there during the coal famine?—We had to buy it.

3915. That was in 1883. Do you remember it then?—It was very high then.

3916. Mr. HOLMES.—Cannot you get turf in Courtmacsherry?—There is not much turf there. Even if there was much it would not be sold as cheap as the coal. From my practical knowledge of the expense, the difference between turf and coal is inconsiderable—in fact, coal is far cheaper than turf. I am told so by an extensive farmer, who owned a lot of turbary in Clare, and who knows what turf is perfectly well.

3917. Where did you live formerly?—Miltown-malbay.

3918. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you would like to tell us?—There is. I cannot prevent myself from dwelling on the poverty of the constables I represent. I will give an illustration. In January—

3919. Mr. HOLMES.—You are now speaking of the married constables?—Yes. In January we were on detachment duty in Bantry. Our respective county inspectors were in charge. We were there three or four days in connection with the execution of Oadlogan for the murder of Mr. Bird. It was expected that there would be a mock funeral, and we were drafted in to prevent it. We were there three or four days, and owing to the haste with which we had to leave town,

the officer could not pay us our subsistence allowance, and several men had no money. I mention this to show the poor condition of the men.

3920. CHAIRMAN.—The men did not bring enough money with them?—Yes. There were seven constables in lodgings, and to my personal knowledge three of them had to pay for the subsistence of the other four and keep themselves.

3921. Is it not usual to pay the subsistence allowance in advance?—It is, but we had to leave in a hurry.

3922. The district inspector pays it, I presume?—Yes.

3923. It is paid when starting away?—Yes, the officer in charge of the detachment pays it.

3924. That is an advantage you have over the English police. They never get it in advance; they are very often even a month without it. Is there anything else you wish to mention?—Perhaps you will permit me to mention this matter. It may be considered that our duties are not so severe as those of the English police, and I want to prove to your satisfaction that they are more difficult by showing the difficulty the Irish policeman is sometimes placed in, and the consequences of any attempt to supply him with information concerning any crimes in the district. I will go back to the year 1895.

3925. But I suppose we may take it that this state of affairs is very much improved now, that is since 1895?—So it is, but even at present there is no guarantee that the old state of affairs may not show itself at any moment.

3926. But I think we may take it that the state of affairs now is very different as compared with what it was in 1895?—It is, indeed.

3927. And if you took the year of the famine in Ireland, it would not be fair to compare a good year with it?—No.

3928. Well, it is something the same you propose now to do. The state of affairs is improved, and feeling towards the Constabulary is very different to what it was in 1895?—Yes, to a good extent.

3929. In 1895 had you difficulties in your districts in Cork in getting supplies?—No, not in getting supplies, but there was a great difficulty in getting information. It was a matter of much difficulty in getting the people to supply the police with information.

3930. I know that, but it would not be right to talk about 1895 when the year we are dealing with is 1901?—Yes, but the same would occur in the present year if the police were, under the same circumstances, engaged in unravelling any crime. I was going to talk about two murders—

3931. Mr. STARKIE.—What connection have the murders with this Inquiry?—That is so; but I was going to tell what occurred to my own knowledge in connection with these two murders, in consequence of the parties being suspected of supplying information to the police.

3932. CHAIRMAN.—When did these murders take place?—One was in 1894 and the other in 1895.

3933. We need not discuss them now?—Well, the only reason shown for the murder was that the victim was seen speaking to a policeman.

3934. I suppose the people of Courtmacsherry do not often assault the police?—There is the rough element, of course.

3934A. They take drink occasionally, and then may be quarrelsome?—The young men are a little often on the beer and a little obstreperous.

3935. But still not bad fellows at bottom?—No, nothing very serious occurs. I believe if there was there would be a difficulty in procuring evidence. There is one thing more I would wish to bring before the Committee. It only concerns two or three men in all Ireland.

3936. Well, I dare say you have studied the maxims of law, and you know the law does not take account of small things. What you want to say concerns only two or three men?—Well, this concerns no more than two or three men in our Force. It is a very serious breach of discipline for men to get married without permission and without having seven years' service. Now, in the case of two men in the North of Ireland—

3937. Mr. HOLMES.—That is a matter of discipline, and we have nothing to do with such matters. We are here for a totally different purpose?—I am not going to bring the statute to bear upon it.

3938. CHAIRMAN.—But it only concerns two or three men you say. That is a very small number. If a man consents to serve under certain regulations, he must abide by them. If he infringes them he has only him-

self to blame. Have you anything to say about pensions?—I have to say that the police require a considerable increase in their pensions.

3939. Why?—Because the pay is inadequate. The pension is very inadequate, and it is wretchedly small.

3940. In a year's time you will be able to retire at forty-six years of age on pension?

Mr. STARKIE.—On £42 2s. 5d.

3941. CHAIRMAN.—You are not an old man?—No; but, of course, I will be beyond the meridian of life.

3942. Do you want to retire?—I shall retire.

3943. Why?—Well, I will find it a relief, I must say, speaking generally.

3944. Why are you going to retire?—I will leave the Force because I have a home of my own to retire to.

3945. A farm?—Yes, a small farm, and a business-house besides.

3946. That is a special reason?—Yes.

3947. You cannot say it is a bad thing to have this £42 for life. Suppose you were an artisan, you would not have that?—I would have a trade, which would be more profitable.

3948. Yes, if you could always get work, but you could not retire, as you can now, on £42 a year for life. You will retire, you say, because you have a farm?—Yes.

3949. Is there anything else you want to suggest?—Well, I may say other men retire at twenty-five years' service for other reasons. Some to leave the country to join their friends who have gone elsewhere. At the end of the twenty-five years they often find themselves friendless in Ireland, as their friends have all emigrated to the United States, Australia, or Canada. Some go to England. They join their friends there. Then some retire for the reasons in my case, because they have some little place of their own to go to.

3950. Are there not many men who retire at twenty-five years service to go to some little place of their own?—Yes. Some retire at twenty-five years who happen

to be married to schoolmistresses. Some retire because they do not care to live apart from their wives and their friends.

3951. The men's wives may be earning money?—Yes. The wives are either school teachers or work mistresses, and the men living away from them like to retire at twenty-five years' service, but the most potent cause of all is the fact that the men are bound down by an iron Code—

3952. An iron Code?—Yes, an iron Code of regulations. As the regulations of the Constabulary exist they contain hundreds of sections, exclusive of footnotes.

3953. Police pensioners have not much difficulty in Cork in getting employment?—There are three police pensioners to my certain knowledge in Courtmacsherry. Two of them old men, pensioned under the old Act of 1847, have no employment.

3954. They retired on full pay, and are now, as you say, old men?—Yes.

3955. They are not badly off?—One of them was so badly off that a good deal of his turf was taken away because he had not the price for it.

3956. That must be his own fault. I see that 48 per cent. of the pensioners in Cork are employed?—None are employed where I am. There are three, but none are employed. Two are on full pay.

3957. Are there not four pensioners in Courtmacsherry?—No, three; one died recently.

3958. Well, 48 per cent. of the pensioners in your county are employed. Is there anything else you want to tell us?—About these allowances for rents, I would like to say something as to that.

3959. But you have mentioned that already?—I merely wanted to refer to single men residing in barracks.

3960. Well, thank you very much; you have given us a great deal of information.—*Witness*.—I would just like before I go to hand in a communication from Dunmanway. (Document handed in).

Constable JOHN DUFFY, examined.

3961. CHAIRMAN.—Whom do you represent?—I represent the constables of Galway town.

3962. What service have you got?—Fourteen years and seven months.

3963. Are you married or single?—Married, sir.

3964. Have you any children?—One, sir.

3965. How long have you been married?—I am married five years.

3966. How long have you been in Galway town?—I spent two periods there. The latter period is only since 15th February last.

3967. Where did you come from?—Another station in the county—Turloughmore.

3968. And before that where were you?—I was in Oughterard. I was clerk to the district inspector there, and presently I am clerk to the district inspector in Galway. Prior to that I was in Cork, West Riding.

3969. Did you apply for a transfer?—I exchanged to the town of Galway from the West Riding of Cork.

3970. You applied for a transfer?—Yes.

3971. And the Inspector-General allowed it?—Yes.

3972. You can arrange then for transfers?—Yes, frequently.

3973. You heard what Constable Comyn said. Well, to save your time, you need not repeat more than is necessary. Of course, we do not wish to cut you short?—I heard what he said, but I do not agree with him from my experience.

3974. Then tell us in what point you disagree with him?—I disagree with him in almost every point, so I will have to go over my own position. I want a rise of salary, both as regards myself and the men I represent.

3975. How much?—As much as will bring myself on a footing with the best paid English force.

3976. Which is that?—The City of London force.

3977. That is what Constable Comyn said. You do not disagree with him in that. You have never been in London?—Unfortunately, no; I never could save that much money as would bring me over there.

3978. What increase of pay do you think you are entitled to?—To the pay of the City of London police force, on the grounds that we have to do as much duty as they or any police force in England has to do.

3979. How much rent do you pay?—None; my wife does not live with me.

3980. For domestic reasons?—She is earning money on her own account.

3981. She costs you nothing?—I will explain it.

3982. The child lives with her?—Yes.

3983. The child costs you nothing?—Nothing.

3984. Is your wife a school teacher?—Yes, and I may mention that at present I would not marry, except she was self-supporting, because I do not believe I would be able to support her.

3985. Does she give you any help?—No.

3986. You are both independent of each other?—Yes.

3987. Tell us your case?—My case, sir, is that the cost of living and the standard of living has marvelously increased within my own recollection—that is within about fifteen or sixteen years. I will give you a case in point. When I was a young fellow growing up, my father used to engage a servant boy for £7 or £8. He was fed on stirabout in the morning, potatoes and butter and milk for dinner, and potatoes and milk in the evening. Well, I was on leave last year at my father's place, and I find that he has now to pay £16 to £18 for a boy, and, in addition to that, the boy has to get bread and butter and tea and two eggs for breakfast, meat for dinner, and bread and butter and tea in the evening.

3988. Then the boy is better paid and fed. Does your father live in the county?—Yes, in Galway, East Riding.

3989. Does your father provide the boy with medical attendance?—No, sir, I do not believe the boy wants it. I do not think servants ever are given medical attendance.

3990. Is the boy married?—No.

3991. Does he get a pension eventually?—No; private firms do not usually give pensions.

3992. Then is your father going to keep him on whether he wants his services or not?—He keeps him for the year.

3993. But supposing he did not want him; he would not keep him if he was sick?—Yes, he would keep him for the length of time he settled with him for.

May 23, 1901.

Constable
John Comyn.

Constable
John Duffy.

May 22, 1901.

Constable
John Duffy.

3994. But supposing he did not want him, he would dismiss him?—Not without giving notice. If he did the boy would have an action.

3995. What about the cost of your food?—Well, as regards the cost of provisions—

3996. How much is your mess-book. How much last month, for instance?—Well, I have not the statistics for last month, but I have for the month of January, the month for which the return was sent out. To a single constable the cost of his mess for that month is £3 12s. 8½d.

3997. I see it is £1 14s. 9½d. in the mess-book. How do you make up the £1 18s. additional?—I may appear so there, but it is not all in the mess-book.

3998. Mr. HOLMES.—Is this your own account?—I was not in the mess in January in Galway town. I am residing in Galway at present.

3999. CHAIRMAN.—Have you got the mess-book for January?—Yes.

4000. Would you mind giving it?—Yes. I will give you a case, that of Constable D. Costigan.

4001. You were not in the mess in January?—I was there two days.

4002. You are not returned in the mess-book?—No, because I was only two days in mess, and I would not be put down on the strength.

4003. But here we have the cost as £1 4s. 9½d.?—Perhaps we are speaking about different barracks?—This is Eglinton-street.

4004. Yes, well, how much did your mess amount to in January. Considering what the average was, why was Constable Costigan £3 12s.?—I will read the items. Some of them got rashers for breakfast, but nothing appears in the mess-book in Galway town beyond the dinners and the tea.

4005. But I cannot understand why Costigan's bill was £3 12s. He could not take so much more than anybody else?—I will explain. The mess-book does not include some things. A man would be at other expenses.

4006. But this is the mess account?—That is the amount paid for some things. If you will permit me, I will read it.

4007. These are the ordinary things. His account is £1 18s. and the others £1 12s. How, then, does he make his total expenditure, including extras, £3 12s. Surely he would not want so much more than the others in the month of April?—I cannot very well say.

4008. Well, how much in March?—I should say it would go up to £2 15s.

4009. How much do you pay for your food?—£2 15s.

4010. How much was your pay?—£5 8s. 4d.

4011. You had, therefore, a balance of £2 13s. 4d. How did you spend it?—I hold it over, and I usually take a holiday in the year, if I get leave.

4012. I suppose you put it in the bank?—No.

4013. Do you put it in the bank?—I put it in my purse.

4014. That is not very prudent?—I would usually have to get it back at the end of the year.

4015. But after paying £2 15s. for food that leaves £2 13s. in hand. How do you spend that?—Perhaps I might get a suit of clothes in the year.

4016. But you do not want clothes every year. You are in uniform nearly all the year, so that you would not want a suit of clothes oftener than every three years, say?—I would not consider I would be able to turn out in a respectable manner in the same suit of clothes for three years.

4017. Well, say, two years?—Well, if I wore a suit of clothes for three years, everyone could point me out as an old policeman when going through the streets.

4018. Mr. STARKIE.—That is no disgrace?—Well, but they would identify me if I wanted to act as a detective.

4019. CHAIRMAN.—But they all know you there?—Yes.

4020. So that it would not much matter?—They would know that I would not be able to buy the clothes.

4021. Well, say, £1 10s. in the year for clothes; that is 2s. 6d. a month. How do you spend the rest. Is 2s. 6d. a month the amount you pay for clothes?—Far more than that.

4022. A suit costs £3 3s.?—I often paid £3 15s. for one.

4023. Well, go on with your expenditure. I want to see how you spend your money. We left you with £2 13s. 4d. in hand. How do you spend that. You take a month's holiday?—Yes, and when I go home I may make a present to my father of £2 or £3.

4024. That is very generous. You say you are saving the money. Is there anything else you wish to mention?—There is another point I wish to mention. I

have not included in the £2 15s. any necessary drink I might take. If I go out in the afternoon on a hot day for a walk I might want a bottle of lemonade, and probably I might take a bottle of lemonade.

4025. Well, anything else?—There is the case of Constable Costigan that I was dealing with.

4026. Let us take your own case. Costigan is not in attendance, so we had better stick to your case. You can take a month's holidays in the year?—Yes, if I get it.

4027. You always get it?—Usually, I do.

4028. I suppose you know that in London the police only get ten days?—No, I did not know that.

4029. Well, you ought to know that they only get ten days?—I would be satisfied to get the ten days if I received the pay they get.

4030. What else have you to say?—This man that I speak about, after paying off everything, he has simply £1 1s. 1½d. a month, and if I go down to Galway to hire a servant boy I will not get him for £1 1s. 1d. a month. I will have to give him £2 a month, and feed him. But the constable has only £1 1s. 1d. a month.

4031. After he has paid everything?—That does not include clothing.

4032. Is he a single man?—Yes.

4033. But about this £3 12s. How do you explain the great difference between Costigan's expenditure and that of the others?—Because he says he must feed himself properly.

4034. Don't you do that?—Yes.

4035. Why does he live so much better than you?—Well, probably, I might like a thing that would not agree with him, and therefore he would spend more on getting things that would agree with him.

4036. You could not as a sensible man support Constable Costigan in spending so much money?—I believe I would support him.

4037. Mr. STARKIE.—What is his pay?—It is £57 14s.

4038. CHAIRMAN.—How much is that a month?—It is £4 13s. 10d.

4039. Is he not rather extravagant?—Well, I will take another case—the case of a man who spends less. I will take the case of a man in Dominick-street Station. Constable J. J. Heavey. His total bill is £3 2s. 6d.; his net pay £4 13s. 10d., leaving £1 11s. 4d. to buy boots and clothes.

4040. Mr. HOLMES.—You should deduct his boot allowance?—That is included in the net pay. That £1 11s. 4d. multiplied by 12 will not bring him up to the pay of a servant boy in that part of the country.

4041. CHAIRMAN.—How long has he been in the service?—About four years.

4042. Why does he not leave the service?—I believe he did not know what he was doing when he joined.

4043. He is not too late. Why does he not go to South Africa?—I presume he would not care to turn round and be a servant boy after joining the service.

4044. Well, but there is no reason why he should stay in the service if he can do better elsewhere.

4045. Mr. HOLMES.—Why does he not volunteer for the City of London police?—If we had all volunteered for the London police we would not be in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

4046. Mr. STARKIE.—You might not all be taken in the London police?—I believe I would.

Mr. STARKIE.—I am not speaking of you personally.

4047. CHAIRMAN.—You are not physically big enough?—I am aware there were smaller men taken in the Metropolitan police or the City police.

4048. But you liked the R.I.C. better?—One man failed for the R.I.C. and was taken in the Metropolitan police.

4049. You are not sure of that?—No, I cannot prove it. I only heard it. There is another remark that I would wish to make. That is about the single man having 4s. 4d. taken from their pay for barrack accommodation.

4050. We are aware of that?—I was in a hut consisting of two rooms not nearly as large as this room.

4051. Did they take 4s. 4d. then from your pay?—Yes, and they had the ground for 5s. a month. They made £1 1s. 8d. on the policemen who occupied it.

4052. Mr. STARKIE.—You only refer to the ground rent, but there was the cost of the hut and of the putting of it up?—Yes.

4053. CHAIRMAN.—Do you agree with the previous witness about the barrack stoppage?—Yes. So far as I am personally concerned, it does not trouble me, because there is nothing stopped from me.

4054. Why?—I am a married man, and they could not possibly deduct it from me.

4055. If you lived in barracks they would stop it?—I must be accommodated in barracks.

4056. Then you are a married man living as a single man in barracks, and there is no deduction from your pay for accommodation in barrack?—Yes, but it must be assumed that I might have a house for my wife elsewhere.

4057. You should call the attention of the district inspector to that.

4058. Mr. STARKIE.—You are treated as if you were living out of barracks?—Yes.

4059. You are a fortunate individual?—I am speaking for myself.

4060. CHAIRMAN.—And what about the others?—I speak for them in connection with these stoppages. It is well known the circumstances under which I am placed. I have another case to mention, that of a married man who is out of pocket 7½d. I have got figures here as to the cost of living from a merchant, who states—

4061. That is as to prices. We have already had evidence on that?—Yes. The expenditure begins with hams. These prices are prepared in the ordinary way.

4062. Do you all deal with this merchant?—I do not know. Some deal with others.

4063. I do not think we need go into that?—Well, as regards clothes. When I want any clothing I usually send to England, because I can procure them cheaper there than in Galway; therefore I hold that it is no cheaper to live in Galway than in England.

4064. Have you passed any of the examinations for promotion?—Yes.

4065. Have you been up for the "P" examination?—No, I had not time to prepare for it. I am too busy, as I have to do the duties of a sergeant.

4066. Then you would stand well for promotion?—I am recommended by five different officers.

4067. Do you think you will be promoted next year?—I do not expect so. Of course, at present, the general run is eighteen to twenty years' service.

4068. You may get it next year. You are aware that one man in every two of over fifteen years' service gets promotion?—I am not aware of anything of the kind. I know a man on the promotion list after twenty years' service and he cannot get promotion, because the vacancies do not exist. Well, now, as regards the cost of provisions. In 1883—

4069. Do not go so far as the year 1883?—I will not, but I remember the standard of living then.

4070. You were a boy of sixteen then?—Yes.

4071. And you did not keep a house then?—No, but my father did, and I assisted him, and I have a vivid recollection of the standard of living then as compared with the standard now.

4072. Your father lives better now?—Yes.

4073. And the state of Ireland is better?—At least his boy has to live better, or he would not stop with him.

4074. But has not the condition of Ireland very much improved since 1883?—The standard of living is raised.

4075. Are the people more industrious?—Yes. Here is a letter from Mr. Whately, Chief Clerk of the City of London police, handed in.) It gives a number of figures. If we only got the London scale of pay, it would be of immense service to the Force.

4076. We had this gentleman here before us. We brought him here on purpose. What have you to say with reference to your duties?—As regards the duties we have to perform, they are very varied and intricate, apart altogether from the amount of physical force we have to use.

4077. Six hours a day?—So far as I am concerned, I had about nine hours a day.

4078. In or out of doors?—Indoors. I would feel it far less if I was out of doors.

4079. You do not do any patrolling duty?—No; I would prefer far doing patrol duty to what I am at.

4080. Well, you have only to tell the district inspector that?—I wish I could.

4081. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you mean to say you are nine hours a day in the office?—Yes.

4082. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you have to tell us?—There is a lot as regards the duties I have to perform.

4083. Your duties are clerical?—They are only clerical within the last few months.

4084. We have lots of evidence about the average hours of duty?—It may not have come out the way the duties have varied since the last Commission.

4085. What are the difficulties since?—Well, since the 1883 Commission we have got several Acts of Parliament—new Acts—to enforce, such as the Merchandise Marks Act, and several others.

4086. You have not much to do with the Merchandise Marks Act in Galway?—We have to see that it is not infringed.

4087. What is the Merchandise Marks Act?—Well, any man who has a false trade mark is guilty of an offence under the Act.

4088. Do they put on false trade marks in Galway?—They would, if they were not watched.

4089. Do you know the 15th section?—I do not know that particular section, but I know we have to see where traders apply false trade descriptions.

4090. You have not much to do with that, have you?—Yes, in connection with the sale of margarine and butter, and the duties under the Board of Agriculture. We have several duties to perform under the Board of Agriculture.

4091. Well, tell us something fresh?—I will give a fresh case. Last year we got a confidential communication, but I do not know that I should refer to it.

Mr. STARKIE.—I should not if I were you.

Witness.—Very well, I will not refer to it.

4092. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else. I think you have taken us over most of the ground?—As regards our pay and allowances, I find the 1883 allowance is like this: A constable up to nine years' service has received no increase of salary since the Commission of 1872.

4093. I am afraid you are under the impression that Commissions exist to give an increase of pay. You do not think we are here to give an increase of pay. You are to make out a case, but the Commission is not appointed to give an increase of pay, but to inquire into the facts?—Yes. I merely wish to show that we received nothing since the increase in 1883, and we think we are entitled to progress with the ordinary police forces elsewhere.

4094. You cannot compare country towns and agricultural districts in Ireland with large towns in England?—I cannot very well say. I have no experience of English towns.

4095. You would hardly compare Galway with the City of London?—I do not know what you mean.

4096. Well, there are three or four millions of people in London. How many are there in Galway?—There are 13,500 in Galway.

4097. You see there is a great difference between the two. The most valuable property in the world is stored in London, and you should not compare it with Galway. I won't pursue this matter further, but tell us anything else that you wish to bring to our notice?—I have nothing further to say, except that the pay is quite inadequate. I have seen several men reported for debt, and I have seen men dismissed for debt within the last three days. I have seen a communication from a district inspector with regard to a certain man's debts. The district inspector said that this man could not possibly pay his debts.

4098. Was he married?—I cannot say; he does not belong to the county from which I come.

4099. You are not in debt?—No.

4100. Have you got a bank book?—No, I have no bank book, I am sorry to say, and I never had. Any money I have I keep in hand.

4101. I think we have had enough of individual cases?—Well, taking them all together, the pay is inadequate.

4102. Have you anything to say about the pensions?—I have to say that the pension is inadequate to keep them in a respectable position.

4103. Are not most of the pensioners employed in your district?—I do not know.

4104. I see the numbers are forty-eight in East Galway, and seventy-eight in West Galway?—That is the country. I only know about Galway town.

4105. I see by a Return furnished by the Inspector-General that out of ninety-six pensioners in Galway town, only nineteen are unemployed.

4106. Mr. HOLMES.—That is seventy-seven employed out of ninety-six.

4107. CHAIRMAN.—A considerable proportion is therefore employed. Why do not the unemployed men leave the town and go to the country?—They could do nothing except they hired by the day.

4108. Why?—Because the country is occupied by little farmers.

4109. Well, at least the pensioners do not require to be hired by the day; they have got their pensions?—Yes, but they do not get employment, and they cannot possibly subsist on £42 a year.

4110. Mr. HOLMES.—They need not retire after two twenty-five years' service?—Yes, I am aware of that. There is a constable in Galway thirty-two years in the service. He would not leave it, and I asked him why.

2004 25, 1891.
Constable
John Duffy.

May 23, 1901.

Constable
John Duffy.

and he said his pension would not be sufficient to support him.

4111. What do you mean by saying that the police got nothing in 1883. Would you be surprised to hear that the additional annual charge resulting from our recommendations was about £100,000 a year?—I would not be surprised at it. We are serving a rich Government that usually treats its servants in a fair and liberal manner, and we claim to be treated as an ordinary police force.

4112. Mr. STARKIE.—You complain that you have to learn a number of new Acts of Parliament. What do you suggest?—I do not complain of having to learn them. What I object to is having to do the duty they impose without getting anything for it. I am fully willing to do more work, provided I am adequately remunerated. I do not find fault with what work I have to do.

4113. Were you not complaining of the mere fact of having to learn these Acts of Parliament?—No; I was only quoting it as a reason why my pay should be increased.

4114. Do you agree with Constable Comyn in his statement that the men are living under an iron Code of Regulations?—No; I have nothing to complain of in it.

4115. Is there any regulation that interferes with the comfort of a steady man?—There is.

4116. What is it?—I do not think I should notice it here, for our present Inspector-General I think will remove it. I have the greatest confidence in him. We all have the greatest confidence in him, and I certainly cannot agree with the constable that preceded me in saying that I am bound by an iron Code of Regulations, further than that every man requires to have a thorough knowledge of his duties.

Constable JOSEPH MEEHAN, examined.

Constable
Joseph
Meehan,

4117. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—From Edgeworthstown, County Longford.

4118. How long have you been in the service?—Eighteen years, seven months.

4119. Have you been promoted?—No, sir.

4120. Have you passed the "P" examination?—No, sir.

4121. Have you gone up for promotion?—Yes, sir; I have been examined in the ordinary manner.

4122. And what is your age?—Thirty-six years two months.

4123. Are you married or single?—Married.

4124. Have you any children?—I have four alive.

4125. Do you live in the barracks?—No, in lodgings.

4126. What is your pay?—£67 12s.

4127. What rent do you pay?—13s. per month for two rooms.

4128. You get an allowance towards that of 4s. 4d. a month?—Yes.

4129. And you do not pay the 1s. a week deduction?—No.

Mr. HOLMES.—That allows 2s. a week for lodgings, compared with the man accommodated in barrack.

4130. CHAIRMAN.—Your lodgings are 13s. a month.

4131. Yes, but you must take into consideration that I have only two rooms; that is very different from a house.

4132. How many people are there in Edgeworthstown?—587.

4133. How many police?—Two sergeants and five constables.

4134. That is a very large force. Seven men; one policeman for every eighty-three persons. That is enormously in excess of the average. In London it is one for every 490?—Sometimes we think it enough.

4135. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you giving the population of the town of the sub-district?—No, that of the village.

4136. Do you know the population of the sub-district?—Yes; it is about 2,000.

CHAIRMAN.—I see that the average is not so large as I thought.

4137. CHAIRMAN.—You had the collection of the Census papers last time?—Yes, of the town and district.

4138. What allowance did you get for that?—I got for twenty periods of eight hours' absence 1s. each. At least, I have been recommended for that sum.

4139. 160 hours is, I think, a very liberal time for the work. Did you go on your bicycle?—No, sir; I have not got a bicycle.

4140. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the Counties Longford and Westmeath; also the King's County.

4141. What representations do you wish to make to us?—I have been selected by my comrades to ask the Commission to recommend an increase of pay, as the present pay is very inadequate.

4142. Why is it very inadequate?—On account of the raised standard of living.

4143. Is there any increase in the expenses of living?—There is an increase in some things, notably fuel.

4144. That is last year; but in other things is there any increase?—I cannot say that there is in the groceries or things of that description.

4145. Then you base your claim on the advance in the standard of living?—Yes.

4146. How long have you been in Edgeworthstown?—Five years five months.

4147. What part of Ireland did you come from?—

From the County Derry. I am a native of County Derry.

4148. Did you apply for a transfer?—I was transferred on marriage.

4149. Is there any other suggestion you would like to make?—We claim to be paid on the same footing as our brother policemen in England.

4150. What brother policemen in England?—The city police in London.

4151. You would not compare your duties to those of the London police?—I would. I consider our duty is as hard here as in England.

4152. Were you ever in London?—I was in Liverpool, and I do not suppose that there is any great difference between their duties. In certain times the hours may be different.

4153. They have long hours?—They have long hours, but they are paid for it.

4154. How many hours have you?—My average is 7½ hours outdoor. I have a lot of special patrolling to do on account of the United Irish League, and in connection with threatening notices that have been put up on account of some grass farms that have been taken in the neighbourhood. We have had to do special patrols in connection with that for a considerable time past, and we have an emergency caretaker in the sub-district for the last four years and nine months. He is living in a hut on an evicted farm, and we are constantly patrolling to protect him.

4155. Have you anything to say as to your expenses in Edgeworthstown. I suppose living is cheap there?—I consider it is the dearest place I ever lived in.

4156. How so?—At least the expenses have gone up very much. Turf, for instance, I could buy years ago—asses' crates—for 10d., and I now pay 2s. 9d. With the coal at 36s. 8d. per ton I could not do without turf.

4157. What is your weekly expenditure?—I have an account of my expenses for the month of January.

4158. What is the total?—£6 8s.

4159. And your pay?—£5 18s. 3½d.

4160. How do you find the odd money?—I am in debt, I am sorry to say.

4161. Had you saved anything before you married?—No, I had not.

4162. You heard Constable Comyn state that he is twenty-four years in the Force, and that a sensible single man can save money?—Well, my experience is that if you give some men 1s. a week they would save 3d. out of it, while another man would take 10s. to live on.

4163. But Constable Comyn does not look starved?—He has been living in different circumstances from that of the ordinary policeman. He has married a schoolmistress with a farm. I do not find that many of them have married school teachers.

4164. What about pensions?—Yes, I think the pensions should be increased. The pensions are insufficient.

4165. Why should the pensions be increased?—For the purpose of enabling men to live when they leave the service with some degree of comfort, and to provide an incentive to them to remain in the service.

4166. Surely there is an inducement now when you can retire on two-thirds of your pay?—£46 at twenty-nine years' service.

4167. Is not that an inducement?—Yes; but a man after twenty-five years' service has a much better oppor-

tunity of getting employment than if he remained on until twenty-nine.

4168. Are there any pensioners in your sub-district?—There are three.

4169. What are they doing?—One of them got married shortly before he left the service, and got enough money with the wife to buy a farm of land. I suppose he is all right. Another of the men did not get married until he left the service. He was drawing 1s. 6d. a day extra for duty at the boats at Larne.

4170. He was in charge of the boats?—Yes; he was one of the men that could save and that did save.

4171. He was one of the men that saved money?—Yes. Another pensioner has some sort of a situation, but I cannot say whether it is worth much money.

4172. The man who got the 1s. 6d. at Larne was pretty successful. Did he tell you how much he had put by?—No; he was one of the lucky men.

4173. Would you say £20 or £200?—If he had saved the extra pay that he got for the length of time he was there he should have.

4174. You say that if a man left after twenty-five years' service he would have a better chance of getting employment?—Yes, a man would be better able to fill a situation. He would be fresher. Of course, a young man is in a better position to compete with other men.

4175. You will be able to retire at the age of forty-three. How did you manage to get in so young?—I got in at seventeen years eight months.

4176. How did you manage that?—I am a policeman's son.

4177. Are you aware that if you had been in the City of London police you would not have been taken until twenty-one years of age?—I do not know the rules exactly. I wish I had not been taken until I was twenty-one. I would be a great deal better off. I was only a boy when I joined, and I thought it was the grandest life in the world to get into the police.

4178. Your father knew all about the force?—My father did nothing for me.

4179. He lived in barracks?—No.

4180. Well, he lived close by?—Yes.

4181. Was not your conversation at home always about the police?—No; he talked little about them, and would not allow us to talk about them.

4182. You went into the police with your father's approval?—Yes; there was nothing else open to me which could enable me to maintain myself.

4183. Mr. HOLMES.—The police forces in England and Scotland were open to you?—Yes; but at that time the height of my ambition was to get into the Royal Irish Constabulary.

4184. CHAIRMAN.—When did you find out that you had made a mistake?—Well, when I got married.

4185. That was ten years afterwards?—And some time before it.

4186. You had only eight years' service when you got married?—Eight years, yes.

4187. You have been ten years in the service before you found out you had made a mistake?—It was then the shoe commenced to pinch properly. I knew long before that that I had made a mistake.

4188. We all know that the cost of living is more for a married man than it is for a single man. Is there anything else you would like to say?—I would wish to direct attention to the increased rates of pay in other lines of life.

4189. We have had that before us?—The figures in this return deal with other occupations. I find that the Postmaster in Mullingar, for instance, had £130 in 1882; he has £245 now.

Mr. HOLMES.—His duties have probably increased.

4190. CHAIRMAN.—But is not Mullingar a very important centre?—I know that, but this is a very important increase of £105.

4191. Yes, but is not the head postmastership of Mullingar one of the superior positions in the service?—Well, the male clerks have increased from 32s. a week in 1882 to 40s. now. The stationmaster at Mullingar in 1882 got £90; now he gets £120 a year. The female clerk in 1882 got £45; now she gets £70, and so on. There is another class of men I would wish to draw attention to, that is the national school teachers and the increase in their pay since 1882.

4192. Mr. HOLMES.—Perhaps they were badly paid before?—They were but they are very well paid now. There are no better paid men in the world for the work they do. The salary of a second-class teacher for the quarter ended 31st March, was £11 10s.—that is £46 per annum. The results fees for the year were £13 2s. The results depend a great deal on the teacher's own exertions.

4193. CHAIRMAN.—£46; that is less than you get. He gets less pay than you, although he was very much underpaid before. Now, with eighteen years' service you get 26s. a week. Do you not get medical attendance free for yourself and your family, and a pension on retiring?—I wish I was allowed to buy the medicine for my own family and get my own medical attendance.

4194. Can you not go to any doctor you like?—Then I should have to pay him.

4195. Mr. HOLMES.—Have not the men some voice in the selection of their medical attendant?—I never saw where they had anything to do with it. What I wish to point out is that whether I have to employ him or not, I have to pay for him.

4196. Have you ever paid 6d. towards the expense of medical attendance to the Force?—I suppose it is paid for.

4197. Do you help your case by telling us what is not the fact?—I know we are never consulted on the matter, and I know I do not pay him.

4198. CHAIRMAN.—There is no article in the Code which prevents your employing any doctor you like. Are there two doctors in your district?—But that would look queer that I should employ a doctor, when there was a Government paid doctor there at the same time.

4199. Did you not say just now that you wished you could get your own medical attendance?—I could pay another doctor if I liked.

4200. With reference to second-class teachers, can they retire at forty-three years of age, and do they get clothes and allowances?—No.

4201. Up to what age should he have to serve for a pension?—He could serve to seventy on his full pay, but there is not much fear of his work breaking him down.

4202. Is not his work indoors; is not yours out of doors. Yes. He has 4½ or five hours' work per day. If I had those hours I would work until I was ninety years of age, if I had the luck to live so long.

4203. Do you know that teachers have to go to training college at considerable expense; they are men of high education?—I do not know.

Mr. HOLMES.—It is not everyone who can become a teacher. Teachers have to pass a very stiff examination.

4204. CHAIRMAN.—Why did you not become a teacher?—When I was leaving school very little preparation would have enabled me to pass the examination. Half the third-class teachers I know would not pass the "P" examination.

4205. Have you passed it?—I have not got the opportunity. I was recommended to the district inspector for nomination four years ago, but was not nominated.

4206. Mr. STARKIE.—Why were you not nominated?—My district inspector recommended me, but I cannot say why I was not nominated.

4207. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you wish to say?—There are a lot of other matters on which I can agree with the remarks of Constable Duffy. My comrades think that if we left them before the Inspector-General, we have every confidence that he will redress our grievances. There is one thing I wish to draw your attention to, and that is the way in which policemen are treated as distinguished from civilians. There is a sergeant in Mullingar whose five children in November last unfortunately took scarlet fever. He had not room for them in his house—at least the sanitary authorities thought so—and they removed three of the children to hospital. The three of them were there forty-two days, the other two were kept at home, and now they are about to institute, or have instituted, proceedings against the sergeant for £12 12s. for forty-two days' maintenance, and they have not processed the parents of upwards of 100 children who have passed through the hospital during this epidemic. Some of them were the children of farmers, and men of legal description. But there is no word of taking any legal proceedings against any of the farmers of the district, but they are taking proceedings against this sergeant.

4208. CHAIRMAN.—Has he spoken to his district inspector about it?—He is in Longford district.

4209. Did he submit his case to the proper authorities?—He has.

4210. Then do you know whether he will have to pay or not?—He will have to pay if it goes into court.

4211. Mr. STARKIE.—If the Board of Guardians have acted illegally, the Local Government Board will deal with them.

Witness.—There is nothing illegal about it, but it only shows the way civilians and policemen are treated. They are proceeding against two sergeants—one in the police and the other in the Artillery stationed in Longford.

4212. CHAIRMAN.—And what does that indicate?—It shows that they try to get the last shilling out of a policeman.

May 22, 1901.

Constable
Joseph
Meehan.

May 24, 1901.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1901.

Present:—The CHAIRMAN; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel

Sergeant JOSEPH M'DANIEL examined.

4213. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in the service?—23½ years, sir.

4214. And your age now?—Forty-four and nine months, sir.

4215. And whom do you represent here?—The sergeants of Munster.

4216. How long have you been a sergeant?—I have been sergeant fourteen years and three months.

4217. Were you promoted at eight years' service?—I was promoted acting sergeant at a little over seven years' service.

4218. And full sergeant at eight?—Yes, sir. I was in London on special duty when I was promoted.

4219. What is your present pay?—31s. per week.

4220. Are you married or single?—Married, sir.

4221. Have you any children?—I have eight.

4222. When did you marry?—I married in 1886.

4223. What age is the eldest child?—He is fourteen years of age.

4224. Mr. HOLMES.—After what period of service did you marry?—I had a little over seven years and some months—five or six months.

4225. CHAIRMAN.—Do you live in barracks?—Yes, sir.

4226. Are you in charge of a station?—Yes, sir.

4227. And are all your children in barracks as well?—Well, my father is ill and I have sent home my wife and children at present, with the exception of two.

4228. As a rule, do they live in the station with you?—Yes.

4229. How many rooms have you got in the station?—There is a very small kitchen, and small bedroom—14 by 13—and a pantry, about 3 by 4½.

4230. That is four rooms altogether?—Yes, sir.

4231. And you pay for that 1s. a week?—Yes.

4232. What representation do you wish to make?—I was sent here to ask the Commission for an increase of pay and pension.

4233. Tell us why?—The first reason is, our pay is insufficient to meet the requirements of the present day, especially for a man with a family. The junior sergeants begin at 29s. and the senior at 31s. Most of the sergeants are in charge of stations—at least a considerable number. There are 1,500 stations in Ireland, and there is a sergeant in each.

4234. Are not some stations in charge of head constables?—District headquarter stations are.

4235. Are there about 1,300 stations, in round numbers, in charge of sergeants?—Yes, sir.

4236. Do these sergeants get accommodation in barracks?—Yes, sir.

4237. Tell us what you wish to represent to the Committee?—First of all as to our grievances—what we regard as grievances: we are the worst paid force in the United Kingdom, and we think ourselves, of course, and it has been represented to us, we are not inferior to any police force in point of intelligence or physique, or in the discharge of our duty in any way, and on this ground, and also on the ground of the increase in the expense of living in all classes and grades of society, we believe that the Government may be graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Commission, to grant us such terms as to put us on a footing with the first-class police forces in England.

4238. Which do you say is the first-class police forces?—In point of pay, the City of London are.

4239. The fact of you having been in London is a great advantage. You are the first witness we have seen, as far as I remember, who has been in the City of London.

4240. Were you in the Metropolis when I was there?—Yes, sir.

4241. And you paid visits to the city?—Yes, I have: every day through it.

4242. And you know the City of London police are a private force entirely?—Yes.

4243. That they have nothing to do with the Government?—I am quite aware of that.

4244. And that they are entirely paid by the rate-payers of the City of London?—I am aware of that.

4245. And therefore the City of London police is not a Government force in any shape or form?—No, sir.

4246. Do you compare yourselves with the City of London police?—Yes.

4247. Do you compare your respective duties?—Yes.

4248. Your pay is 31s. a week—that is 30s. rent free?—Well, with the exception that there is a deduction for the Jubilee Fund.

4249. Is not that voluntary?—Then there is the Constabulary Force Fund 1½ per cent.—

4250. But that applies only to men who joined before 1883; are there not comparatively few of them in the Force now?—Well, of course, they are dying out, sir.

4251. Are you making any representations as to the Constabulary Force Fund?—Well, no, sir. The only thing I will mention is that the men find fault with the benefit branch.

4252. What the other witnesses have said is, that, as it affects comparatively few men, they are not pressing it at all?—No, sir. I am speaking for myself as to the desirability of increasing it.

4253. Are there not considerable benefits attaching to the Constabulary Force Fund?—Yes.

4254. You get free medical attendance for yourself, wife, and family?—Yes, sir, but very often we have to get other medical attendants.

4255. Why is that?—Because the medical attendant paid by the Government is rather apathetic in his duty to my family—in fact, to any man.

4256. Do you mean your present medical attendant?—I am not speaking of the present man. We have no fault to find with him. I am speaking generally.

4257. If that is the case, could not the individual concerned have complained to the district inspector, who would have referred the matter to the county inspector, and it would then have gone to headquarters?—No, sir. I am speaking generally. They are very attentive in their way so far as attending on the people, but from a medical point of view they will do very little—in fact, they will do nothing except give a certificate.

4258. Are you not entitled, if you are not satisfied with the doctor, to make a complaint or else employ another doctor. Have you employed others?—I have, sir.

4259. Did you represent that to the district inspector?—I did not, personally, but I have known others whose wives and families were ill, even in the town of Tipperary, and they were compelled to requisition another doctor, who had to be paid for.

4260. However, medical attendance and medicine is provided?—Yes, sir.

4261. Is there any deduction from your pay for superannuation?—No, sir, except the 1½ per cent.

4262. Is not that for the benefit of the widows and children of members of the Force?—It is.

4263. In 1½ years you will be able to retire on 30-50ths of your pay without medical certificates?—Yes, sir.

4264. Then if you should die, apart from the Constabulary Force Fund, your wife would be entitled to a pension and your children to allowances until they attain a certain age?—Yes, sir.

May 24, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel.

4265. And you do not make any contribution to ensure that pension?—No.

4266. Have you often conversed with members of the City of London police?—Yes, sir.

4267. Do you know that 2½ per cent. is deducted from their pay for superannuation?—I am aware of that.

4268. You know that medical attendance and medicines are not supplied for their wives and children?—I am aware.

4269. You are aware that there is no pension for the widows and children?—I am, sir.

4269A. And having been in London, you know the great difficulty in obtaining lodgings there except at very great cost?—Well, yes, sir.

4270. Where were you living in London?—I was lodging convenient to Westminster. I was in Chandos-street, off the Strand.

4271. In the E Division?—Yes, sir. So that I went through it all. I am speaking of what I know is the cost of living in London.

4272. But you had not got a wife and seven children there?—I know from the experience of men who had.

4273. What do you suppose your rent would cost if you were in the City of London with your wife and eight children?—Of course, to live in the city proper it would be considerable, but a great many of the police have rooms they occupy free as caretakers.

4274. Men with eight children?—Perhaps they may not have eight. London is not so healthy as Limerick Junction, but I know that they have families more or less; generally they do not have so many.

4275. Do you know that the Chief Clerk of the City of London Police, who was here yesterday, said it would be quite impossible to find any accommodation for a family of six children in the City of London; that nobody would look at them?—I am not aware of that.

4276. That makes a very material difference indeed. Are you aware, supposing you were a City of London policeman, you would have to live outside the city altogether, and, even if you had sufficient capital to take a house and let part of it, Mr. Whately said that the minimum rent and cost of locomotion would come to about 12s. a week. That is 10s. rent and 2s. for locomotion. The men have to be on parade at a certain hour. How they get there has nothing to do with the police authority, and if they live four or five miles away they have to pay the expenses of tramway or "bus" coming in and returning. You are aware of that being the case as regards the City of London?—Yes, sir.

4277. You agree with what the Chief Clerk stated, do you, as to that?—Yes, sir; but when I was in London I knew a great many men who, although they were paying very high rents, were making more than the rent by letting rooms and taking in lodgers, and even I know that with the locomotion to the station to parade for duty, they had everything clear. From the fact of taking in lodgers and letting parts of the house, although the houses were dear in the first instance, they were at no loss.

4278. But did not that involve considerable financial risk?—Yes, it did.

4279. And you would find it difficult to obtain a house without depositing security for the rent. You would not be able to take a £50 house without giving security?—As a rule, a policeman is supposed to have some stability, and would get it sooner than a civilian under similar circumstances.

4280. No man in the City of London police can take lodgers without the approval of the Commissioner, who would not give permission if he had reason to believe the man might run into debt. All constables cannot take £50 houses on £80 pay. But you are quite aware of the difference between the population of London and that of the Limerick Junction—your sub-district—and the great difficulty in obtaining lodgings in London for a family such as you have?—I would have no chance where I am now, if I was not accommodated in barracks, of getting lodgings.

4281. Do you mean that a landlord would not look at a family of eight?—I mean there are no houses available. There are not houses enough to supply the demand.

Mr. HOLMES.—It is a railway station on the side of the road.

4282. CHAIRMAN.—How many men have you got under you?—Four men—another sergeant and four constables.

4283. What are the hours of duty. Your own hours of duty first?—Well, they vary; as a matter of fact, we are always on duty.

4284. Well, of course, all police always are on duty?—In Ireland, sir; it is not so in England. They have eight hours' duty.

4285. When called on they have to go on duty?—But as far as the Constabulary are concerned, we are never off duty. Very often when we think we are done we get a call for a serious assault.

4286. That is the case with all police. What are your hours of duty?—The average is about seven hours per day, speaking for my station.

4287. In the English police forces duty is usually for eight hours per day. At the same time, no fixed rule is laid down, and whether nominally on or off duty, the man's responsibility to the public is the same, and he is bound to prevent and detect crime by all possible means in his power, so that there is no difference between them and the Irish regulations. Do you say you have seven hours a day on the average?—Yes, sir.

4288. And is that the case with all your men?—That is about the average for the whole lot.

4289. Do you wish to give your weekly expenditure since you set up housekeeping in 1887. Before you came back from London, I suppose you had saved a good sum of money?—I had not; I was knocked about when I was young in the service. I had not more saved than what did for the honeymoon trip, because I had short service.

4290. Had you anything in the Savings Bank?—Very little at the savings Bank at the time. I got a fortune with my wife. I got £100 with my wife.

4291. Are not the police rather sought after as husbands?—Yes, by friends of the police, but people who are not connected with the police would have nothing to do with them.

4292. But is not a girl that marries a policeman thought lucky in her class of life?—She is thought to have done well. She is thought to be taken from, as some of the small farmers say, slavery, and in after life she sees the difference; when she gets a large family she has hunger and ease.

4293. Now what is your weekly expenditure. You are not quite a fair example, because all the others have not got eight children?—I have a lot of statistics here; a great many men have seven children. I have statistics certified by sergeants from different places.

4294. Have many men six or seven children?—Yes, sir.

4295. Tell us your expenditure in your own way. You can give your totals. We need not trouble about details?—I live as well as I possibly can within my means, though I must say since I got married I have withdrawn the greater part of the money I got with my wife. I live within my means, as I say. I have fixed a very low estimate, namely, 5½d. per head for each of my family.

4296. You calculated your expenses at 5½d. per day. How much is that for the ten of you?—That would be 5½d. per day for each, and the total of that would be £6 10s. 10d. per month.

4297. Do you keep a servant?—No, sir, we cannot afford that.

4298. Don't you have a girl to help your wife?—My wife does all. She makes the children clothing; she makes even their Norfolk suits for the big boys.

4299. Your total expenditure per month comes to £6 10s. 10d.?—Yes, sir.

4300. And what is your pay?—That is my net pay. I live exactly within that.

4301. And there is no occasion for you to save, because you have your pension coming on?—No, sir, that is not what I depend upon. Of course, when the pension is coming my family will be larger, and will be expensive until I get them into situations, and they will be a burden on me.

4302. In a year and a-half you are entitled to your pension. Do you think you will take it. Will you go at twenty-five years?—That depends on the pension I will get. Of course, I could not support a family on the pension I am entitled to under the present Act. I could not think of it.

4303. Then will you stay on. I will stay on unless something may happen in my family circumstances, when I may have to go home to take my father's place.

4304. Is he a farmer?—He is a farmer.

4305. What pension will you be entitled to in a year and a-half at the present rate?—£48 16s.

Mr. STARKIE.—£48 7s. 2d.

4306. CHAIRMAN.—Nearly £1 a week. At what age did you join the service?—A little over twenty.

4307. That is £1 a week nearly, to which you have contributed nothing, but if you had been all these years

May 24, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel.

in the London police you would have had to contribute a considerable portion of that?—Only 1 per cent. more than what I am contributing at present.

4308. That doesn't go towards your pension?—I know, sir. They are contributing 2½ per cent. and I am 1½. Of course, that is not towards my pension, but it is all the same to me.

4309. You are contributing for the benefit of your wife and children?—That is if they survive me. The members of our Force believe that if we had been in any other force our prospects and pension would be far better.

4310. In what other force would they be better?—Take the London or Liverpool forces.

4311. Stick to the London force. Why could you do better there?—In that force I should have drawn in twenty-five years' service nearly £3,000 more in pay.

4312. That is supposing you had been sergeant?—Certainly, sir.

4313. Could you have been a sergeant so quickly in the London force as you have been in the Irish Constabulary?—I believe, sir, in point of intelligence we will compare with that force. I have known very young men who have been made sergeants in the City of London.

4314. Do you know it is only one in twelve in the London force who obtains promotion?—Yes, sir.

4314A. Therefore there are eleven chances against a man in the London force of being promoted at all. I do not say you would not have been the twelfth, because you are of exceptional intelligence, or otherwise you would not have been sent to London?—It is nearly the same here; it is one in seven or eight.

4315. Oh, no, much more than that. Two men out of three in the Irish Constabulary, if they are well conducted, may get promotion before the end of their service. I mean there are so many sergeants' places, so many head constables' places, and so many district inspectorships, if you add them all together, two out of three obtain promotion. Is not that so?—That would have been so but for the stagnation in the promotion in the Force caused in recent years.

4316. Mr. HOLMES.—There has been a reduction in the number of the constables, but not in the number of the higher officers.

4317. CHAIRMAN.—Give us the statistics you have which you think would show you are entitled to more pay. What you have to show is, first of all, that expenses are higher, and secondly, that notwithstanding the allowances you get, your pay is very inferior. But you must take all allowances into account. Give us what figures you think proper?—My monthly net pay is £6 7s. 11½d., which, with 2s. 11d. allowances, makes it £6 10s. 10d.

4318. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that less the Constabulary Force Fund deduction?—Yes, sir; that is the net amount.

4319. That deduction has ceased since 1883. Is not your statement a representative one?—Yes, sir; but the great majority of the sergeants up to the present are contributing to it, with the exception of a few "P" men.

4320. CHAIRMAN.—How many of your sergeants in Munster are contributing to it?—Every sergeant that I know of with the exception of a few "P" men.

4321. If you did not subscribe to that Fund, should you not, as a matter of prudence, have to join a benefit society?—Yes, sir.

4322. And you look upon the Force Fund as a benefit society for widows and children?—Yes, sir.

4323. What else do you wish to say on the subject of pay?—What we say would be a reasonable means of living, at least as regards the requisites to maintain a wife and eight children, would amount to about £8 7s. 2½d. per month. That would leave a balance of £1 16s. 3½d. on the wrong side. In other words, we say that a considerable increase in our pay is needed. We do not wish, and there is no person doing it, living for what we eat.

4324. Mr. STARKIE.—You mean working for what you eat?—Yes, sir, working. We say we should get something to put by for the rainy day, or in the way of taking a holiday. A great many of us use our bicycles in the public service.

4325. Do you not get an allowance for that?—No, sir, unless one is a registered cyclist, and only under exceptional circumstances, when one has to look up an outrage, when a car would otherwise be necessary.

4326. Have you got a bicycle?—I have, sir.

4327. Do you not keep it for your amusement?—It

is because I do a great deal of duty for the public service. That was my principal reason from the time I took charge of a station.

4328. You are not required to keep a bicycle?—There are great inducements to men to keep them.

4329. What are the inducements?—That a man might make records by having them.

4330. Do you mean records in speed, or police records?—No, sir, favourable records.

4331. CHAIRMAN.—That is in order to be in time and to show your vigilance and zeal?—I can say it would be for the benefit of the Force generally if every man had a bicycle.

4332. It would not be for the benefit of the public?

—To the public, too, sir. What I mean to convey is this: a great many outrages have been committed, and without the aid of a bicycle numbers sometimes would go undetected. I have myself detected and brought several parties to justice, who, but that I had a bicycle, would have escaped scot free.

4333. Then you got a favourable record, and that was advantageous?—No, sir; I was told I did my duty on several occasions.

4334. Have you got a reward from the magistrates?—There is no such thing in the Constabulary.

4335. But favourable records are good?—They are not, sir. Some were granted by the Inspector-General and now by the county inspector.

4336. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you say there is no such thing as magistrates rewarding the police?—No, sir.

4337. Are you not aware that they have power to award one-third of the penalty to a prosecutor or informant?—Yes, but that goes to the Constabulary Fund.

4338. I know it may not be for the benefit of the individual concerned, but it is for the benefit of the Force at large. Is not that so?—Then there is another reason why we wish for an increase of pay, and that is, we have to discharge our duties even under the most trying and difficult circumstances. Throughout the agitation which raged since the last Commission was appointed—

4339. CHAIRMAN.—It has quieted down since?—Who quieted it down but the police.

4340. Mr. HOLMES.—Don't you think the Land Acts had something to do with allaying the agitation?—It had to a great extent, but as you know it will take a great lot to quiet the three-fourths of the people of this country.

4341. CHAIRMAN.—In Tipperary there is one policeman for 324 people in the North Riding, and one for 329 in the south, and is there not a considerable decrease in serious offences in the last two or three years?—Yes, sir.

4342. I mean the work is much easier now than it was a few years ago?—Yes, owing to the vigilance of the police.

4343. Are they more vigilant than they were a few years ago?—No, but their constant vigilance has brought about that.

4344. Give us your figures in your own way for showing the need for an increase of pay. Can you say that there are a great many resignations in the police?—There are not a great many resignations in the police, for the simple reason that when a man joins the police there is no other employment for him unless he goes to South Africa to join the Yeomanry or police service there. There are very few facilities for him in this country.

4345. Are not most of the men in the Irish Constabulary Irishmen; are there not very few Englishmen in the Force?—Any candidate that comes over is not rejected owing to the fact that he has come from England. They will not come over for such small pay as we have here.

4346. Why do not the Irish constables go over to England. Ten per cent. of the Metropolitan are Irish?—Certainly, because they are so much better paid. If all went over the pay might not be so good, there would be such an influx of Irishmen.

4347. Give the figures which you say entitle you to more pay? As we say, we have had no revision of our pay since 1882, whereas in almost all police forces in England they have got an increase once or twice, and in some cases three times, with an average of some of them from 12½, 13, and 15 per cent. down to 5½. Now, sir, they have increased the pay in Bradford 13 1-5th per cent.; in Sheffield and other places they have increased the pay; every one of them has increased, and we have remained stationery, although the cost of living

has increased, not by reason of the extra cost of food-stuffs, but by the improved standard of living, as everyone lives on a higher scale than twenty years ago.

4348. Is Ireland not much more prosperous than twenty years ago?—I don't know that it is, sir, but the progress of civilisation has compelled them to this. Civilisation is advancing, and the people must advance with it. That is the great ground we go on. We say we should be treated in the same way as the English police forces, and we say in addition that the cost of living does not materially differ there from here. As statistics prove, the cost of everything there, as a matter of fact, is in or about the same as what it is in Ireland. Even coals are far cheaper there; there are a great many things far cheaper, because England is a manufacturing country. We manufacture little or nothing in Ireland, but we have to buy stuffs imported from England and Scotland.

4349. Mr. HOLMES.—They surely don't import Irish bacon into this country from England?—No, sir, but I can buy it cheaper in England than in the cellars in Waterford, for I have seen the returns in Denny's Stores.

4350. Irish butter is surely not imported to Limerick Junction from England?—We import butter from England into Limerick, sir.

4351. Are you referring to the company which was prosecuted for selling adulterated butter recently?—Yes, sir.

4352. Mr. STARKIE.—Or Irish porter?—That is a thing we can take very little of at present. The bare necessities of life are the only things we can use.

4353. CHAIRMAN.—Shall we take it thus. You contend that the advance of civilisation and the increase of pay of some English forces have entitled you to an increase?—Yes, sir; and then, of course, we have increased duties. We have ten additional Acts of Parliament—

4354. Yes, but you have not got more Acts of Parliament than the English police?—We have to do with 154.

4355. They have to do with just as many?—There are a great many they are not called upon to execute that we have.

4356. But they are called upon to perform a great many duties you have not. What have you got to do with extradition?—We have, sir; if a criminal escapes we have to make a report.

4357. The trouble all falls on London and not on you?—We have to take the initial steps.

4358. CHAIRMAN.—The issuing of the warrant must be in London.

4359. Mr. STARKIE.—Have not you merely to arrest the man?—We have to make out reports.

4360. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever arrested an extradition prisoner?—No, sir. I can't speak of it personally.

4361. Of course the police are engaged to enforce the law in Ireland?—Yes, sir, under very difficult circumstances.

4362. What are the difficult circumstances?—Everything Governmental is looked upon with suspicion by the general public in Ireland, and secondly there is a great difficulty in obtaining information from the people, because they have the idea that anyone that tells anything is an informer.

4363. Have you any difficulty in carrying out your duties at the Limerick Junction?—Yes, I have difficulty.

4364. In what way?—Whenever an outrage is committed.

4365. How many were there last year?—None last year, with the exception of serious assaults.

4366. Do you think that the 80,000 persons arrested by the police in London last year looked upon the police with great friendship?—Everyone in England is a policeman and will assist the police in every way. That is not so here. Even the most conservative and respectable persons in Ireland will not, because they are afraid to do it, even to give the police the straight tip.

4367. There is very little crime in Ireland?—At present, yes, sir; but we say on account of the extra duty we have to do and the extra cost of living, and the extra hardships that have taken place in Ireland since our last revision of pay, we ought to get an improvement.

4368. What are the extra hardships?—I have known from personal experience where we could get no food whatever in the locality. In some cases we had to get it from a distance.

4369. Are you not talking of a bad time in a disturbed district—that is in 1883?—Yes, sir.

4370. We are not dealing with 1883 now, but 1901?—Yes, sir, but my instructions are to represent this to your Commission. These things have occurred since our last revision of pay and may occur again.

4371. But a large number of members of the Force know nothing about the state of affairs in 1886?—I am coming down, sir, to 1896 and 1897. From 1890 to 1896 was a very disturbed time. It was a very bad time all through Munster, in Tipperary, and other places. In the town of Tipperary alone there were 400 men.

4372. Last year there was a decrease of crime in Tipperary. In 1898 and 1899 132 offences, and in the whole of Tipperary there were only 128 indictable offences. That shows there is very little crime at the present time?—We attribute that to the vigilance of the police.

4373. Do you say there is a difficulty in carrying out the duties now?—There is.

4374. Well, of course, if you may have a drunken man, but he doesn't hold down both arms when you arrest him. You have to exercise ordinary vigilance?—I am speaking of the more serious offences.

4375. You had none last year?—They are diminishing, no doubt.

4376. Serious crime has diminished in Ireland?—It has; but, of course, wherever illegal meetings are held—if an illegal meeting is held, in any place it is a source of creating new and fresh crime.

4377. Are not these meetings a sort of Sunday amusement?—Except where we are brought into contact with the people to suppress them.

4378. Have you got anything to say about the pensions?—Yes, sir. Of course, we say that in the Constabulary at the present time—in the social status—we are below the workingman as regards our pay and allowances. We are far below those we are placed over.

4379. With what class do you compare yourselves?—We would compare ourselves with the better class artisans and mechanics.

4380. With a stonemason, or metal worker, or what?—A foreman carpenter, or some man like that.

4381. Now take the trade which you like best—a carpenter. How much is a carpenter getting?—On an average he is drawing about £2 2s. a week.

4382. Mr. HOLMES.—Oh, no. What grounds have you for that statement?—I have returns from the society in Cork City, where it is a trades union society.

4383. CHAIRMAN.—What is the rate per hour in Cork for a carpenter. How much do you say he is getting in Cork?—I do not wish to be stating from memory what I am not quite sure of.

4384. Shall I tell you what it is?—Certainly, sir.

4385. According to the Board of Trade official return for 1884, a carpenter was then getting 5s. 6d. a day, and now he is getting 5s. 9d. But that 5s. 9d. is his full pay when he is employed. He does not get pay when not employed, and you, as a practical man, know no carpenter and joiner gets full employment for every day in the year. He has to go and look for his work. Then he has to pay for everything. And we have it from the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade that no less, on an average, than a month in the year has to be deducted in which an artisan cannot get work, even in the case of the best workman. Then he has his rent to pay; he gets no pension or medical attendance; no clothes, and no pension for his wife and children, and no boot allowance. You have to consider all that. The gentleman I refer to also stated in his evidence before us that in his opinion a policeman was very much better off than an artisan, because there is no such thing as bad trade with the police?—No, sir.

4386. Now, if you were a carpenter and joiner, could you find a house at the Limerick Junction at all for yourself and your eight children?—I would be free to do as I please, and I would have a great many facilities that I have not now.

4387. How much capital would you require in order to build a house?—By getting a loan from the Board of Works I could get a house reasonably enough.

4388. You would have to pay 3 per cent. interest?—Yes.

4389. You could not build a house for under £300, and you would have to pay £9 interest?—Yes, sir.

4390. And rates and taxes?—Yes.

4391. Would not that come to at least £12 a year—and you pay now £2 12s.?—But you must take into account I could start a shop.

4392. They would look after the shop?—My wife.

May 21, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel.

May 24, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel.

4393. With eight children to look after?—Certainly.

4394. Would your wife have any time to look after the shop and make the clothes and do cooking?—She could have a little girl who could look after the children.

4395. And would a little girl look after eight big boys?—I said in the matter of housework. She could have fowl and keep pigs.

4396. But a sergeant who does not live in barracks can keep pigs?—He can, provided he uses them for himself and not to traffic in them, but it is rarely done.

4397. The mother of eight children could take in dressmaking if she had the time?—She won't be allowed.

4398. It is allowed. With the sanction of the Inspector-General, are you not aware of that?—I heard so.

4399. You are aware that a carpenter and joiner gets no free clothes?—I am aware, sir, but he is able to make it up.

4400. No free medical attendance?—He has a far greater advantage to recoup himself for that.

4401. Do you know that there are 1,000 candidates for the R.I.C.?—I will explain that to you, too. I am speaking from experience. I joined the police service, and knew nothing about it as to the pay or allowances.

4402. Why were you so foolish?—I believed they had a gentleman's life when I saw them walking about, and I said these fellows have fine times. I don't know why I would not have as fine a time. I never thought of what I got until I got married.

4403. Did you take seven years to find out it was not a ducal life?—I never calculated what I had, and I know myself others of the same notion.

4404. You would not persuade me an intelligent man like you did not ask a constable what he had to do?—I believed what they had to do was walking about, and I considered that was simply amusement.

4405. You are aware an artisan has no promotion to look forward to. If his eyes get bad or his hand unsteady, his employment goes, and another man pushes him out, and he has no month's leave in the year?—He can have any leave he likes, because he has others to do it for him.

4406. Does he get paid then?—Yes, if he is an employer.

4407. Are you talking of a master. We are talking about the artisan?—I mean a foreman carpenter. He goes in at fourteen and serves his time, and at eighteen, if he is master of his trade, he can go on his own account.

4408. Here are the trade return figures. A carpenter and joiner, supposing he works six days of the week, which he does not, he gets 34s. 8d. per week, and the statistics prove that he cannot be less, on an average, than a month in the year out of work; that brings him down to 31s. 10d. a week, and then he gets none of those benefits I detailed to you, and you have 31s., with a house at 1s. a week?—Yes, sir. We will assume, as you have there clearly shown, that this carpenter has only 31s. 10d. a week. He doesn't remain stationary if he is a master of his trade. He goes on until he gets to be an employer of labour himself.

4409. Without capital?—Certainly; I have known several of them.

4399a. There are exceptional men in every trade who get to the front, but as a rule the ordinary artisan does not rise like a constable?—He does, sir, and far better. He is untrammelled with any regulations, except to mind his business.

4410. But must not every man do that?—Yes, sir, and if a constable doesn't mind himself he is sent without anything. If a man has a trade, he has a fortune when he makes use of it.

4411. How is it you have been twenty-three years making this out?—Unfortunately my father did not give me a trade, and had he I would be better to-day, and I intend giving my children a trade.

4412. Will you not put any of them in the police?—If he has an aptitude I will not prevent him, but I will not advise him.

4413. Mr. HOLMES.—Out of every hundred carpenters, how many do you suppose become employers of labour?—Unfortunately there are too many of them addicted to drink—

4414. I am talking of sober men?—I did not make that out, but I know every man—an ordinary country carpenter—who minds his business, he is one of the most comfortable men in the country.

4415. Don't you know that the majority of them must be content to remain carpenters?—They are comfortable.

4416. When a carpenter reaches the age of sixty,

what becomes of him. Where is his pension?—He has no pension; for what the pension would represent is invested in property.

4417. How can he invest in property out of 31s. 10d. a week?—I mean his wife is carrying on business in addition to himself, and his children assist him.

4418. What business has she as a rule?—She may have a shop or small farm.

4419. She may have and so may a policeman's wife. If the tradesman wants to provide for his old age he must stint himself to try and lay by, and contribute to benefit societies?—No, sir. If he is an energetic, good tradesman there is no necessity, and by his wife assisting him in his living, he has a very good position, so much so that I have seen it quoted in several papers where gentlemen who have travelled the world have laid it down for the information of others, that parents should give their children a trade. Even medical men and others in high positions assert every day now if they gave their children a trade they would be better off.

4420. A policeman has this advantage over the artisan: he has not to save for his old age, the State is saving for him?—Yes, sir, but the artisan is far better off on the whole after all.

4421. You said at the beginning of your evidence that the Royal Irish Constabulary was the worst paid police force in the United Kingdom.

4422. Do you speak literally or figuratively?—Both literally and figuratively.

4423. You are aware they are the worst paid force?—Certainly, in comparison with the duties they perform.

4424. Do you mean actually?—I submit they are the worst paid force in the kingdom, and we want to be the best paid, or one of the best paid.

4425. You said that the prospects of promotion were worse than in 1882, owing to the reduction of the Force?—Yes, sir, the reduction has been detrimental to promotion for some time past.

4426. I have the figures. In 1882 the number of head constables, sergeants, and acting sergeants was 2,533, while the number of constables, including vacancies for which provision was made in the estimate and which were filled up in the course of the year, was 10,474, that is 1 to 4:1. In 1901 the number of higher posts is 2,562 that is 29 more than in 1882, and the number of constables, excluding 563 vacancies for which no provision is made in the estimates this year and therefore cannot be filled up, was 8,350, making a proportion of 1 to 3:2, so that the reduction has been all in favour of increased promotion—more rapid promotion. Moreover, in 1882, the promotions from the rank of head constable to that of district inspector were one in four, now the head constables have half the vacancies, so do you not see that your statement is quite inaccurate, inasmuch as the prospects of promotion are vastly improved?—Yes, sir. I must take these figures as facts, but the general opinion is—amongst the sergeants and amongst the men—that promotion has gone down. I myself come to the conclusion it is chiefly owing to the lot of young men promoted, and secondly the number of older hands remaining on; so, of course, I have been asked to bring it before the Commission that all promotions should be made from the ranks, and that the rank of acting sergeant be abolished, as he has to discharge all the duties a sergeant has now, and that the increase of pay we ask for may take effect, with the recommendation of the Commission, from the beginning of the financial year.

4427. Do you make any grievance of the fact that your wife makes the children's clothes?—I put in that to show I cannot afford to pay a tailor to make them.

4428. Don't you think it would be a reflection on your wife if she did not?—Under the circumstances it would, because it would be a great reflection on her to go into debt by not doing a thing she could do.

4429. Before you joined the Force, when you saw the police patrolling the roads, you regarded it as amuseusement?—Yes.

4430. Merely walking exercise?—Yes.

4431. Is that your opinion of patrolling now?—No. I regard it now from practical experience as very difficult and very laborious work.

4432. Walking along the roads is not laborious for a healthy man?—No, sir; but lying at the back of a ditch for hours on a cold night is.

4433. How often have you to do that?—Often.

4434. Often now?—In the locality I have been in there was a vast amount of fowl stealing, and until we caught the thieves we had to conceal ourselves in the ditches during times past. The duties we have gone through is one of the grounds upon which we are lo to k-

ing for an increase of pay and pension. We have had to stop outside the houses of obnoxious persons for hours under frost, and could not stir or could not smoke, as that would betray our presence, and then stroll home in the small hours of the morning. These things do not tend to make a man young, but they are very laborious work. Were it not that I have been a total abstainer all my life I would not be so well. I know men who took the advice of St. Paul to take a little for the stomach's sake; and they have not been half so well off.

4435. Mr. STARKIE.—You compare your deduction for the Constabulary Force Fund to the deduction in England of 2½ per cent. for pension fund?—Yes.

4436. As the Chairman has pointed out to you, there is no comparison between the two funds. Assuming that the deduction which is made from the pay of the English forces had also been made from the pay of the R.I.C., a constable retiring from that force at twenty-five years' service would have contributed the sum of £39 7s. 9d. towards his pension: that is 2½ per cent. on £1,575, his gross pay for twenty-five years. In the case of a sergeant the contribution would, of course, have been greater. When comparing the relative positions of the Irish and English police forces, do you fully realise that the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary do not contribute a single penny, either to their own pensions or to the pensions for their widows?—Yes, sir, but the percentage contributed is very small.

4437. It is 2½ per cent.?—What I mean, sir, is, it is a very small percentage on the gross pay of the London city constable, compared with the pay of an Irish Constabulary constable.

4438. You are claiming to be paid as well as the best paid English forces, but should you not take into consideration the fact that there are many English county police forces that receive considerably less pay than the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Well, there are a great many, even rural forces, who get better pay. Take the Northern counties—Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, and the pay of the constables there, at four years' service, is £80 12s. 1d.

4439. Why is the pay of the police higher in Northumberland and Durham than in Cornwall or Devonshire?—I cannot say. That rests with the Watch Committee.

4440. It is considerably higher in Northumberland than in Cornwall because workmen's wages in Northumberland are higher than in Cornwall. The police pay in England is regulated by the rate of wages in the respective localities. In manufacturing and mining counties the police must be highly paid, because the cost of labour there is high, and if the police authorities did not offer high pay, they would be unable to obtain recruits for their forces. Your claim appears to be that the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary should be regulated not by the rate of wages in Ireland, but by the pay of the City of London police. Is not that so?—Certainly, because we claim to be equal in point of intelligence, and as regards the duties we have to perform, to the London police.

4441. The Devonshire and Cornwall police are quite as efficient as the Northumberland police, but they do not get the same wages. The rates of police pay do not depend on the efficiency of the respective forces. All police forces are supposed to be efficient. It is very largely a question of supply and demand, and for that reason higher wages are given in some places than in others?—The northern counties of England in parts come very near Ireland. There is mining, but the greater part of some of them is agricultural, and Ireland is mainly agricultural.

4442. Can you suggest any reason, supposing the police pay in England is not regulated by the rate of wages in the district, why the police pay in some counties is so much higher than in other counties?—That depends upon the Watch Committees.

4443. But why should a standing Joint Committee in one county adopt a rate of pay considerably higher than a Committee in another county?—The only explanation is, they are more liberal and want to treat the men properly. I find there is 21s. per week in the difference between a sergeant of the London city force and a Constabulary sergeant. In making up the gross total of that, and taking off the percentage, we are satisfied if we are put on the same level with them, and that would be an increase of 21s. a week and 1 per cent. off towards our pension. That would make us equal with the London city sergeant. That being so, we would be very glad if we were placed in that position. That is simply what we ask.

4444. As regards the cycling allowance. Is it not the regulation for the summer months that approved cyclists for certain duties on their bicycles get for the first six miles 4½d., and for every additional two miles 1½d., so that if he went twenty miles he would get 1s. 3d., and that in summer is a short bicycle ride. Do you not think he is fairly remunerated by getting 1s. 3d. Riding that distance should not occupy more than two hours?—That is very good, but like the last Commission, it looks very well on paper, but it is not so in practice. I am an approved cyclist, and have used a cycle in the service for over fifteen years. Out of all that time I believe it is about 5s. I got. I have cycled on day patrols with the express authority of the county inspector. The Regulations are that a man is to be paid for cycling for no duty except where it would have been otherwise absolutely necessary to employ a car—that is in hot pursuit of an offender, and I certainly saved the Government the amount.

4445. Do you allege that if you travel twenty miles on your cycle, on approved duty, you do not get anything?—I get nothing unless it is under such circumstances that it would have been absolutely necessary to employ a car.

4446. Are you expected to travel twenty miles without employing a car, or is it a question of employing a car for the purpose of ensuring greater speed?—A man may go to serve a summons, or a great many other things, that can be done otherwise, and they will tell us there is no hurry in this, and a car is not necessary. In the case in which I got it, it was for searching up stolen cattle, and I had to go into it very minutely as to why I went on the cycle and why it would have been necessary for me to employ a car.

4447. With reference to pensions, I presume you are aware that if a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary of over fifteen years' service dies in the Force from natural causes, his wife receives a pension of £10 a year?—Yes.

4448. When you compare yourselves with the English forces, are you aware that no such provision exists in England; that in England a policeman's widow does not receive a pension unless her husband dies from injuries received in the execution of his duty?—Certainly, we would be satisfied with that.

4449. That is you would be satisfied to abandon the pension your widow would receive if you died while serving in the Force?—Certainly; if we were to be put on the same level of pay, because we would be in a position to lay something by.

4450. With reference to the rank of acting sergeant: what means do you suggest for testing a constable's fitness for the rank of sergeant if acting sergeants were done away with?—There are a great many opportunities at present.

4451. In what way?—When a sergeant at a station goes on leave—and there is no person has a better opportunity of judging the capabilities of a constable than a sergeant. He knows the man best suited for promotion. When a sergeant goes on leave, if there is no sergeant in the place, then the senior constable will take charge during his absence.

4452. Under such circumstances, at an important station, is not an acting sergeant usually sent to take charge?—Sometimes there is and sometimes not; but it is very often the district inspector who sends constables, for the purpose of proving them before they are promoted, to where there is important duty to be performed. But it would equally apply, assuming the rank of acting sergeant was abolished, if a man were appointed sergeant, there would be the same opportunity of judging his capabilities as if he had been appointed an acting sergeant.

4453. Do you propose that the present strength of the sergeants should be increased by the existing number of acting sergeants?—Exactly so, with a corresponding increase of pay. In the rank of acting sergeant there is no difference as regards the duty; they are sent in charge of a station when promoted. However, that is not of much importance, but the main thing I was sent here to represent was, that the pay and pension are inadequate, and speaking of that, we say there is no worse paid man in the service than a sergeant in charge of a station. I am sure magistrates and others who have an opportunity of judging the responsibilities of a sergeant in charge of a station, will have no difficulty in seeing through it.

4454. Of course, I am aware a sergeant in charge of a station has a responsible position. He is in charge of a sub-district, and is responsible for the conduct of his

May 24, 1904.

Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel.

May 24, 1901.
Sergeant
Joseph
M'Daniel.

men and for the peace of his sub-district, but there is a district inspector to see that the sergeant discharges his duty properly?—Well, of course, the district inspector comes there once a month.

4455. You compare yourselves with artisans and tradesmen, and you say that they are greatly addicted to drink. May not that be due to the very arduous labour which many trades entail, and to the fact that artisans frequently have to work in an extremely bad atmosphere, or have to follow unhealthy trades?—I believe, from the low social status of a great number of tradesmen, that the company they mix with has a good deal to do with their habits. Sanitary arrangements now are so perfect that few artisans have to work in a bad atmosphere.

4456. But still their lives are not as healthy as yours?—I would say there is no difference in that respect, because we have duties to perform which are as bad for our health. They can go to bed every night; we cannot. They go to bed when they like; we cannot. They have not to lie at the back of ditches; we have.

4457. CHAIRMAN.—If you think so badly of tradesmen, why do you propose to put your children into trades?—I mean to send my children to a trade. I have known some very respectable people to send their children to trades, but I do not say to have them in the hum-drum life of trade. I mean to teach them house carpentry, for instance, which would be in keeping with our position, but I do not mean the low class artisan or mechanic.

4458. Mr. STARKIE.—You referred to the privileges of married men in barracks: have you not been able to keep hens?—We can keep hens with the permission of the county inspector. We cannot keep pigs in barracks, and I think that is right. We are bad enough without having swine near us.

4459. You appear to take all the credit to yourself and your comrades for the renewed quiet in Ireland?—Yes.

4460. Do you think the magistrates and jurors and judges had nothing to do with it?—We first established things in that direction. If we did not bring offenders before them they could have nothing to do with them.

4461. It appears to me, from my knowledge of the country, that you take too much credit to yourselves for its present peaceable state?—Assuming there were illegal meetings held, and that there was no person to suppress them, society would be in a bad state.

4462. The Royal Irish Constabulary are simply one branch of the Executive in this country?—We are the standing army of occupation in this country. We have to deal with all sorts of society. We are expected to find out everything, no matter what, and we are brought into—very often—deadly conflict with the people.

4463. Only seven men have retired from the Force from injuries received in the execution of their duty during the last ten years, so your duties cannot be of a highly dangerous character.

4464. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you wish to represent?—Of course, sir, the men whom I was sent here to represent say the principal, and almost the only grievance under which we suffer, is as regards our pay and pension, and I think, sir, I have tried to put that as well as I could. Then, of course, in regard to the duties we have to perform, we say they are far in excess—

4465. Have you not told us that?—It is the peculiar nature of our duties that we speak of.

4466. Have you not done that?—Then there are the political and agrarian conflicts.

4467. That you have gone into?—I do not know that I went into the political part of it, and the party disturbances.

4468. That you have done, too?—In England they have not to do that.

Mr. STARKIE.—They very often have dangerous strikes to deal with.

Witness.—Then if there is an eviction, we must protect the Sheriff.

4469. CHAIRMAN.—You have told us that, too?—We have to see that obnoxious persons are protected—obnoxious persons and their property—and this must be taken into account. The English constable has not to contend with that. Then there is great opposition to us as policemen getting employment afterwards.

4470. In Tipperary sub-district there are twenty-four pensioners; of these five are in business for themselves as farmers and shopkeepers, and six in other occupations. That is eleven out of twenty-four, and the other thirteen would be oldish men. Now, when you retire, do you not go into your farm?—Yes, sir, but everyone is not so fortunate as I am. We say the return of pensioners is very misleading, because there is a great many of these whose returns the Commission have received are men retired on large pensions under the 1866 Act.

4471. The question is as to whether they are in employment or not?—But you must remember, sir, the number of men who enjoy a good pension—

4472. Mr. STARKIE.—I presume you refer to men who retired under the Act of 1847, having joined the Force before 1866?—I mean that the men who joined before the 1866 Act retired on a pension that means a great deal more than we would be entitled to under the Act under which we joined.

4473. CHAIRMAN.—Over 50 per cent. of the pensioners are in business for themselves or are employed?—Yes, sir; but it must be taken into account the mean employment many are in. I am not speaking for Tipperary, but I mean generally.

4474. Is not that their own look-out?—They cannot get anything better.

4475. What do you call mean employment?—Night watchmen and bailiffs.

4476. Do you call acting as a night watchman a mean employment?—That is a different thing altogether. I have known a night watchman on the railway at the Limerick Junction. He must be out all night, and he has 16s. a week of a salary. An increased pension is the main point we wish to bring before the Commission. Our pensions are totally insufficient. Increased pay would, we presume, bring increased pension; but, as I have tried to explain, a great many of those pensioners do not require employment, because they have retired on large pensions, but there are others who have retired under the Act under which I joined, and their pensions are so small that they must seek employment. The sergeants who sent me here desire me to lay this respectfully before the Commission. What we want is an increase of 40 per cent. on our present pension.

4477. Nearly double?—Very nearly so.

4478. Do you mean pension or pay?—On the pension, sir. I do not know that there is anything more, sir.

Constable DANIEL HALL examined.

Constable
Daniel
Hall.

4479. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years, sir.

4480. What is your present age?—Forty years.

4481. Where are you stationed?—Athboy, County Meath.

4482. Whom do you represent here?—I represent the constables of the Counties of Meath, Monaghan, and Louth.

4483. What is your present pay?—My present pay is £67 12s. a year.

4484. Are you married or single?—I am a married man, sir.

4485. Have you any children?—Two children at present. I had three; one is dead.

4486. Do you live in barracks or outside?—I live in lodgings outside.

4487. How much do you pay in rent?—16s. 6d. a month.

4488. Towards that you receive 4s. 4d.?—Yes, sir.

4489. And you are not charged 1s. deduction for barrack accommodation?—I am not, sir.

4490. Therefore your net rent is 2s. 2d. a week. What accommodation have you got for that?—I have got a house with four rooms—two upstairs and two downstairs. It is a good house.

4491. Have you got a garden?—A small garden.

4492. You grow some vegetables in it?—I can grow vegetables in it.

4493. Have you any pigs?—No, sir.

4494. Have you any fowl?—Half-a-dozen hens.

4495. Have you been in for promotion?—No, sir, I have never been forward for promotion. It has not come up to the present.

4496. Why have you not been in yet?—It has not come to my turn yet.

May 24, 1901.

Constable
Daniel Hall.

4497. How long are you married?—Going on six years. I married after I had been twelve years in the Force.

4498. Had you any money saved before you married?—No, sir, I had not much saved. Nothing worth speaking about, except a few pounds.

4499. Had your wife any money?—A little money when I got married.

4500. What representations do you wish to make?—I have been selected to come forward for the three county forces, numbering about 700 or 800 men, and their claims are that they should receive as good pay as the best paid police force in England.

4501-2. What do they call the best paid police force?—Well, the City of London police.

4503. Do you know that that is not a Government force, but a private force?—I believe so, sir.

4504. And that it is a very small force?—I know it is a small force. I know very little about it myself.

4505. How much increase of pay do you want?—The constables ask for £34 a year of an increase of pay, to give them a living wage. That would be sufficient for them to live and have a little margin to spare.

4506. We will take the first-class constable at £70 4s. a year: you want to make that £104 4s. a year. On what ground do you say £70 4s. is not enough?—On the ground that at present we are not able to live. It is not a living wage. It is only barely able to keep us, as I will show, if you please, sir, by my month's account, and that will apply to all men circumstanced as I am. I had three children; one died lately. I have the whole items here for the month, and I would wish you would see I have not put down too much. For meat I allow 1½ lbs. in the day for a family of five.

4507. How do you make a family of five out of two children?—I have a little servant girl for the purpose of allowing my wife to go to Divine Service.

4508. Does she go every day?—She goes once a week.

4509. You do not keep a servant in order to let her go to Mass on Sunday?—I keep a little girl for the purpose of carrying messages. She is only twelve or thirteen years of age. My wife never could get to Divine Service if I did not keep somebody.

4510. Does she live in the house?—No, sir; she comes in the morning and goes away at night. She only goes for messages.

4511. But I suppose she helps at the washing, or washes the children?—No, sir.

4512. Does she help in cooking?—No, sir.

4513. Does she light the fire?—No, sir.

4514. Does she make the beds?—No, sir.

4515. What time does she come in the morning?—About 10 o'clock.

4516. What does she do until dinner time?—She is a little girl kept for the purpose of minding the children while my wife is attending Divine Service, and to do the housework, to go of messages, and carry in some water.

4517. Well, how much does your account come to?—1½ lbs. of meat for five in family in the day, £1 11s.; bread, 5d. a day, 12s. 11d.; milk, at 3d. a quart, three pints per day, 11s. 7½d.; butter, 1s. 4d. per pound, I allow 6 lbs., 8s.

4518. That must be Alderney butter?—No, sir. That is the price in Meath at the present time.

4519. Why don't you get it in Dublin at 1s. a lb.?—We could only get margarine at 1s. The country butter that comes into our town was 1s. 4d. a lb.; now it is 1s. 2d. In my account I am taking it for the month when the butter was dearer. There is sugar, at 2d. a lb., 15 lbs. a month, 2s. 6d.; potatoes, at 8d. a stone, 10 stone per month, 6s. 8d.; flour, 2 stones, at 2s. per stone, 4s.; rent, per month, 14s. 6d. Perhaps I made a mistake in saying 16s. 6d.

4520. Mr. STARKIE.—That is less than 4s. a week?—Yes, sir; that is rent and taxes. Coal, for winter months, half a ton per month, 16s. That is a good deal less than I was paying for it in the winter months. Oil, 9d. a gallon, 4 gallons per month, 3s. For barrack servant, 1s. per month; for papers and barrack expenses, every man is charged 1s. That amounts to £5 17s. 2½d. That leaves me 11d. a month over from my pay and allowances.

4521. And is that a fair average?—That is a fair average, and I will ask you to look at a little bill here that would show you the difficulty of paying bills. I would wish to give as truthful evidence as I can.

4522. CHAIRMAN.—Coals, 4s. I see that coals were

dear then. They are going down now. That is about half what they were in Meath in 1883?—I do not know what they were in 1883.

4523. I do. I was there in 1883. Of course, coal is up and down. Do you get any turf there?—There is turf, but it is just as dear as coal.

4524. You ask for an increase of £34 to your pay. According to your own account of expenses, that would leave you more than £34 in hand?—I want to show I have now, along with that, expended £50 in five years, and that money I have got in gifts and presents. My mother-in-law clothed my children and wife for that length of time. If she did not do that I should be in debt.

4525. You made a very prudent choice in your marriage?—Yes, sir, she has been good to me. If it was not for that I would be worse off than I am.

4526. Have you had to go upon your own savings?—I had no savings.

4527. Have you not got a Savings Bank book?—I have not, sir. I have no savings in the police force; only what brought me here.

4528. Yes; but we have been told here that a single constable who is a sensible man can save money?—I had a little money to spare when I got married. That went to furnish my house.

4529. How much was that?—I think about £25. A single man can have some pocket money, I believe.

4530. And can take his month's holiday?—He can, sir.

4531. And put aside a little for the rainy day?—I believe a single man can save a little money. Some men will and some men cannot.

4532. Are not some men prudent and others not?—And the man who says he can have a bank book as a married policeman, shows he must not be living on what is necessary to keep him up.

4533. If he was not, would not his sergeant report him?—If he was a single man he would have to get it; he would have to pay his share in the mess.

4534. And if he did not feed himself sufficiently the sergeant would know he was sick, and he would have to go before a doctor?—Yes.

4535. And he would not gain any advantage by that?—No, no advantage by stinting himself so much as that. But if a man would not have what he would require, there are other resources outside the mess.

4536. If he was not strong enough to do his duty because he did not feed himself enough, his comrades would soon settle him for it?—Well, they would, sir.

4537. They do not do a man's duty if he chooses to stint himself?—Well, no.

4538. I want to see how you can spend this £34?—I believe, sir, it will take that for my supplies at present. The advances I have been getting are likely soon to be cut off, and in consequence of that, and to give me what I would actually require to live upon. I have only put down here what I barely eat. I have nothing for clothes for my wife or myself or my family, and you know perfectly well I want something to educate the children.

4539. How much does that cost?—Nothing at present, but to educate a child in the national schools, and then turn it out is not enough unless it gets an additional grinding.

4540. Are you putting by anything for the secondary education of your children?—I cannot put up anything.

4541. Is your case representative of that of the average constable?—Yes, of the average constable. The constables I represent are a discontented number of constables, and I wish to show why.

4542. How long are they discontented?—Well, I would say since 1882.

4543. Were half of them in the service in 1882?—I think so.

4544. Mr. HOLMES.—Did you not join the Force in that year?—Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN.—The other 50 per cent., how do they come in?—Well, sir, no man knows what he is going into when he joins the police force. If you allow me, I shall tell how I was got into it. I met a head constable when I was in the town one night—

4545. What town?—The town of Arklow, sir. He said: "You should join the police force." I said: "Perhaps it would be a good thing." He said: "Yes, it would be a good thing; we are about receiving a rise of pay," and it would be a better situation than it is now. I knew nothing about the police force. He said: "Go and get a certificate of your age, and bring it forward to Wicklow town and be examined there. I went in to the Depot and I tendered my resignation when I found the beds I had to lie on, and Head Constable

May 24, 1901.

Constable
Daniel Hall.

Hanly and Constable Noble said it was a shame to be going home. "Your friends and neighbours will say you have been dismissed out of the police force"; and I remained on and withdrew my resignation. I was sent—fortunately for myself—to the head constable that spoke to me about getting into the Force.

4546. Did you tell him he caught you?—No, sir, I did not; but I found I had a little money to spare—as I said before, a single man can have pocket money—and I did not know what it would be in the police force until I got married.

4547. You are aware, I suppose, that the beds, sheets, and blankets in the Dépôt are the same as those supplied to the military?—Yes, sir, just the same.

4548. You say that as a single man you could save some money and take your holiday?—Yes, sir.

4549. And put by some money to furnish your house when you would marry?—Yes.

4550. Have you anything else to say?—I have here the expenses of other married men, and I would ask you if you would be pleased to take it as evidence. I have one here, £5 18s. 6d. I will give details if you like. There is another man here with a family of two, himself and housekeeper. His pay is £6 2s. 5d. monthly, and his outlay is £5 13s. 4d. He is out of pocket 10s. 11d. a month.

4551. That is £6 a year?—Yes, sir. I would wish to show you that the majority of married constables that I have been stationed with are in debt.

4552. Are any single ones in debt?—I have known some cases; not so many.

4553. I suppose being in debt is their own fault?—I believe it would be a single man's fault.

4554. And are some of the married men in debt?—The majority of them are in debt, and in consequence of that they are not contented. They are a discontented party of men. There is another paper here, £6 0s. 6d.; he is a constable.

4555. Is that about the average?—Yes, sir.

4556. You do not say prices have increased, but that the standard of comfort has?—Prices of some things have.

4557. What articles have increased in price?—Coal.

4558. Yes, but that is down now?—Coal has increased, and leather has increased in price.

4559. You do not want much leather; you get boot money?—Yes.

4560. But the price of boots has decreased?—I do not think so, sir; and the price of clothing has increased.

4561. Does your wife make any clothes for your children?—She does make some clothes for them.

4562. Have you anything else to say?—The senior constables in the service are perhaps the worst treated men in the service at present.

4563. We have had a head constable who says he is the worst, and a sergeant who says he is, and now you say the constable is the worst treated. I do not know how these superlatives can be reconciled?—I have not got a very pleasant job to please these 600 or 700 men. My position is not pleasant. They consider they are badly treated. They pass a qualifying examination when they have about seven years' service, and they go on from year to year expecting promotion, and at about twenty-three years' service they are overlooked.

4564. But if they think they can do better in another county they can get transferred?—They can.

4565. Any single man with a good record can get transferred to another county?—Yes.

4566. And if you did not like the place you are in you can exchange with another man?—I can.

4567. Is there anything more?—They wish to be recompensed in this way: that there would be long service pay or good service pay for men like that who have a good character for a number of years in the service—that they should receive some recompense for being knocked out of promotion in consequence of the "P" list system. That system has caused stagnation in promotion. The "P" system has knocked the senior constable out of promotion, and they have been badly treated men; they have been very badly treated men.

4568. Mr. HOLMES.—How do you mean badly treated?—In consequence of not getting promotion earlier. With their twenty-two years' service they consider they are badly treated.

4569. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you wish to say?—I wish to show you the rate of wages at present for different trades, and the wages in 1882.

4570. Now Meath is a great hunting country. Would you like to take a stable help?—No, sir; I will take tradesmen working in the village I am in.

4571. Of course, the wages in Athboy are not as good as in Belfast?—No, sir.

4572. What trades will you take?—Masons, and painters, and plasterers.

4573. How much would a painter get in Athboy?—He got in 1882 £1 10s.; now he gets £1 13s.

4574. How much does he pay for rent?—I don't know, sir.

4575. Would he pay as much as you?—I don't know, sir.

4576. He would pay the same rent as you, would he not?—14s. 6d. a month?—I dare say he would.

4577. In round numbers, he would not get a house under 3s. 6d. a week?—Well, he would not, sir.

4578. He would make £1 13s. a week?—Yes, sir.

4579. Is this a journeyman: is he a man working with a foreman painter?—He is a journeyman, working with a foreman painter.

4580. But he only gets it when he is working full time, and for the whole week?—Yes, sir.

4581. But he does not work all the year round, leaving Sunday out of account?—He does not.

4582. How many days a week does he work?—Six days.

4583. But does he work the whole of the six days?—I don't know, sir.

4584. How much would he pay for medical attendance for his wife and children?—I could not tell.

4585. Would he not have to pay 6d. a week if he joined a benefit society?—I don't know.

4586. Well, it would not be under 6d. a week?—It would not, sir.

4587. How much would his clothes cost him?—Well, I suppose 1s. a week.

4588. Does he get any pension?—He gets no pension, but if you take it into account, his time is his own.

4589. Does he get any boot allowance?—Of course, he gets no boot allowance.

4590. If your boots cost 6d. a week, it would be a fair thing to say his boots cost 6d. a week, and no pension at all?—No pension, except his is paying into some society that I am not aware of.

4591. Do you know of any society which will give him a pension anything like the pension you will be entitled to in five years' time?—I don't know of any, sir.

4592. There is no society which will give him such a pension. Therefore, he will have to go on working until he can work no longer?—Yes, he will have to work on.

4593. Do you know how much these expenses which we have put down come to: 5s. 6d. a week, even at your low estimate?—I would wish to show you the contrasts between a policeman and this painter.

4594. Who would live best, the painter or policeman?—Well, the painter; he can live as he likes, and where he likes. He can feed pigs, cows, and sheep.

4595. Have not many of the constables gardens amongst the 700 men you represent?—Yes.

4596. Many of them keep pigs?—I don't know one of them.

4597. Why don't they: doesn't it pay?—Not in Meath.

4598. Then why would the painter keep them?—About the garden to a policeman's house; he has no time to till the garden. He is constantly on duty.

4599. How many hours' duty do you do?—We have about an hour's duty in the morning.

4600. What time do you begin?—About 9 o'clock.

4601. Now, take Monday last, what time did you get up in the morning?—I don't remember. We will take the morning I get up at 8 o'clock.

4602. Which morning do you get up at 8 o'clock?—That would be the morning I got up for ordinary duty.

4603. And you will be dressed at 8-30?—At 8-30.

4604. And have your breakfast and be on parade at 9?—Yes.

4605. And after that what would you do?—An hour's drill.

4606. And after that?—An hour's police duty.

4607. After that?—We might then perhaps get three or four hours' town duty.

4608. Take four; and after that?—After that we go to dinner. As a married man, I am allowed home to my dinner, and when I take my dinner I have to return to the barrack every two hours, and I have got to remain there if half the party is out until they return.

4609. How far is the barrack from your house?—About 500 yards. Some men live half a mile away.

4610. After that?—Then we have three or four hours on night patrol.

4611. What time do you go on patrol?—We cannot say. Some nights at 10 o'clock and some nights not until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

4612. How many days in the month would you be on night duty?—Every second night.

4613. Is your average time of duty six hours?—Six hours outdoor duty.

4614. Compare yourself with the painter. Where would the painter be that would get up at 8 o'clock in the morning. Do you think he would find a job if he got up at 8 o'clock in the morning?—He doesn't go to work much before eight.

4615. Do they not work in Athboy until 8 o'clock in the morning?—No, sir; 8 o'clock is the general hour.

4616. At what time does he get up?—7 o'clock.

4617. He would not live 500 yards from his work?—Well, if he worked in the town he might.

4618. If not, the chances are he would have to get up at 6?—Yes.

4619. And he would have to be constantly at work all day, except an hour off for dinner?—An hour off for dinner and a half day for Saturday, and no work on Sunday.

4620. Is he paid for the half day on Saturday?—He is; he is paid at the rate.

4621. He is paid by the hour?—No, sir.

4622. All trades union rates of pay are by the hour. If a man goes off work his pay is "docked"?—No, sir; there is work going on at present there repairing a chapel.

4623. In Dublin, where there is a trades union, it is 3d. an hour?—There is a trades union in Dublin, but there is not there.

4624. He gets paid for every day if he works every day all the year round. He would get no month's leave, no medical attendance, and his pay is only 1s. a week more than yours. It is impossible for him to work six days a week all the year round?—But that is a low rate of wages, and in the County Meath they are not first-rate tradesmen.

4625. That is the rate in Belfast and Dublin?—Well, that is a low scale, too, I believe, as a rule.

4626. How many people are there in Athboy?—613 people. It is a small place. I took the Census last month.

4627. Is there anything else?—Take a mason in 1882. His wages was £1 13s., and it is now £1 16s. A plasterer is something like a painter.

4628. Now take the mason?—Yes, sir; £1 13s. in 1882, and £1 16s. now.

4629. I have the official return here. He only gets paid for every hour he works. If he does not go back after dinner, his pay is "docked" instantly?—I wish we were paid by the hour. We would be quite satisfied if we got paid by the hour.

4630. Mr. STARRIE.—How much an hour?—3d. If we got what tradesmen would get.

4631. And if you were on a month's holiday, would you expect to get paid then?—No, sir.

4632. CHAIRMAN.—And nothing when off duty?—We are never off duty as policemen.

4633. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you ever fish in the County Meath?—I never fished since I went to it.

4634. Do any of the constables in Meath fish?—Not in the station I am in.

4635. Did you ever hear of constables fishing?—I did. All we can be absent from barracks is two hours; and how can a man be absent fishing.

4636. That is not strictly insisted on?—He can only get eight hours' leave in the month.

4637. But it is not strictly insisted on?—It is, sir.

4638. I suppose it is necessary in Athboy?—I don't know that.

4639. If you want to till your garden and you ask the sergeant, he can give you leave?—No, sir, he could not. The regulation is, all must turn up every two hours.

4640. How many constables have you in Athboy?—Six constables, an acting sergeant, a sergeant, and head constable—nine all told.

4641. How many single men?—One single constable.

4642. If the married men did not go to the barrack would not he have to be there always?—Oh, no, sir.

4643. You could not leave the barrack empty. You cannot write on the door, "Will return at such and such an hour." Why should he always be there—the single men?—Married men have to take it in turn.

4644. If married men are not to go to the station the single men would have more duty?—No, sir, it would not make the slightest difference.

4645. Yes; but the single man is there, and you cannot leave the barrack empty?—The duty would be done all the same.

4646. By the married men?—Married men.

4647. Have you anything to say about pensioners. The employment for pensioners is very good in Meath?—Not in the town I am in.

4648. They need not stay in Athboy; they can go to Kells and Navan. Well, about Athboy?—In Athboy there is only one man employed.

4649. But there are seven in business for themselves?—Yes, sir. One man has a small farm.

4650. How did he get the small farm?—I believe it is a little place belonging to his father.

4651. CHAIRMAN.—The shopkeepers in Athboy are all small farmers?—Yes; there is one man—Hickson—has some kind of a little leather store. It is not worth speaking about. He is a very old man, and I do not think it is much use to him. I do not think he would sell 6d. worth in the week; but he has got a big pension.

4652. Then the other five are all in employment?—They are there, in business. Each of them has a big pension, and they have no grievance.

4653. Out of fifteen men in Athboy only six have not employment; the other nine are in business for themselves or employed. Is not Meath one of the most prosperous counties in Ireland?—Well, it is the most prosperous county. It is a good grass-growing country; but it is a very expensive county to live in.

4654. Mr. STARRIE.—Your rent seems to be very low if the county is a very expensive one?—Yes, sir; I have really a good house for the money I am paying.

4655. Could you get that house in the City of London?—Not for the same rent.

4656. Would you be surprised to hear you could not get it at all?—I do not think I could. I believe I could not get a house like for it for the money. But it happens to be in a backward street, where there is no business doing.

4657. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything to say about pensioners?—There is one pensioner there on a small pension: he receives £42 2s. 6d.

4658. How old is he?—He is only a year out of the police force.

4659. How old is he?—He is about fifty—close on fifty.

4660. What does he want?—He has only got that to live upon.

4661. What does he stay in Athboy for if he cannot get employment—nobody wants him to stay in Athboy?—I wish to tell you the chance of a pensioner getting a situation at present is not of the best.

4662. But there are 50 per cent. of the pensioners in Ireland employed?—There have been few employed in Meath since the passing of the County Councils Act: we have no chance. They have passed resolutions.

4663. But the Grand Jury had no posts to give away?—They had, sir.

4664. Well, but the County Council has only replaced the Grand Jury?—They have replaced the Grand Jury, and the District Councils have replaced the Guardians. The District and County Councils have passed resolutions, in several places, not to employ pensioners.

4665. Do you know why?—That would go to show in consequence of being policemen.

4666. Would it not be in consequence of pensioners having a pension, and to give other people a turn. It is not because they are policemen?—Well, it is not exactly in consequence of the ill-feeling they have for us.

4667. Otherwise people would be glad to employ pensioners?—Not at present, sir.

4668. But is there not a very good feeling towards policemen in Meath?—Yes.

4669. You get on very well with all people?—Yes.

4670. And your landlord is quite glad to have you in his house?—He is.

4671. And your comrades make very good friends of the people—they get on very well with the people?—They do.

4672. They can amuse themselves very well?—They can, sir; but about the resolution passed as to police pensioners, I will quote a few cases.

4673. Do you think you need do that. We will accept it?—I would like you would hear me in one case which I know myself personally. I have one here, in writing, which you can have. Employers say their neighbours are better entitled to it than strangers who

May 24, 1901.
Constable
Daniel Hall.

go there as policemen. This is one case that happened in the County Monaghan. The other case that I am coming to happened in Dublin.

4674. Monaghan we will take, but Dublin you have nothing to do with?—But I have another case in Dublin. I could give twenty, or forty cases like that, if I looked for them.

4675. I know the Dublin case. But it was not because he was a policeman, but because he was a pensioner with a good pension. He had £42; and they do not see why a man with £42 a year should be employed as a sub-sanitary officer.

4676. Do you know it is just the same in England?—I think in England they are more lenient towards the police.

4677. Not a bit; there is just the same feeling about employing pensioners.

Witness.—If you hear the case that happened in the County Dublin?

4678. But you do not represent Dublin?—I represent the whole constables.

Mr. HOLMES.—In Meath, Monaghan, and Louth.

4679. CHAIRMAN.—Other constables will speak for Dublin. We have had that case several times before us?—Well, sir, we consider a constable with £42 a year could not live upon it after he leaves the police force. I would direct your attention to that.

4680. Mr. HOLMES.—That is not the maximum pension of a constable?—No, sir, he gets £46.

Mr. STARKIE.—If he had waited for four years he would have got £4 14s. more.

4681. Mr. HOLMES.—Instead of comparing your pay with that of the police of the City of London don't you think that a more appropriate comparison would be with the pay of the Scotch police forces. Scotland and Ireland are more alike than Ireland and England?—No, sir.

4682. Why not?—We believe that we are as good a force as there is in England, and we believe the duties are just as hard.

4683. But why should a constable in this country be paid more than a constable in Scotland?—Our duties are more severe and difficult.

4684. Do you know anything about the duties in Scotland?—Well, I do not; but I know none of them have to do the same dirty work in England and Scotland as we have.

4685. Assuming that the duties of constables in Scotland are as arduous as your duties, is there any reason why you should be paid better?—As we are looked upon as the best force in the United Kingdom.

4686. Why do you say you are the best force. We started on the assumption that the duties in Scotland are as onerous as yours; and, if so, is there any reason why you should be paid better than a constable in Scotland?—If we were the same way circumstanced as they are we should not receive more.

4687. In Scotland the maximum pay of a constable averages 29s. a week, from which there is a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation, which leaves him a little over 28s. 3d. a week, as compared with your 27s. You have got a very good chance of promotion: every efficient, well-conducted constable here can look forward to being promoted to the rank of sergeant. You may take it from me that, owing to the small number of sergeants in Scotland, very few constables can expect to rise beyond 28s. a week, and, therefore, taking my figures, is it not a fact that a constable there is not better paid than a constable here at 27s. a week?—I do not know any thing about the Scotch police; but with regard to the police force I have nineteen years' service in the Force and I have never been promoted.

4688. You may expect it soon?—A man receiving it at twenty-two years, what good is it then? And 2½ years as an acting sergeant, receiving the same pay as I am receiving now. It could be very easily proved that I have never been called on to explain in my service for that length of time, and I am waiting patiently for promotion at about twenty-two years' service, and if I get it then I shall have something about the same pay as I am receiving now. Then if I am going out on pension I have to put in another three years' service in the rank of sergeant, or I won't get the pension.

4689. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose the slowness of promotion is because of the "P" list?—The "P" list has blocked the seniority system. The young man, after leaving school, with five years' service, reads up an Act of Parliament and he goes forward and passes, and he has promotion, perhaps, within twelve months. That is why I speak of the senior constables. They should get something to recompense them for being knocked out of promotion for years like that.

4690. We quite understand that. It is very reasonable, no doubt. Have you anything else to say on that subject?—That is the claim of the men I represent here.

4691. You represent the older married men?—I represent all.

4692. Yes, you represent all; but the others have not much of a grievance; you take your comrades of the same age and service as yourself, and you speak for them?—I speak for them in that respect.

4693. And are they greatly discontented at the position they are in—as they grow older do they get worse?—They get discouraged every day, sir, and find it more difficult to live the older and longer they stop in; they rush out at twenty-five years' service to try and get something else, and they find this block before them.

4694. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you aware that pension is deferred pay. That is, if you were not entitled to a pension your pay would be more?—Certainly, sir.

4695. That being so, do you think it fair to compare your pay with that of an artisan who is not entitled to a pension?—Of course; but I wish to show you how wages have gone up since 1832, and everyone has increased except the policeman.

4696. Mr. STARKIE.—If you served twenty-nine years as a constable you could retire on £46 16s. a year?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—If you bought an annuity of that amount you should have to pay several hundred pounds for it.

4697. Mr. HOLMES.—And you must spread that over your twenty-nine years' service?—Yes, sir, if it was, it would leave a bigger salary.

4698. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you been up for examination for promotion yet?—No, sir.

4699. Are you on the promotion list?—No, not on it yet.

4700. Do not men who pass for promotion at seven years' service know well they cannot expect promotion for nine or ten years?—It is a long wait.

4701. But are they deceived?—Well, they have been deceived since they joined.

4702. In what way?—When they joined the Force there was no such thing as a "P" list.

4703. But a man joining the Force cannot bind the authorities to adhere to the then system of promotion, so the men cannot say they have been deceived, because the system has been changed. You might say you had been deceived if you joined at a certain pay, and that the Government had reduced it?—Yes, sir, but I am deceived in the promotion.

4704. How?—When I joined there was no such thing as the "P" list.

4705. You may be disappointed, but you have not been deceived. You cannot bind the authorities to adhere to the particular system of promotion in vogue when you joined?—Of course, they cannot be bound to stick to it.

4706. Are you in favour of doing away with the rank of acting sergeant?—Yes, sir, I would be in favour of it.

4707. Supposing you were found to be qualified for promotion, do you expect to be made a sergeant at once without passing through any probationary stage?—As to that there is no county inspector but knows the men in his county. Any man can be tried as to his qualification. Every sergeant should be able to maintain discipline, and to be responsible for the duties of his post, and if he is not able to carry out discipline in his station he should be reduced.

4708. Would not reduction from the probationary grade, or the remaining in it, be less disgraceful than reduction from the rank of sergeant?—If a man is not fit to be a sergeant, he should not be an acting sergeant. He has got the same duties as a sergeant.

4709. Being made an acting sergeant is for the purpose of testing the man for the rank of sergeant, and if he did not discharge the same duties as a sergeant would the test be an efficient one?—If a constable is promoted to the rank of sergeant, and if it was found he could not discharge the duties he could be reduced.

4710. You stated that you had no time to till your garden?—That is practically true.

4711. You also stated you got up at 8 o'clock in the morning?—That is only one morning.

4712. On how many days a week?—I do not suppose it would be more than two mornings in the week.

4713. Is not 8 o'clock a very late hour at which to get up on spring and summer mornings. Why should you not get up at 6 o'clock and dig in your garden?—I could not if I was out until 2 o'clock in the morning.

4714. Does this happen often?—It does, often.

4715. How often do you do a "rising" patrol?—Twice in the month, between 12 and 6.

4716. Then for twenty-eight nights in the month you are free from "rising" patrols?—But I am on late patrols.

4717. CHAIRMAN.—You know a constable of the London police forces does night duty from 10 in the night until 6 in the morning for six months?—Well, sir, in large towns and cities in this country the police have to do the same.

4718. They do not do it in Meath; and we have not come across the town they do it here?—We are not finding fault with the amount of duty we have to do.

4719. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not the duty in the country now extremely easy?—We would consider it easy if we had any time to ourselves when off duty, but we have no time; and we have something like 154 Acts of Parliament, ten of them passed during the last twenty years.

4720. You did not join the Force on the understanding that there should be no further legislation?—No.

4721. CHAIRMAN.—And one Act repeals another?—We have ten of them passed since 1882, and 2,688 sections in the Code to study. When that is taken into account, along with the outdoor duty, you will see how long it takes.

4722. Do you remember them all?—We have to.

4723. Which Acts do you remember best?—I can tell you every Act of Parliament I have to do with:—The Gun Licence Act, the Peace Preservation Act, the Prevention of Crimes Act, Summary Jurisdiction Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, Hawkers' Act, Dogs' Act—

4724. You only know them generally. Supposing you were framing a summons, would you do it from memory or from the book?—I would refer to the Act of Parliament. The Petty Sessions Clerk usually does it. If a policeman were six miles from his station and found an offence committed it would not do to have to go back to the station to look for an Act of Parliament.

Mr. STARKIE.—It would not be necessary for him to do so. All he requires to know on such an occasion is his powers as a policeman.

May 24, 1901.
Constable
Daniel Hall.

District Inspector JAMES HOBIGAN, examined.

4725. CHAIRMAN.—Of what district are you in charge?—Listowel, County Kerry.

4726. How long have you been in the service?—Thirty-three years and two months.

4727. Have you been through all the ranks?—Yes, sir.

4728. Constable, acting sergeant, sergeant, head constable, and district inspector?—Yes, all through.

4729. How long have you been a district inspector?—Nearly eight years.

4730. And how long a head constable?—About 6½ years.

4731. And sergeant?—Nearly six.

4732. And acting sergeant?—One.

4733. And constable?—Eleven years.

4734. I congratulate you on your career; it is a great encouragement to the men of the service. How many stations have you in your district?—Eleven permanent stations and three protection posts, at present. Of the latter one has just been abolished.

4735. What is the strength of your headquarters station?—One head constable, three sergeants, two acting sergeants, and about sixteen or seventeen constables.

4736. How many stations are there in charge of sergeants?—One in charge of a head constable and ten in charge of sergeants. There are fourteen sergeants altogether. There are three sergeants in Listowel station. In the whole district there are fourteen sergeants.

4737. And how many constables?—There are about sixty-six constables in the district.

4738. Mr. HOLMES.—How many acting sergeants?—Two acting sergeants.

4739. CHAIRMAN.—I take it that in your thirty-three years of service you have been in most parts of Ireland?—Yes, in a good many parts.

4740. In what counties have you served?—Firstly, Letterkenny, County Donegal. I was in several other places throughout Donegal afterwards?—My next station was Kanturk, in County Cork; I was next in Clare, then in Mayo, and afterwards in Kerry, my present county.

4741. Then your service was in Donegal, Cork, Clare, Mayo, and Kerry?—Yes.

4742. Have you read the memorials from the Royal Irish Constabulary to the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes, I have.

4743. Have you read the Kerry memorial?—Yes, I think I have seen it. I have read a good deal on the subject, and I believe I saw the Kerry memorial.

4744. Will you favour us with your views on the subject of that memorial? First of all, as regards the disparity existing between the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary and that of the various English police forces, notably, of the City of London police. May I ask, have you any personal knowledge of the City of London or any of the English police forces?—None.

4745. You have been in London?—I have been in London; but I have no knowledge of the police there.

4746. I suppose you are of opinion that there is a considerable difference between the duties of one of the

great City forces and those of a rural police force?—I think the duty is very constant in the City.

4747. And in the counties in which you have served—Donegal, Cork, Mayo, Clare and Kerry, would not the duties be rather of a rural character?—Principally rural.

4748. Are not rents considerably higher in a large city than in rural districts?—Yes, rents are higher in all the cities. Rents in some of the country towns are very high. Where I am living at present rent is very high. In small villages it is easy to get houses. Some of the villages are decaying, and some of the houses are vacant. It is easier to get houses in villages than in towns.

4749. Is not the state of the country considerably better now than it has been at different times in your service?—Much better.

4750. Has it not changed from what it was from 1883 to 1885?—That was the troubled period. It was from 1879, in fact. In the end of 1879 the troublesome period began, and it continued for several years afterwards.

4751. Is not the present state of affairs quiet, on the whole?—Pretty quiet just at present, and for some considerable time past.

4752. Is there a pretty good feeling between the Constabulary and the people?—It is not so bad as it was. The feeling is not so hostile as it was some years ago.

4753. Promotion to the rank of sergeant is by counties, is it not?—Yes, by counties.

4754. When a man has been five years in a county has he not the privilege of obtaining a transfer to another county?—The Inspector-General, on his application, may remove him to another county provided the county inspector of that county had no objection.

4755. So if he found promotion slow in his own county, or for any other reason he wished to go to some other county, he can obtain a transfer?—Yes, if the county inspector of the other county did not object. If he had bad records the other county inspector would almost certainly object.

4756. Have you any suggestions to make with regard to the pay of the Force? We shall be obliged if you will speak quite frankly?—Well, I think the rates appear too small for our men.

4757. Which rates do you think too small?—I think all round they are too small.

4758. Do you refer to all classes?—Yes, from head constable down to the lowest constable.

4759. To the recruit at 15s. a week?—Yes, he should get more than he gets.

4760. Why?—The rates of wages are going up for all classes of people, and I see no reason why the constable should not go with the times.

4761. Have the expenses at all increased?—I don't think the expenses have gone up very much, except, perhaps, for house rent and coal.

4762. You spoke of the house rent as being high in Listowel. How much would the constables with, say, three children each, pay for a house?—About £1 or £1 2s. a month. I am aware they are paying as high as £1 2s. or £1 3s.

4763. Would £1 a month be the average?—I should say £1 would be fair average.

District
Inspector
J. Horigan.

Nov 24, 1901.

District
Inspector
J. Horgan.

4764. From that must, of course, be deducted the lodging allowance of 4s. 4d. ?—Yes.

4764A. Would he not be freed from the deduction of the 1s. a week for barrack accommodation ?—Yes.

4765. That is 8s. 8d. in all. Then would not his net rent, on the average, be 11s. 4d. a month ?—Yes.

4766. Have you come to any conclusion as to what his expenses would be by the week or the month ?—Yes ; I have brought some papers with me. Here is what a constable made out.

4767. Is he a single or a married man ?—He is a married man with, I think, four children. I am not quite sure how many, but it is stated there. (Document handed to the Chairman.)

4768. The number of family is given as seven—that is five children. He states his expenses should be 26 13s. 11d. per month.

Witness.—He says it would require that to keep him comfortably.

4769. What he actually pays is £5 18s. 1½d. ; and he says he wants £1 15s. 9½d. more.

Witness.—To keep him comfortably he would.

4770. CHAIRMAN (quoting from document).—He charges £1 1s. 3d. for rent—tea, sugar, milk, schooling for children, church rent, bacon, boots for family ; he wants double the quantity of meat, fish, butter, &c. That is the man with a large family. Now we will take the single man. Have you any of the mess books ?—Yes, I have.

4771. Tell us, from the mess book, what would be the average mess per month for a single man ?—Yes ; I find it here £1 17s. 5d. It is not exactly the same every month. One month it is £1 15s. 6d., and another it is £1 16s.

4772. Shall we take £1 16s. as the mess expenses for the month ?—Yes.

4773. How much would be the extras which are not in the mess ?—Well, I should say, at least 15s.

4774. Therefore, his total mess expenses would amount to £2 11s. ?—Yes.

4775. What would be his other expenses ?—Some men make out the extras considerably over that. I have here before me a list giving extras and mess, and it is £3 1s. 6½d. for a month.

4776. Would you say that 15s. is a fair average for extras for a careful man ?—I should say that 15s. would be a fair average. That does not include any drinks or anything whatever, except the bare necessities of life.

4777. Suppose that we put it at £3 9s. Would not that include everything ?—Yes, indeed, it would be very liberal. I should say a good deal less.

4778. May we put it, then, at £2 15s. ?—It would be £2 15s. without drinks ?—I was putting 15s. for extras, besides what appears in the book.

4779. Would you say £2 15s. in all—that is, the mess book, £1 16s. ; extras, 15s. ; and drinks, 4s. ?—Very well.

4780. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you satisfied with that estimate ?—Yes, I think so.

4781. CHAIRMAN.—What would his other expenses be ?—Well, they are supplied with uniforms ; but they require to get plain clothes occasionally for going on leave.

4782. Would a suit of plain clothes last for three years ?—I would not allow a man more than one suit for two years.

4783. You say a suit every two years. Would it cost £3 ?—£3 or £3 10s.

4784. Would 2s. 6d. a month for plain clothes be sufficient ?—That would be 30s. a year. That would be very moderate indeed.

4785. Shall we put 3s. a month for clothes ?—Yes.

4786. Then we have a constable paying £2 18s., including his plain clothes ?—Yes.

4787. What would his other expenses be ?—Well, any man at all who can afford it gets a bicycle ; and a bicycle is very useful for either recreation or duty. In fact, it is most useful for duty. Very important captures have been made by means of bicycles.

4788. If he uses it in the public service does he not get an allowance ?—Yes.

4789. Is it not, therefore, a good investment ?—That depends upon what his officer can certify. He would not get it unless the officer could certify that a car would have been necessary.

4790. May he not get it not only for recreation, but as a good investment ?—I don't think they would make anything by doing duty on it.

4791. But may he not distinguish himself by having it ?—Yes ; there is a case in which a man distinguished himself by having it.

4792. Would there be any other necessary expenses beyond the £2 18s. I have got—first, the mess book ; second, extras ; third, clothes. You cannot say that a bicycle is a necessary ?—Not absolutely necessary.

4793. It is the single man we are now dealing with ?—Well, I cannot, at present, think of any other things.

4794. The monthly pay of a constable of five years' service is £4 15s., and his necessary expenses £2 18s. Are there any other necessary expenses ?—I cannot think of any other, except what he pays in church fees, and all that kind of thing ; and that is not very much.

4795. Do not some men give more, and some less ?—I should say it would be, on the average, £1 a year, because there are a good many demands of that kind.

4796. After payment of all necessary expenses would not the constable in question have £1 19s. in hand ?—Yes.

4797. Is it not the case that many single men are able to put aside something like £1 a month ?—I think they can put aside a little. When they take a holiday, that takes something. They are entitled to a month's holiday in the year.

4798. Is not that with full pay ?—Yes ; and those who can afford to take a holiday, do take it.

4799. Have most constables something in the Savings Bank ?—A good many single men have a little. The men who are doing best have a little.

4800. Could not a steady single man put aside £1 a month ?—I think so.

4801. Could he not live well and have something to go on leave with ?—Yes, I think so.

4802. Do you know of any cases where men have been proceeded against for debt ?—Yes, I do know some cases.

4802A. Were they in your district ?—Yes.

4803. Were they married men or single men ?—Married.

4804. Did you make inquiry into those cases ?—Yes.

4805. What was the conclusion you arrived at ?—Well, one man I remember got into debt early in life, and was never able to extricate himself.

4806. Was that when he was single ?—I think not ; he was married at the time.

4807. Could you give us any recent cases. I suppose in cases of that sort you have to report to the county inspector, who brings the case before the Inspector-General ?—If the man does not pay up to the best of his ability, the case goes to the Inspector-General, and sometimes it leads to a man's dismissal, but I have not known a case where it led to a man's dismissal.

4808. Has the sergeant in charge of a station much more responsibility than a sergeant who is not in charge ?—Ever so much more.

4809. Do you think he should receive some extra pecuniary remuneration for that greater responsibility ?—I am decidedly of that opinion. I don't consider any man has greater responsibility than the sergeant in charge of a station.

4810. Would you include the head constable in charge of a station ?—Yes ; the head constable, if he was in charge of a headquarters station, and the sergeant if in charge of an outside station—

4811. Taking into consideration the large number of police stations in Ireland, what amount do you suggest should be given as a charge allowance ?—Well, I think considering the great responsibility on them they are not sufficiently paid at present. I think the sergeant in charge should have 10s. a month more than a sergeant not in charge.

4812. Have you known cases in which a sergeant has sought to be relieved from the responsibility of the charge of a station ?—No, I have not known any case of that kind.

4813. Have you ever heard that it frets and worries some men being in charge of a station ?—Some men do not like to be in charge, because they feel the responsibility too much upon them.

4814. Have you heard of cases in which the Inspector-General has refused to remove sergeants from the charge of a station, because he thought it would be a premium upon slackness of conduct ?—I have not heard of such cases. All sergeants who can manage it would prefer to be in a headquarters station, because they are free from responsibility.

4815. Have you any observations to make about the periods of time at which constables receive their increases of pay ?—I really do not know. I did not give that matter any consideration.

4816. Do you wish to say anything as to acting sergeants ?—There is a feeling that the rank of acting sergeant should be done away with. I have not given that

question consideration. I do not know how it affects the service. They may as well be called acting sergeants as third-class sergeants.

4817. Is it not desirable to have the rank of acting sergeant in order to test a man's capacity for the position of sergeant?—It is a probationary rank; they hold it for a year.

4818. If he was made a sergeant, you would have to reduce him if he proved inefficient?—He would have to revert to his former rank if he did not prove efficient.

4819. There is a great difference between reverting to the rank of constable from acting sergeant and being reduced from the rank of sergeant?—Yes; they can cause an acting sergeant to revert to his former rank.

4820. Have you anything to say about the head constables?—Nothing particular.

4821. Have you anything to say on the subject of the slowness of promotion to the rank of sergeant?—Yes; it is rather slow.

4822. Is that in consequence of the "P" list system?—Yes, I think so.

4823. I suppose promotion by the "P" list was a great incitement to young smart men?—It gives them an opportunity of getting on. When they get the rank of sergeant they retain it for a great number of years.

4823a. Does that press hardly upon the more senior men?—It presses upon them.

4824. There are some men who cannot pass an examination?—Yes.

4825. Can you suggest any remedy for the slowness of promotion for the senior men?—I think the "P" examination was a good idea, but it requires some improvement in my opinion.

4826. How would you improve it?—I would not recommend any man who did not show professional aptitude, besides being fairly well educated.

4827. Can a man go up for the "P" examination without the district inspector's recommendation?—No; if the district inspector refuses to recommend him, the county inspector has the ultimate voice in the matter.

4828. Does the county inspector recommend him without seeing him?—Usually, he acts on the recommendation of the district inspector; or he may overrule him, and do what he thinks proper himself.

4829. Do the county and district inspectors take the man's police qualifications into consideration?—It comes into it to some extent, but I think it should come into it a good deal more. I think they look more to his literary ability. On a man showing that he has a little better literary ability than others, he is sent forward for examination on the "P" list.

4830. At what service can they be recommended for the "P" list examination?—Five years' service.

4831. Is that the minimum?—Yes.

4832. Do you find a difficulty in providing accommodation for married men?—There are some stations where no married men can get accommodation.

4833. Are you obliged to send single men to these stations?—Yes.

4834. Does that work hardly upon the single men?—It does, rather.

4835. Would it be of disadvantage to the service if the number of married men was increased?—I think there are quite enough of them married. They are at liberty to get married after seven years' service.

4836. Would you like to see the proportion of married men increased?—No.

4837. If the limit of age regulation were rescinded, would it increase the number?—I don't think that would be desirable.

4838. Would it be desirable to increase it or reduce it?—I would leave it as it is. I think it is giving satisfaction as it is. I have not heard any opinion expressed on the subject. If there was a grievance I am sure I would hear something about it.

4839. Have you anything to suggest as to the lodging allowance to married men?—The lodging allowance is decidedly too small.

4840. Would you recommend that the lodging allowance should be increased?—Yes, if they are to have an allowance at all. The allowance they have is barely worth counting.

4841. If an increased lodging allowance were granted, would it not place the married men in a more advantageous position than the single men, and thereby afford dissatisfaction to the latter and offer them an inducement to marry?—The single men would be quite satisfied if they get a slight increase of pay.

4842. Are you aware that to increase pay would require legislation, which is often difficult to accomplish. Does anything else occur to you about the single

men?—An idea has occurred to me, which might enable increased pay and special allowances being given without the necessity of an Act of Parliament.

4843. What is your idea?—Reorganisation.

4844. Do you mean the diminution of the Force?—Diminution of the Force. If you reduce the numbers and give the pay saved thereby to those remaining.

4845. Mr. HOLMES.—How can the pay be increased beyond the amounts fixed by the Act of 1883 without another Act of Parliament?—What I meant was, that it could be done without increasing the Constabulary Vote.

4846. CHAIRMAN.—That is a different thing. Is it your opinion that some counties or districts might be amalgamated?—I think so.

4847. Is that owing to diminution in the population?—Not by the diminution in population; but some of the counties are so very small—

4848. Mr. STARKIE.—Would not the combining of certain counties under one county inspector, or certain districts under one district inspector, affect only the officers of the Force, and not the men?—That is so.

4849. CHAIRMAN.—It would not affect the men in any way?—I think not.

4850. Have many of the married men in your district got gardens?—Yes, some of them have.

4851. Are they not allowed to keep a pig or two and fowl?—Yes; the married men have leave to keep a pig and some fowl.

4852. Are you often applied to by the men for permission for their wives to take in dressmaking or anything of that sort?—I had one such application as to dressmaking, and it was not granted.

4853. Why was it refused?—I cannot say.

4854. Are the head and other constables out of pocket by the making up of their uniform?—Yes, sir.

4855. What would you recommend with reference to it?—There should be an increase, because they do not get as much as would pay the tailor for making up.

4856. How much does the making up of men's uniforms cost in your county?—It costs 13s. to make a tunic and two pairs of trousers, which they get every year.

4857. Do they get 9s. 6d.?—Yes; they get 5s. 6d. for the tunic and 2s. for each pair of trousers. I think they should get 14s.

4858. Do you find that a large proportion of well-conducted men have saved money?—Yes; the men who conduct themselves and who are economical all along, can save a little.

4859. What value would you place upon the free medical attendance and medicines supplied to the men in the case of a man with a wife and, say, three children?—2s. a man per month is what the doctor gets.

4860. Then may we take about 6d. a week as the value of medical attendance and medicines?—2s. a month exactly.

4861. Do many men retire after twenty-five years' service, when they are entitled to a pension of 30-50ths of their pay?—Yes.

4862. Pension, being really deferred pay, should not it be looked upon as representing a considerable addition to the weekly pay?—Yes. But I think the present pensions are entirely inadequate.

4863. Why?—There are two men in my district, one with a family of nine, and the other with a family of eight, having each a pension of £42 2s. 5d. to support them.

4864. How many pensioners are there in your district?—About twenty.

4865. Of these pensioners, are there many employed?—Some of them are in business for themselves. Only three of them are employed.

4866. Is it the fact that nine of them are in business for themselves?—I think so.

4867. Have they farms or shops?—One has a farm and all the others have shops.

4868. How did they get the goodwill or capital?—They do not require much capital to start a shop in a country town. If they have the shop fittings, they will get the goods on credit to start them.

4869. Are you aware that one pensioner is receiving £1 12s. a week in addition to his pension?—Yes; he is a clerk in a flour store.

4870. And what is the amount of his pension?—I think he has about £4 a month—£48 a year.

4871. Is not another man getting 17s. a week?—Yes.

May 24, 1891.

District
Inspector
J. Horgan.

May 24, 1901.

District
Inspector
J. Horgan.

4872. Has this man with eight children only just retired from the Force?—Yes, within the last year.

4873. Has he had time to look for employment?—He is just looking about him.

4874. How old is he?—About forty-five years of age. In connection with these pensioners, one of them took a house in Listowel at a rent of £24 a year, and before he got it he had to pay £12 a year in advance.

4875. Why did he take a house at £24 a year?—He opened a small restaurant or eating-house; but he is doing no business and he will soon have to leave the place.

4876. Are you aware that in the English and Scotch forces $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is deducted for superannuation?—They deduct $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from our Force for the Constabulary Force Fund.

4877. Is not that only from men who joined before 1863, and are they not very few?—Very few.

4878. Is not that Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of the men who subscribed?—Yes. The men also subscribe a small sum to the Queen's Jubilee Fund.

4879. Is that not a voluntary subscription?—Yes, no one complains of that. It is going to a good purpose.

4880. And is it not a perfectly voluntary subscription. There is no compulsion exercised at all?—None whatever.

4881. And is it not to assist necessitous widows and orphans of subscribers?—Yes.

4882. Is it not managed by a representative committee?—Yes.

4883. Are you aware that in the City of London there is no lodging allowance for married men?—I was not aware of that.

4884. Do you know that it is almost impossible for a married man to get lodgings within four or five miles of his work?—I understand it is difficult to get lodgings there, but where they have a house at a high rent, they are at liberty to take in lodgers and thereby make more than their rent.

4885. We have evidence to the effect that letting part of a house in this way is not always a good speculation, that most men are at least 10s. a week out of pocket for rent. Are you aware that it takes a man, on an average, 2s. a week to pay his "bus" to and from his work, and that no allowance whatever is given?—I was not aware of it.

4886. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you aware that the number of selected candidates for vacancies in the R.I.C. is very largely in excess of the number of vacancies?—I believe there is a good supply of candidates.

4887. Are you aware that during the last six years the wastage of the Force averaged 600, and that the number of applicants averaged 950?—I understand that is so.

4888. And that these were the pick of the applicants; in fact, selected candidates?—Yes.

4889. Do you admit that there is no lack of eligible candidates?—Certainly.

4890. Are they thoroughly aware before they join of the conditions of the service?—I don't think they are.

4891. How is that?—They don't consider the question at all until they have joined.

4892. Since 1863, is not every candidate given the rates of pay and told what the conditions of service are?—Yes, they are pretty well known.

4893. Is it not a fact that every candidate who now applies to join the Force knows the conditions of the service?—He can know it if he inquires; and I am sure they do know it. But at that age very few young men ever think of what they will be drawing twenty-five or thirty years later. I know I did not. I just thought of what would be sufficient for the day. I thought of the immediate prospect. I never looked so far before me. And I think that is the way with most men joining the Constabulary.

4894. If there should be no increase of pay given in consequence of this Inquiry, would there be any falling off in the number of eligible candidates?—I cannot say.

4895. What do you think?—I think there would be some dissatisfaction if there was not an increase of pay.

4896. Would it affect the number of outsiders who are anxious to join the Force?—The idea has become pretty prevalent that the position is not as good as heretofore, in consequence of the noise about this question of pay.

4897. With regard to the pensions. You say that the maximum pension of a constable after twenty-five years' service is £42 2s. 5d. Is not that sufficient to enable him to live decently?—It is not.

4898. Surely a man is under no obligation to retire

after twenty-five years' service?—There is no inducement for him to remain on much longer, the pension is so little larger after twenty-nine years' service.

4898A. Does not the maximum pension of a constable amount to 18s. a week?—If a man finds it hard enough to live on £70 a year, he certainly must find it very hard to live on £42 or £48.

4899. Have not you yourself admitted that a single man can save money in the Force. He does not find it difficult to live on £70 a year?—A single man might manage to get along on the £42; but there is a great difference between a single man and a man with eight or nine in family.

4900. Need he retire until his family are more or less grown up?—After thirty years' service he would be pretty well worn out, and he would be just in the same position. As a rule, men do not stay much after thirty years.

4901. Mr. STARKIE.—When you speak of increasing the amount of pay of all men, from the head constable down to the recruit in the Depot, do you recognise the fact that the recruit at the Depot, who gets £39 a year, is merely under training?—When I spoke of the recruit at the Depot, I had in my mind the man commencing after six months' training.

4902. Did you not say you thought £39 a year much too little?—That would not make much difference.

4903. You are aware that the recruit is not doing any public duty, that he is merely under training; and should not his pay of £39 a year be sufficient to defray his expenses while at the Depot?—If I said £39 I had in my mind the time that he commenced to be a member of the permanent Force.

4904. As regards the men recommended for the "P" list examination, do you say a man's aptitude for police duties should be more considered?—Yes.

4905. Does not that apply equally well to the other systems of promotion?—It does, certainly, apply to all promotions.

4906. Is a man's aptitude for police duties less considered when recommending him for the "P" list than for promotion by seniority?—It is not less considered; but I mean that it should be a good deal more considered for the "P" list, because a young man, unless he shows greater professional aptitude than others, should not be put over senior men, because he happens to be a little better educated.

4907. Do not the officers when recommending a man consider not only his literary qualifications, but also his aptitude for the performance of the duties of a policeman?—They should consider it.

4908. Do they not do so?—My opinion is that they do not give it sufficient importance, because I think if they did, they could make better selections.

4909. Do they draw a distinction in this respect between one system of promotion and the other?—No; but if a man has fairly good literary qualifications and applies to be sent forward on the "P" list, they will send him forward without considering very much his professional aptitude.

4910. Do you wish to say anything as to the limit of years of service at which a constable becomes eligible for the "P" list examination?—I think it should be increased. I think the service standard should be raised for this reason, that no matter how well educated a man may be, he has not had sufficient experience after five years' service to entitle him to promotion.

4911. What service do you suggest should be fixed?—At least ten years, because between five and ten men gain a good deal of experience. A man's experience at five years' service is not sufficiently matured.

4912. Are there not sixty-seven police stations and ten protection posts in the County Kerry?—Yes, about that.

4913. Are the men in charge of the protection posts sergeants or constables?—Constables.

4914. What is the average service in the County Kerry Force at which a man attains promotion by the seniority list?—About twenty years, judging by my own district—from eighteen to twenty years.

4915. You referred to the present lodging allowance as being insufficient. Do you wish to mention any sum?—I should say about £12 a year at the least.

4916. Are there not many members of the Force in Ireland who are paying considerably less than £12 a year for rent, and, if a lodging allowance of £12 a year were granted, would not those men be enabled to put a considerable portion of the allowance in their pocket?—They would be able to save something by it.

May 24, 1901.

District
Inspector
Horigan.

4917. Would not that fact afford an inducement to men to marry?—A matter of a few pounds in the year would not be very much of an inducement.

4918. Was not the portion of the County Kerry that you are in at one time very troublesome?—Yes, very disturbed.

4919. Is it so much so now?—Not so much, but occasionally there is a bad outrage.

4920. Is the police duty in your district at present of a harassing character?—Not very harassing. There is some severe duty there.

4921. You said that the men would be satisfied if they got a small increase?—Well, not a very small increase. They expect to get a tolerably substantial increase.

4922. Are you aware that some of the witnesses claim that the constable whose pay is now £70 4s. should receive an increase of £34, thereby bringing his pay up to £104 4s. per annum. Do you consider that claim reasonable?—No, I do not.

4923. Do you consider it an unreasonable and extravagant claim?—Yes, unreasonable and extravagant. They would not expect so much. The men who did so didn't grasp the situation.

4924. Are you aware that sergeants claim an increase of £55 a year, and head constables an increase of £78?—I regard these demands as immoderate. Here is a scale I drew out myself. I don't know whether it would recommend itself to you. I compared the rates of pay in several large centres in England with those in Ireland, and you will see the difference in the two countries. (Document handed in).

4925. Does this document contain any recommendations?—No. It is just a comparison.

CHAIRMAN.—We have this already.

4926. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know that the representatives of the Force who have been examined are practically unanimous in asking for these increases?—I consider that the figures you have mentioned are extravagant. But I think that a fairly substantial increase should be given, both of pay and pension; and I am more decidedly of that opinion with regard to the pension than to the pay.

4927. Would not the pension depend upon the amount of the pay?—Yes. Here is a small matter, a table of comparison, that perhaps may be of some use. (Document handed in).

4928. The memorial from Kerry asserts that the administration of the Constabulary Force Fund (benefit branch) causes grave anxiety and dissatisfaction to its subscribers. Do you think there is any foundation for that statement?—I think there is something in it. But it is a matter that I have not given much consideration to. I think there is some kind of feeling that it has not given satisfaction.

4929. In what particular?—I cannot tell you very much about that. I know it is causing some dissatisfaction. But I cannot go beyond that.

4930. CHAIRMAN.—I see beef and mutton are considerably cheaper in Listowel than in Manchester.

Witness.—8d. a lb. is the price.

4931. Sugar is cheaper; oatmeal is cheaper; flour is cheaper; butter is cheaper; potatoes are cheaper.

Witness.—There is a comparison at the foot, and I think the figures are correct.

4932. Is not every second vacancy in the rank of district inspector reserved for head constables?—Yes.

4933. Are there plenty of candidates amongst the head constables for these posts?—Plenty.

Constable ANDREW M'KELVEY, examined.

4934. CHAIRMAN.—Where are you stationed?—Lisburn, County Antrim.

4935. How long have you been in the Force?—15½ years sir.

4936. What is your present age?—I am about forty now.

4937. Are you married or single?—Married.

4938. Have you any children?—No, sir.

4939. What is your present pay?—£67 12s. per annum.

4940. How long have you been married?—About five years now.

4941. Whom do you represent here?—I represent the constables of the Counties of Antrim and Derry.

4942. About how many would they be in round numbers—300?—About 297.

4943. What do you want to represent?—The claims of the constables of both counties for an increase of pay.

4944. On what grounds?—On the ground that the present pay is insufficient, and is not equal to the pay that other police forces have.

4945. What is the population of Lisburn?—It would be about 12,000 now, sir, I think.

4946. Are you lodged in barracks?—No; I have taken lodgings outside.

4947. How much do you pay for rent?—I pay £9 2s. per annum; that is 3s. 6d. a week.

4948. Do you not get 1s. a week lodging allowance?—Yes.

4949. And you are relieved from the deduction of 1s. a week for barrack rent?—Yes.

4950. Is not your net rent, therefore, 1s. 6d. per week?—Yes, counting it that way.

4951. Have you passed for promotion?—No, sir.

4952. Are you on the promotion list?—I am not sure at present; I was on it for some time. I got into trouble, and I am not ashamed to admit it.

4953. What are your weekly expenses?—As regards my personal expenses, I think it is hardly fair, as representing so many constables, that I should give my own list. It might affect generally the constables that I represent.

4954. First, what are your own expenses?—Total per month for up-keep of the house, £4 18s. 1d. I will read out the items.

4955. Can you give some other constable's estimate of expenses?—There is another at £5 0s. 8d. per month.

4956. How many children has he?—He has two, and they are young.

4957. Can you give another estimate?—Here is another, £5 17s. 10d.

4958. How many children has he got?—He has two

also, sir. Perhaps, as I represent the constables of both counties, it might be well to give you a few items as regards the Derry constables. I have put a few of the men's accounts in the form of a schedule.

4959. Are they single or married men?—These are married men. Expenditure for messing, £48 per annum.

4960. How many children in that case?—Two. The £48 a year is for the messing alone. There is other expenditure. There is another man who has nine children.

4961. How much is his expenditure?—£63 5s. a year.

4962. Is not that £5 5s. a month?—It would exhaust all their pay.

4963. What pay has the man who has got the nine children?—His total pay is £69 3s.

4964. Has he, therefore, not got £6 in hands?—About that.

4965. Have you got a bank book?—No, sir, I have not.

4966. Had you before you married?—I had not, sir.

4967. Have you known of any men who have saved money?—I have, sir. I understood from some that they had saved.

4968. As you have now been married for over five years, tell us whether expenses have increased at all?—Not much this last five years. My expenses have increased on account of my being married.

4969. Is not that natural. Two mouths cost more than one?—Yes, sir.

4970. What were your expenses in barracks before you married?—I don't know exactly. I am sure it would take £3 a month.

4971. Did that include everything?—Yes, including everything.

4972. With regard to the single constables, do you wish to say anything on their behalf?—They are as anxious to get a rise of pay as the married men.

4973. What do they say about their expenses?—All the constables, married or single, claim to be as good men as the English forces.

4974. To which English force do you refer?—They base their claim on the London City Police.

4975. Have you been in London?—No.

4976. Have you ever read about it?—I have read about it.

4977. What do you think it would cost you to lodge yourself in the City of London, supposing you were a constable in the City of London. How far are you from the station now?—I am just next door to the barrack, in the next house.

Constable
Andrew
M'Kelvey.

May 24, 1901.

Constable.
Andrew
M'Kelvey.

4978. Would it not make a considerable difference if you had to live four miles from your station?—It would.

4979. And if you could not get accommodation under 10s. a week?—It would, sir, if there were not other things that could come in to relieve me of that.

4980. Do you mean by being allowed to let lodgings?—Yes.

4981. But there are very few cases of that, in London?—It is the impression that it is frequently done there.

CHAIRMAN.—It is quite the exception. We have had evidence from the City of London that there are very few cases of it. Then they have the risk of having bad lodgers, and it takes capital to set up a lodging-house.

4982. Have you got anything to say about the pensioners?—I would like to put forward a little more about the claims of the constables. We say that all classes in life have got an improvement in their position, and we claim that we should get a little allowance in that line, too.

4983. With what class would you compare the police, in the Co. Antrim, for instance?—I could not compare them to any particular class. Their duties are different.

4984. Do you realise that you are paid all the year round. An artisan, for instance, only gets paid for the hours that he works; and he does not always get work. Do you remember your pension, and that you get medical attendance free?—Yes.

4985. Do you not get your uniform free?—Yes.

4986. Also 6d. a week for boots?—That does not cover all the expenses for boots.

4987. It is £1 6s. a year. That means two pairs of boots. You pay the repairs yourself. Do you want more than two pairs of boots in the year?—Yes; a man buys more than two pairs; according to the duties he has to perform.

4988. How many pairs of boots does a man require in the year?—He will take two pairs of the regulation boots.

4989. When volunteers were asked for for the South African Constabulary, did many men go from Antrim?—Not that I am aware of.

4990. Are you aware that the pay there is 5s. a day and all found?—I only know of one man who left.

4991. Why did not more go, the pay being 35s. a week?—When they joined the Force they made it their profession, and preferred to remain on. A great many are married men.

4992. Why did not the single men go?—I could not answer that question.

4993. They would have 5s. a day, and in a good climate. Was it that they thought their prospects here are so good?—I don't think many looked upon it as a good prospect to go out where war was raging.

4994. Constables do not mind war. I thought they were always at war. They don't mind a shot or two?—As far as shots are concerned, they don't much care about shots when they have to do a little fighting. When I would be in riots I would not enjoy it a bit too well.

4995. Do you wish to say anything about pensions, or about anything else?—We say that our present pay is not sufficient to maintain us and keep us respectably, and keep us out of debt—particularly the married men. These are the grounds on which we claim an increase of pay. We have got a great deal of praise for being the most efficient and intelligent force almost in the world. We have listened to that for a long time; and we would like to get something now.

4996. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any feeling against the Force in Antrim and Derry?—The people and the police get on together.

4997. Is there any Nationalist movement in Antrim, or National Leagues, or things of that kind?—Not that I am aware of.

4998. Are the police looked up to and respected?—Fairly.

4999. Have you any suggestion to make as to the amount of increase of pay you claim?—£34 a year increase to constables.

5000. That is pretty high, is it not, all at once?—It would be useful to me, anyhow.

5001. Are your average hours of duty about six a day?—On an average six or seven a day. And that includes Sunday and night work, when tradesmen are resting and enjoying themselves.

5002. Is there anything else you would like to tell us?—These are the principal grounds that we ask the increase on.

5003. Are the pensioners pretty well employed in Antrim?—Some of them may be.

5004. Are there not twenty-six pensioners employed in situations in Antrim, earning, on an average, 14s. a week?—Yes.

5005. And are there not twenty-eight in business for themselves. That is fifty-four employed out of a total of 103. That is pretty good, is it not—52 per cent. employed; and the others are probably old men, past work. Do you know any of the pensioners who are in business for themselves in Antrim?—I don't.

5006. Do you know any of the nineteen pensioners who are living in Lisburn?—I know some of them.

5007. Do you know any of those in business for themselves?—I don't know them.

5008. The county inspector says there are three of them in Lisburn, as farmers or shopkeepers. And he says that three are in situations: that two get £1 a week each, and that the other gets £1 3s. a week, in addition to their pension. Do you know these men?—I don't know what business they are in. I don't know the shopkeepers. I would know if pensioners had shops or not.

5009. The district inspector reports that three are farmers. One lives in Railway-street, and gets £1 3s. a week; and the other lives in Smithfield, and gets £1 a week. Is not that pretty good?—That may be; when you said business I thought they had shops in Lisburn.

5010. Do you hope for promotion?—I am not very particular about it, sir.

5011. Is there anything else you wish to say?—I claim that the standard of living has increased considerably.

5012. We have made a note of what you represented under that head. Anything else?—As far as the pension is concerned, we ask to have it optional to retire after twenty-five years, and to get three-fourths of our pay.

5013. Is there anything else that you can think of?—And if men wished to stay on longer that their pension should be increased.

5014. As you also represent the constables of Derry I should like to read you the following, which is certified by the district inspector:—"There are 80 pensioners in situations for themselves, and 36 in other situations; and 3 earn £1 10s. a week, 1 earns £1 1s., 6 earn £1, 1 earns 19s., 1 earns 18s., 1 earns 17s., one earns 16s., 1 earns 15s., 5 earn 14s.," and so on. In the face of that statement can you say it is difficult for pensioners to get employment?—If you allow me to give you a case from the town of Lisburn. There is a pensioner in Lisburn; he is a retired sergeant, and when he got out on pension he started a little grocery shop in Lisburn, and I cannot tell you why—whether he gave out some goods on "tick," which is an understood term—but he was only able to keep it open for a short time. I don't know how he started the shop. I am aware he has no money. His pension was not able to support him and his family.

5015. Do you not know that many people fail in business?—He is now working at the work that the ex-district inspector's man left. When the district inspector went out on his pension he had no necessity for a servant man, and his man went for a job where stuff is brought out of distilleries in Belfast, and he weighed it out in hundredweights to the farmers. But he would not continue to work at that, and then this ex-sergeant took it. That is the only situation that he can get, and he is working at it like a slave. It is very hard for policemen to be walking up and down and see him. They feel it greatly that the pension that he has is not able to support him.

5016. Mr. STARKIE.—What pension has he?—About £46 a year. We would like our position improved, so as not to have ourselves reduced to that.

5017. Have you anything else to say?—There is one matter that I would be glad, if you would be so kind as to pay attention to. At the present scale, a constable does not reach his maximum pay until twenty years' service.

5018. Do you wish to represent that he should reach his maximum sooner?—Yes.

5019. At what service do you suggest?—Twelve years' service is proposed. I myself would be in favour of fifteen years' service; that should be the longest. A constable is as good a policeman at twelve years' service as ever he will be. But at the same time, I am instructed to put it before you as strongly as I could that the men are all in favour of the maximum pay being given at twelve years' service, and that when

they reach fifteen years they should get something like good service pay at 1s. 6d. a week, and after twenty years' service an additional 1s. That would be 2s. 6d.

5020. Is that in addition to the £104 4s. a year?—Yes.

5021. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you sure that it is not an alternative?—I am sure that it is in addition.

5022. CHAIRMAN.—Take pencil and paper, when you go home, and, giving £34 a year to every constable, and all these other allowances, calculate how much it would cost. It would come out at an enormous sum—some hundreds of thousands of pounds a year. Have you considered that?—When we compare the English forces we say they have a great deal of money, too, and that we should be put on a par with them.

5023. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you think that the men you represent are absolutely serious in asking for an increase of £34 to a constable's pay?—Yes.

5024. Are you yourself of opinion that it is seriously meant?—I had little opportunity of meeting them all. I have met with men in Coleraine. As far as I know the feeling, seeing the rates of pay of other forces, they claim that they are entitled to it.

5025. Do you really put it forward as a serious claim on what you believe to be reasonable grounds?—Yes, I am serious myself in claiming it.

5026. CHAIRMAN.—Do you not think that it is an

extravagant demand?—I think that a great many would consider it large; but unless we ask it we would not get it.

5027. Mr. STARKIE.—There are many bank clerks, in the country, who do not receive the pay which you claim, and they occupy a higher social position than a constable in the R.I.C.?—That may be.

5028. Mr. HOLMES.—When you suggest that after fifteen years constables should get 1s. 6d. a week extra, and after twenty years an additional 1s., is not that really an alternative proposal with which the men would be content?—I don't say that it would be an alternative. Under the present regulations as regards promotion of constables, they have no earthly chance now. It is not like when the Commission was held before. Three constables out of every four would have a chance of promotion, and it was shown that that was an advantage to the Royal Irish Constabulary—so many constables having a chance of promotion. That is all changed now with men of service.

5029. Because of the "P" list examinations?—Yes. They have no chance of promotion now; and some good men are being promoted on twenty-two and twenty-three years' service now. That is considered a very hard thing on the senior men.

5030. CHAIRMAN.—I think you have told your case very well.

Witness.—I put it as mildly as I could to you, sir

May 24, 1901.

Constable
Andrew
M'Kelvey

The Committee adjourned to next day.

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 25TH, 1901.

Present:—The Chairman; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

May 25, 1901.

Major Duncan Gordon.

Major DUNCAN GORDON, Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire, examined.

5031. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire?—Yes.

5032. May I ask how long you have held the position of Chief Constable?—Nearly 8½ years.

5033. Had you any police experience before that?—No, sir. I was in the Army.

5034. Would you give me the particulars of your force?—My authorised strength is 105 men. I have one superintendent and eight inspectors, one of whom is an office inspector; eleven sergeants, and eighty-two constables. Then there are two extra policemen employed by private parties in the county. We pay them, and they are under my orders. One is employed by the King at Balmoral, the other by a firm of paper manufacturers, the expense being defrayed annually by their employers.

5035. Would you be so kind as to first give us the population of Aberdeenshire in round numbers?—Roughly, 150,000.

5036. I see you give the population according to the new Census. What is the proportion of police to population?—Under the new Census the population of the city and county is 303,000, and the population of the city is 153,000, and that leaves, roughly, 150,000 in the county, which would make in the county one policeman to every 1,421 of the population.

5036a. What are the rates of pay of your force?—I have them here.

5037. Have they been lately revised?—I got the sergeants and constables put on an increased scale last year.

5038. Why had you to do that?—Because the men considered that in other counties in Scotland they were getting paid on a higher scale, and in order to keep good men I had to ask my Committee to put them on higher pay.

5039. Had you any difficulty in getting recruits?—No.

5040. Were you much troubled with resignations?—No.

5041. Is employment, on the whole, good in Aberdeenshire?—Yes.

5042. What are your rates of pay for the different ranks?—Superintendents, on appointment, receive £150; after five years, £175; after ten years, £200; then one superintendent has £20 extra for acting as deputy chief constable, and we give him an allowance towards rent of £17 10s.

5043. What are the rates for the inspectors?—The inspectors begin at £100; after five years, £107 10s.

5044. Are these the revised rates?—They are the present rates. Inspectors £107 10s. after five years, and after ten years, £115.

5045. Is £115 the maximum?—Yes. Then they have certain allowances for extra duties. Inspectors have from £4 4s. to £6 6s.—£3 3s. as inspectors of explosives and £3 3s. as inspectors under the Shop Hours Act.

5046. Do all the inspectors get these allowances?—They all get £3 3s. for each of these duties—that is £6 6s. for the two, and one inspector in the Aberdeen district—the home district—get £1 1s., as he has rather more work.

5047. Do these allowances count towards pension?—No; they are pure allowances.

5048. What are the rates of pay for sergeants?—They commence at £1 10s. 4d. a week, and they increase after two years to £1 11s. 6d.; after five years to £1 12s. 8d., and after eight years to £1 13s. 10d., which is the maximum.

5049. What is the pay of the constables?—They commence at £1 3s. 11d., but practically, when a man joins, I keep him at £1 1s. to see if he is any use. That period is only probationary.

5050. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not that rate of pay given as that of a fourth class in the Report of the Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland?—That is a new scale.

5051. CHAIRMAN (reading).—A constable commences at £1 1s.; after three months, £1 3s. 11d.; after two years, £1 5s. 1d.; after five years, £1 6s. 3d.; after six years, £1 7s. 5d.; after nine years, £1 8s. 7d.; after twelve years, £1 9s. 9d. Is that the maximum?—That is the maximum, and that includes boot money.

5052. Are there any deductions to which these rates of pay are subject?—All ranks below superintendent pay 2½ per cent. towards superannuation.

5053. As to the allowances: is there free medical attendance supplied to the men?—No, sir; every man finds his own medical attendance. Practically, I pay it for him, because we have a sort of benevolent fund to which the men subscribe a trifle.

5054. Is that a private affair?—Yes.

5055. What do they subscribe to this benevolent fund?—2d. a month.

5056. Is it a voluntary subscription?—It is; but they all pay to it.

5057. Do the benefits from that fund extend to the man's wife and family?—Yes.

5058. Do all these rates of pay include boot money?—Yes.

5059. Is there any deduction from pay for rent?—As I have already mentioned, one superintendent has an allowance of £17 10s. All other members of the force occupying married quarters pay £5 per annum towards rent and taxes.

5060. Is that for accommodation in the station-house or barrack?—Yes, or wherever the committee find married quarters for the men.

5061. Is that if they take a house for them?—Yes; if they take a house or build a police station. Every man pays for that accommodation pays £5 a year rent and taxes, the balance, irrespective of amount, being paid by the county.

5062. Must he live in the house supplied for him, even if he could obtain a place at a lesser rent elsewhere?—Yes, he must live there; but generally we give him a very good house. We give him in nearly every case four rooms and other conveniences, and a large garden probably—very nice quarters indeed.

5063. Are they unfurnished?—Yes, he has his own furniture. He would not get a house anything like it elsewhere for the money.

5064. Does a single man pay anything for accommodation in barracks?—He finds his own lodgings, except in one or two instances.

5065. Is there any allowance for single men for lodgings?—No, he finds himself.

5066. Are there any beds in the station-houses?—I have a room for what you might call an occasional man. If I want to send an extra man to a station for a short time, I put him into a room set apart in the station, which is provided with furniture by the county. In Peterhead I have four single men in rooms in the barrack there, and they pay 10s. a week board and lodging.

5067. Would the superintendent see to that?—I have a woman who manages it, and the superintendent looks after it. They pay 10s. a week, and they are messaged and lodged for that.

5068. Do you know what would be the average amount a single man would have to pay for board and lodging?—Yes; 10s. a week is about the usual thing.

May 25, 1901.
Major Duncan
Gordon.

5069. At what age do you take your recruits?—From nineteen to twenty-five, but service towards pension does not commence until a man is twenty-one years of age. I warn beforehand the recruits who are under twenty-one years of age that their service for pension will not count until they have attained that age.

5070. At what service can they be pensioned without a medical certificate?—After twenty-five years' service.

5071. A police constable in Scotland cannot get a pension before he has twenty years' service. Is not that so?—Yes; he could, however, get a gratuity.

5072. There is a Scottish Pension Bill now before Parliament, I think?—Yes; that is to assimilate the Scotch pension system to the English.

5073. Is there an age limit for retirement under the Scotch Police Act?—Yes, up to a certain extent. To get the maximum pension he must have thirty-four years' service, and he must be fifty-five years of age, or if he is a sergeant or above that rank, sixty years of age.

5074. Mr. STARKIE.—And the adoption of an age limit is not optional with the police authority in Scotland, as it is in England. Is not that so?—Yes; that is a grievance of the Scotch police, that a constable in England can get a pension much earlier than his brother constable in Scotland.

5075. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think there is any chance of the Bill passing?—I do not think so; every police authority in Scotland is against it.

5076. After twenty-five years' service he can retire without a medical certificate: what must be his minimum age in that case?—There is no limit as to that, sir.

5077. Mr. STARKIE.—Must he not be fifty-five years of age before he can get a pension at all. The Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, says:—"If he has completed not less than twenty-five years' approved service and is not less than fifty-five years of age, or, if a constable above the rank of sergeant, sixty years of age?"—Yes.

5078. So that a man, unless he joined at thirty years of age, would have to put in more than twenty-five years' service to enable him to retire without a medical certificate. Is that not so?—Yes.

5079. Therefore, would not a man who joined at twenty-five years of age have to serve thirty years before he could retire without a medical certificate?—Yes, that is so.

5080. CHAIRMAN.—If he gets a medical certificate, can he not retire at twenty-five years' service on 25-60ths?—Yes.

5081. What are the everyday hours of duty of the constable?—It varies according to the district he is in.

5082. Would it be less than eight hours a day?—Yes; I do not think it would often be as much as eight hours.

5083. Do they work in couples or singly?—Singly.

5084. As to night work: is the constable in bed by midnight?—In all the country places he is, but not in the boroughs.

5085. And in the boroughs?—It depends according to their size. There are one or two all night men on duty. In many places in the country it is a sort of rough highland country. The county stations are very far apart in some instances.

5086. Could you give us any idea of the average distance a man would cover?—Taking the area of the county, we have something over 12,000 acres to each constable; but, of course, that varies enormously, because the south-western part of the county is all highland and wood, and so on. There is about 600,000 acres of waste ground.

5087. Would he have to travel ten miles a day?—Quite so. I should say that is about the average amount.

5088. In county districts, is there much night duty?—Practically none.

5089. Is there continuous night duty in the boroughs?—Yes, in several of them; in Peterhead and Fraserburgh, which are large herring fishing centres.

5090. Could you give us the average service of your constables?—The average service of the whole force is 12 1-12th years.

5091. Could a constable who thought he was getting on rather slow in Aberdeenshire, advertise to exchange to Oxfordshire or Lanarkshire?—No, sir; but he sometimes asks me to allow him to exchange. He has got to arrange for the transfer.

5092. And would not the police authority of the place he wished to go to be guided by physical and other considerations as to whether they would accept him?—Yes.

5053. Mr. HOLMES.—Would he for purposes of pension forfeit his service with you?—No; not unless he leaves within three years.

5094. But he cannot carry his years with you to them?—No; but I think that is adjusted between the counties.

5095. Mr. STARKIE.—Could he not count his service with you if it was over three years?—Yes, that is so.

5096. CHAIRMAN.—Would the police authority take a man from another force except in exceptional circumstances?—I often take a man from another force.

5097. Is that without asking the consent of the local authority, and with his former service?—Yes; his back service will count if he comes straight from the other force.

5098. What would you say is the chances in your force of a man becoming a sergeant. I suppose, with a comparatively small force, there are many men who must be constables all their lives?—Yes, there are. Of course, I try to pick them as far as I can, but we have been rather handicapped in Scotland, because there is a clause in the Act by which a man could not get his full pension until seven years after the Act came into force, and therefore there was a tendency to keep in older men, to give them a chance of getting pensions, and which resulted in keeping back promotion. Now that has expired, and I insist upon every man going when he comes to sixty years of age.

5099. Can you give us the average service at which men have been promoted to the rank of sergeant?—No, sir. It would be rather difficult to do so; the service varies so much.

5100. Have you the average service of sergeants?—Not as sergeants.

5101. Mr. STARKIE.—You have no sergeants under ten years' service. Is not that so?—Practically, it is; but I do not think that is laid down.

5102. I presume that is merely what happens to be the case at present?—Yes. There are no sergeants at present of under ten years' service.

5103. CHAIRMAN.—Do you find that your force is pretty contented now?—I think so. Policemen are always agitating for something; the more you give them the more they want.

5104. The absolute right to retire without medical certificate after twenty-five years' service, irrespective of age, on 30-60ths of the pay is a very much more favourable condition than yours, I take it?—Yes, I should say so, certainly; but I do not think our police authorities would put up with anything of that sort, because it would very soon make the pension fund bankrupt, and the pensions would come on the rates.

5105. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that in the Royal Irish Constabulary service before twenty-one years of age counts for pension?—I was not.

5106. And that, therefore, men who join at eighteen can retire at forty-three years of age without a medical certificate?—Then they must come into competition with other labour.

5107. They do; and there is a considerable feeling amongst the working classes against the employment of pensioners. Does any such feeling prevail in Scotland?—There would be, most decidedly, if there were many young pensioners seeking employment; even already the feeling exists.

5108. Mr. HOLMES.—Does 10s. a week cover the entire cost for board and lodging of your single men?—Yes.

5109. Does he require to get anything else in the way of food?—No. I know at Peterhead I can feed them for 10s. a week very well.

5110. How much of the 10s. would you put down for rent?—He would only have one room for 2s. 6d.

5111. Do you mean he could be fed well for 7s. 6d. a week?—Quite as well as men of that class feed themselves at their own expense.

5112. Of what would his breakfast consist?—Porridge and milk, or bread and tea and butter.

5113. What would his dinner be?—I should say broth, with perhaps some boiled beef occasionally in it.

5114. What other meals would he have?—His tea in the afternoon.

5115. Three meals a day?—Three meals a day.

5116. Would that be the kind of fare a farm labourer would have in Aberdeenshire?—Yes; but he would very seldom have any meat except on Sunday.

5117. And do you find that that fare keeps the men in good health?—My force averages 5 ft. 11½ in., and they are about as healthy men as ever I saw.

May 25, 1901.
Major Duncan
Gordon.

5118. The cost of living is, therefore, low in Aberdeenshire?—Yes.

5119. In the case of the married men what would you say would be the weekly expenditure on food. Take the case of a married man with three or four children?—That is a little difficult for me to say.

5120. Perhaps when you go back you could ascertain, and let us have a memorandum?—I could easily do that.

5121. Is the greater portion of your force married?—Yes.

5122. Is the uniform supplied ready made, or is it adapted to each man?—It is adapted.

5123. Do the men receive an allowance for having it made up for themselves?—No, sir; the way we work is this: we get samples of the cloth, which the Committee select, and they appoint a contractor; he comes down and measures the men; then he comes down again to fit the clothing after it has passed the Committee.

5024. Of course, you have got a small force?—Yes.

5125. If it were a very large force could you do that?—No; they would send it down in sizes, and fit as in the army.

5126. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the average service at which a constable attains promotion to the rank of sergeant?—There is no man under ten years promoted.

5127. Is there any limit of age?—He cannot be promoted sergeant after 40 years of age.

5128. Is there any limit of service under which he cannot be promoted?—No.

5129. I presume the rule as to the limit of age beyond which a man cannot be promoted is capable of alteration?—Yes. The Secretary of Scotland has made certain rules. No one can be appointed Chief Constable after 45 years of age, and a man cannot be promoted sergeant after 40, except by special permission.

5130. Therefore, practically, no constable of over twenty years' service could be promoted. Is not that so?—Yes.

5131. And in many cases constables would reach 40 years of age with much less service?—Yes. We take men up to 25 years of age, but not over that, unless the man has been a soldier or a sailor.

5132. Are your men promoted by selection or by seniority?—By seniority tempered by selection. I select them, and I will not pass over a man if he is a good man.

5133. Is the advancement of constables from one rate of pay of their rank to another automatic, or does it depend on conduct and efficiency?—I need not advance a man unless I am satisfied with his conduct. When a man reaches the first class, when he receives £1 6s. 3d. a week, his further advancement is automatic; but I need not advance him to that class.

5134. Do you give merit pay?—No.

5135. Then there is no means of drawing a distinction between a man who exhibits extra zeal and efficiency and one who does not?—No, not in the first class.

5136. Are your men obliged, on joining and during their service, to have a suit of plain clothes?—Yes.

5137. CHAIRMAN.—Do they receive any allowance for plain clothes?—No, except in the case of detectives.

5138. Mr. STARKIE.—You have given us the average height of your constables; what is the minimum height for recruits?—5 feet 10 inches.

5139. What educational qualifications do you require from candidates?—A man must be able to read and write well, and to pass the fifth or sixth standard in school.

5140. I believe the Scotch are an exceptionally well-educated people?—They used to be; I do not know that they are so much now, under the school boards.

5141. Have you got any rank in your force such as that of acting sergeant?—No, there is no regular rank.

5142. If there is no probationary rank, how do you test a man's fitness for the post of sergeant?—By my own knowledge as to how the man has done his work, and the inspector's reports.

5143. Do you test him by placing him in charge of a station?—No; but there is no reason why I should not do so. I very often send a man to a station where there are two men, before he is promoted.

5144. Do you give any extra allowance to sergeants in charge of stations?—Yes, but in very few cases.

5145. To what amount?—Only about £1 a year. We have two or three old prisons, at Peterhead and Frasersburgh, and at Huntly. They are now legalised cells, where a man can be detained in custody three days, and the men in charge of them get £1.

5146. Has each sergeant got a definite district or sub-district to look after?—Yes, he has. In the boroughs they do general duty as sergeants, but in the county divisions the sergeant, as a rule, has a sub-division, as it were.

5147. Are there many towns in Aberdeenshire policed by the County force?—Yes; Peterhead, Frasersburgh, and a number of smaller boroughs.

5148. What is the population of the largest?—Peterhead has from 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants.

5149. Do the men there do continuous beat duty?—Yes, night and day.

5150. Do the police in the towns receive higher pay than those in the rural districts?—No, they just take their chance; we move them about.

5151. Are the expenses of living greater in the towns than in the rural districts?—I do not know that they are, unless they might be in Aberdeen.

5152. Do they not necessarily perform more severe duty in the towns than in the country?—Certainly.

5153. CHAIRMAN.—Do they get any additional rent or allowance in Peterhead and those other towns?—No, they just pay £5; I have quarters for them.

5154. Mr. STARKIE.—Are they in every way on all-fours with the rural men?—Exactly.

5155. Mr. HOLMES.—You will give us the cost of food, clothing, fuel, and light, for married men?—Yes.

5156. CHAIRMAN.—Is not a constable with you always on duty?—Yes, he is always on duty; if he wants to be off duty he has to ask leave.

5157. Is his wife allowed to keep a shop?—No.

5158. Would he be allowed to engage in any trade?—No.

5159. Mr. STARKIE.—Do many men retire from your force incapacitated by injuries received on duty?—Very few, sir. I had one the other day. We are a very quiet county.

5160. Have you any widows of members of your force on your pension list?—Two widows received gratuities, but no pensions.

5161. I understand from the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, that the widow of a policeman is not entitled to a pension unless her husband died from injuries received in the execution of his duty?—Yes; or if he died under the same circumstances within twelve months after he retired from the service.

5162. In the Royal Irish Constabulary the widows of all men of fifteen years' service who die in the Force from natural causes receive a pension for life of £10 a year. Is there any such provision, statutable or otherwise, in the case of the Scotch police?—No; they would give her a gratuity, but not a pension. My police authority have given me £50 to pay at my discretion to a widow of a member of the force.

Sergeant MICHAEL MAGUINNE, examined.

Sergeant
Michael
Maguinne.

5163. CHAIRMAN.—Where are you stationed?—In Belfast, sir.

5164. How long have you been in the service?—23½ years.

5165. How long a sergeant?—Five years.

5166. What is your present age?—Forty-two years.

5167. Are you married or single?—Married.

5168. Have you any children?—Eight.

5169. How old is the eldest?—Sixteen.

5170. And the youngest?—Three.

5171. How long have you been in Belfast?—Fourteen years.

5172. How long were you an acting sergeant, and how long a constable?—I was sixteen years a constable and 2½ years an acting sergeant.

5173. Whom do you represent here?—I represent about 500 sergeants in the Province of Ulster.

5174. You do not specially represent the sergeants in Belfast?—No, sir.

5175. What are the representations you wish to make?—Do you exclude the Belfast City Force, or include them?

5176. It is rather difficult to do so, as we must deal with the Belfast sergeants and the provincial sergeants separately, because the conditions are not the same.

Witness.—So far as our opinion is concerned we have decided to deal with both urban and rural police as alike.

5177. We must deal with them separately.

Witness.—It is not our desire to do so.

5178. How many sergeants are there in Belfast?—126.

5179. Mr. HOLMES.—There are 140 sergeants in Belfast.

Witness.—I am not positive, as they vary.

5180. I am quoting from the official return.

Witness.—I do not want to contradict the official figures.

5181. CHAIRMAN.—And how many in the counties?—The difference between that and the 500 would be 380. I had not proper data on which to ground that statement.

5182. What is the pay of the sergeant?—£80 12s. is the maximum after four years in the rank.

5183. That is £1 11s. a week?—Yes.

5184. And what is the minimum pay of a sergeant?—29s. a week.

5185. And the acting sergeant 28s.?—Yes. There is an allowance of 2s. a week extra for all men serving in Belfast and Londonderry.

5186. Is there any other allowance peculiar to Belfast?—We have a night-watch allowance, 6d. per night, when so employed.

5187. Is that payable to sergeants?—All ranks, from head constables down, receive it when employed on night duty.

5188. Is not the 2s. a week for the extra expense of living in these cities?—Yes.

5189. Mr. HOLMES.—To what amount would the night-watch allowance work out per week as an addition to pay and allowances?—I would be out three months in the year.

5190. CHAIRMAN.—That would be thirteen weeks, at 3s. 6d. a week. It has been ascertained that the allowance for night watch in Belfast is worth, on an average, 9d. a week to each man?—I would not take it as an average; I would like to take the figures.

Mr. HOLMES.—We are at present discussing the special allowances payable to the Belfast Force as a whole.

5191. Mr. STARKIE.—Would it be correct to say a constable receives, on an average, £3 a year for night watch?—No.

5192. How much less?—The average for constables would be every third month.

5193. 3s. 6d. a week for thirteen weeks is rather more than 9d. a week for the whole year?—Yes.

5194. We will take it the night watch allowance is worth 9d. a week per man for the whole year?

Witness.—That is the average for all ranks, I presume.

Mr. HOLMES.—Yes.

Witness.—Of course, sergeants have not the same opportunity: they cannot be credited with receiving that amount.

5195. CHAIRMAN.—What is your net pay?—My net pay is £7 8s. 2d. a month.

5196. Do you not receive 33s. 9d. per week; then the lodging allowance of 1s. a week, in addition?—Yes.

5197. That is 34s. 9d. That is your total net weekly pay; and there is no deduction from your pay for barrack rent. Is not that so?—Yes; a month net is £7 8s. 2d., and, of course, on that I have to live.

5198. Do you subscribe to the Queen's Jubilee Fund?—Yes.

5199. That is a voluntary subscription?—Quite voluntary.

5200. And the percentage on pay for the Constabulary Force Fund affects comparatively few members of the Force?—Yes.

5201. Are the representations you wish to make confined entirely to the questions of pay and pension?—Principally pay and pension.

5202. Besides pay and pension, what is there; all the other witnesses say they do not press anything else?—We do not want to dwarf the question of pay and pension; if we get our pay and pension increased we are satisfied to bear with the other little things.

5203. What is the representation you make?—I say my pay is insufficient. I say it should be increased in order to enable me to live—that I would be able to maintain the respectability of the service and be efficient. I cannot be efficient if I am dependent on the outside public. My pay should be increased, at least, by £55 a year.

5204. Mr. HOLMES.—How much per week?—It makes one guinea a week.

5205. Three shillings a day?—Yes.

5206. CHAIRMAN.—You ask your pay should be increased by £55 per annum?—Yes.

5207. Your pay now, including your lodging allowance, is 34s. 9d., and you want it increased to 55s. 9d.?—Yes.

5208. You used an expression a moment ago—"Dependent upon the outside public." What do you mean?—I mean we should be able to deal with them, making our purchases in such a way as that we could pay cash for everything we get, and be independent of them. At present we cannot do that. It can be proved that a great portion of the men in our service is in debt. I am sorry to admit, myself, I am in debt. Of course, I have a large family, and I do not wish myself to be taken as a criterion.

5209. How much do you estimate is the weekly value of the pension to which you are entitled in a year and a-half's time?—I have made no calculation.

5210. You know that in a year and three-quarters you can retire without a medical certificate on a pension?—Yes.

5211. On 30-50ths of your pay on the average of the last preceding three years?—Yes.

5212. That is, at forty-three years of age you will be able to retire on £48 7s. 2d. for life?—Yes.

5213. Mr. STARKIE.—Would you be then three years at the higher rate of sergeant's pay?—No.

5214. When were you advanced to the higher rate?—In September, 1900. I must be three years at the higher rate before getting the maximum pension. I should be, in all, seven years in the rank of sergeant.

5215. Therefore, in two years more you would be entitled to be pensioned on the highest rate of sergeant's pay?—Yes.

5216. Mr. HOLMES.—What do you calculate would be the value of that pension—how much would you have had to pay to an insurance company since your nineteenth birthday to secure, at forty-three years of age, a pension of £48 for life?—I have not gone into the figures. Whatever the figures are, I will take it as a proper value.

5217. If you were to die now would not your widow get a pension of £10 a year for life, or until she remarried, and each of your children a pension of £2 10s. a year.

Mr. STARKIE.—Seven of your children.

5217A. CHAIRMAN.—One is over the age. That would be £27 10s. a year that your widow and family would receive. Of course, it would be less every year, as the children grew older?—Yes, quite so; I quite understand your point.

5218. Then must you not take that into account, in addition to your pay?—Yes. I am a pledged teetotaler for life, and also a non-smoker.

5219. What do you estimate your expenses at?—£11 a month, to keep me in reasonable comfort. Of course, that is altogether out of my power: my income is only £7 8s. per month.

5220. You, of course, having such a large family, are not, as you said, a typical case. How do you arrive at the sum of £11 as your monthly expenditure?—I have not taken the actual figures for myself; but I have the case of a sergeant with four of a family. He lives at Larne, Co. Antrim—a small town.

5221. What do you pay in rent, yourself?—I pay £22 a year.

5222. Have you a house?—I have. I require a large house, as I try to keep the boys and girls separate.

5223. Do you occupy the whole house yourself?—Yes.

5224. Does the £22 include rates and taxes?—Yes. I would sooner pay rent for a large house than have my children sick in a small one. I have here the average rent paid by married men of the R.I.C. in the City of Belfast.

5225. What is it?—£15 10s. a year, at present. For some time past rent has been reduced in Belfast, in consequence of the great trade in building that went on for some time. They put up a lot of small houses.

5226. Well, now shall we take this typical case which you are anxious to put forward as representing that of the other sergeants?—This is an estimate for a man with a family of four children. (Return handed in.)

5227. I see this man has only two children. Is this his yearly expenditure?—Yes, sir.

5228. He has as income £84 10s.?—Yes.

5229. And he says his expenditure is £37 12s.?—Yes, for a particular class of expenditure.

5230. For rent, £14; clothing for wife and two children, £11; underclothing for self, £2; Divine Ser-

May 25, 1901.

Sergeant
Michael
Maguinn.

May 25, 1901.
Sergeant
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vice, £1 12s.; wear and tear of household effects and utensils, £3; plain clothes, £1 10s.—that, of course, would be a liberal estimate; boots, £1 10s.; incidental expenses, £3; education of children—both young—£1; total, £37 12s.—In addition to that we have the expenditure for provisions. These are the items for the month (pointed out in return).

5231. Will we take his own estimate of £3 17s. 4d. a month?—And after making the other deductions he has about £3 3s. to meet £3 17s. 4d. We take the annual outlay from the annual income, and there is a balance of £3 3s.

5232. He has not done that. Here is his expenditure?—That is for food. He had to pay £15 for a servant when his wife was sick.

5233. Is not that an extra expense—you cannot call that normal expense?—With our pay there is no margin for these expenses which will occur in life.

5234. Then £46 8s. a year is what he says he pays for food; and for clothes, rent, and so on, he pays £37 12s.; and his income is £84 10s. He brings himself out 10s. to the good?—That is so.

5235. May we take it that police service in Belfast is popular?—No, unfortunately; dealing with it from a public point of view.

5236. Do not the police in Belfast dislike being transferred to other districts?—Of course, taking it in that view, because when they have families and settle down in a place like Belfast, the men do not like to be transferred.

5237. And is it not a fact that the late Inspector-General, when the men complained of the slowness of promotion in Belfast, said he would transfer any man who asked to be transferred?—Yes, I was one of the men who complained of the inadequacy of the pay seven years ago. We made a representation to the Inspector-General asking to have the allowances under different heads increased; but he refused us.

5238. Did you not complain about the stagnation of promotion in Belfast?—Yes, there was a complaint made; but, of course, it only affected men of long service.

5239. Did not the Inspector-General offer to transfer any man at the public expense?—Yes, I grant that. Service in Belfast is popular with the men, in a sense. There is an attraction in a city for young men.

5240. It is not looked upon as a grievance being transferred to Belfast—men like being sent to Belfast?—No, it is not looked upon as a grievance. I did not like to be transferred to it myself in the 1886 riots. I had a family. I did not care to go to it myself. Still, when I had settled down I did not want to leave it. Speaking of the single men, there is an attraction in city life, and for married men, when they settle down, there are advantages, in a way, to be derived, and in Belfast there are sources of employment unknown in other parts of Ireland. Again, in connection with that, I think it is for the public advantage that men should be left in Belfast, where so much depends upon local knowledge; and in dealing with an excitable public, it is absolutely necessary, to have an efficient police force, that knows the people. I had some anxious times in it myself, even so late as last year.

5241. You said just now there are other sources of employment in Belfast. Are there many fêtes and athletic meetings, and cricket matches. Do not the police get extra pay for such occasions?—Nothing whatever. I meant employment for children of a married man: he has an opportunity of sending them into a foundry and other places.

5242. Suppose a wealthy man in Belfast gives a party, and wishes to have a policeman on the door to regulate the traffic, is it an off-duty man who is detailed for it?—No, sir, that is where the English police system shines over ours—there is no such source of income known to us; in fact, there is no such mode of granting the services of the police; they are not given as gatekeepers or porters.

5243. I mean non-police work; I mean when there is a great cricket match or something of that sort?—Outside the preservation of the public peace or the regulation of traffic, there is no such employment known to the police in Belfast.

5244. Say the chairman of an Athletic Sports Committee in Belfast wants the assistance of the police, and writes to the Commissioner, "Could you let us have a sergeant and a couple of men to help us with the sports next Thursday?" should he not have to pay for them?—No; no such thing is known; the sergeant and two men would be detailed for the purpose of preserving the peace there.

5245. Would they not expect a gratuity from the committee of the sports?—No, sir; none whatever. That is a source of income to the English policeman that is unknown to us.

5246. Would the Commissioner be able to spare the men?—Not those on duty; but men would be detailed from the station nearest to the place where the work is to be done.

5247. How would the head constable at your station be able to manage if it interfered with the other duty?—If he had not the men he could not perform the duty; but men have to do these extra duties whether they have performed their regular hours or not.

5248. Mr. STARKIE.—Does it not amount to this: that in Ireland the police are not detailed for any service of a private character?—Quite so.

5249. If they are sent to such places as the Chairman mentions, they are there solely for the purpose of preserving the public peace?—Quite so.

5250. And if expenses are incurred they are usually paid from the public funds. We cannot incur expense except under one circumstance. In Belfast there is no such thing known. We get no money for extra duties. We will not get what is called subsistence allowance in Belfast, though, I think, within the regulations, it might be given to us.

5251. Is that on account of your sphere of duty being within a short distance from your barracks?—Quite so; but going to a course for eight or ten hours we have no time to go for dinner, and therefore, we are told to take sufficient luncheon in our bags.

5252. CHAIRMAN.—You say, sergeant, there is no source of income: gratuities, or payment by private persons for police services?—No, none.

5253. For watching flower shows or athletic meetings the police perform that duty without expense to the parties?—Quite so; in fact, a man was punished, a very short time ago, for taking a little refreshment where a ball was given.

5254. Was he on duty outside?—After the ball was over he was taken inside by some of the committee, and given a drink.

5255. Did he get drunk?—No; but he was punished for going in to receive that little drink.

5256. How did that come to the knowledge of his officer?—I do not know; some tattler. It only shows you how things are done here and across the water.

5257. Mr. STARKIE.—In Ireland, under some circumstances, private persons pay, either in whole or in part, for the services of police?—I am not aware of it.

5258. But the money paid is credited to the public funds?—Yes; and, therefore, the constable derives no benefit from it.

5259. CHAIRMAN.—That is so in London, too, I understand: a man who receives money from a private person for private service has to hand it over to the police authority, and, instead of the constable receiving the money he is paid his regulated allowance for the duty, if any, from the public funds?—I want to point out how far we are behind them. Even although we do ask to be put on an equality with the best-paid police force, we are still far behind their sources of income. We do not want anything unreasonable, but, as soon as possible, to be put on a level with our comrades across the water; and we do not want to say that our brothers are not equally good men.

5260. You do not want to make any disparaging comparisons?—No, sir.

5261. You, individually, are very sensible in that matter.

Witness.—It is the general feeling in our Force, and I know something of the general feeling of the Force on the matter.

5262. Tell us the hours of duty of yourself and the constables on beat duty in Belfast?—Yes; it is divided into day, evening, and night.

5263. Give us the hours of the day duty?—It commences at 6 o'clock a.m. Of course, I may say a man going on the 6 o'clock relief has to parade for duty at 25 minutes to 6 o'clock.

5264. 6 a.m. to what time?—To 6 p.m. In connection with that the first relief for that duty parades at 5.35 a.m.

5265. That is the case in every force where such duty is performed?—Quite so.

5266. We cannot take the hour of parade, for does it not depend on how far the relief beat has to march?—Quite so.

5267. What is the first relief?—From 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.

5268. And the second relief?—The man who does the first relief has to turn up again at parade—what we call an arms parade.

5269. At what time?—At 10.30 a.m. That occupies an hour's time. Sometimes we have drill; there is drill or school every day.

5270. Let us take the reliefs first?—The next relief is 9 till 3 p.m.

5271. And the third relief?—The man who went out from 6 to 9 goes out from 3 to 6 p.m. The next division is for evening duty. It commences at 6 p.m. and finishes at 11 p.m. From 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. is the night duty in Belfast.

5272. What men compose the evening division from 6 to 11 p.m. It is not the man who went on from 9 to 3?—No, he has another division of duty. We have three divisions—first, second, and third divisions.

5273. Then he has six hours' beat duty?—It averages six hours of beat duty, but there are extra—

5274. I will come to your extra duties. Your 6 a.m. man is under arms at 10.30?—Yes, to 11.30.

5275. Inspection of arms, drill, and school?—Quite so.

5276. He is free again at 11.30?—Yes.

5277. To go home and have his dinner and rest?—Yes; but we have a weekly drill in Belfast, which means another extra hour.

5278. When have you that extra drill?—On Thursdays.

5279. What time of the day?—11 to 12.

5280. Once a week; it is an extra hour?—Yes, during the summer months.

5281. The night duty is seven hours, and the day duty is six hours?—Yes.

5282. The evening men parade in the morning?—Yes.

5283. The night duty men do not parade?—The man on day and evening duty parades at 10.30 a.m.

5284. That is the first relief?—First and second divisions.

5285. Mr. STARKIE.—Are not the men who attend the 10.30 a.m. parade those who have been on duty from 6 to 9 in the morning, and those who will be on duty from 6 to 11 p.m.?—Yes.

5286. The third division does not attend that parade?—They parade at 5 o'clock in the evening under arms for inspection.

5287. CHAIRMAN.—He does not do drill?—No, sir.

5288. Does the turn of night duty last for a month?—Each man is detailed for a month in each division.

5289. Then night duty comes every third month for constables?—It varies in some districts where they have more constables, and they will not be so often employed.

5290. Do sergeants perform the ordinary beat duty?—Quite so; they have divisions.

5291. What are the hours which entitle a man to the 6d. for night watch?—Seven hours at night.

5292. Mr. STARKIE.—Is a sergeant out the whole of the night?—Yes, the same as the constable. The conditions are the same.

5293. CHAIRMAN.—Does the sergeant go to the station in the meantime?—No; he is out all night.

5294. Does he go with the head constable?—No, sir. As to the extra duty at shows, sports, and football matches—

5295. From which division are the men taken for such duty?—All the divisions that are unemployed at the time.

5296. Where can they get the men?—The men who are not actually on duty must go on such duty.

5297. Suppose there is a flower show in the Botanic Gardens, is the night duty man put upon it?—Yes; if it interferes with the evening man, he may have to go and relieve him. If the evening man is employed on duty up to 5 o'clock he is relieved by the night man or by the man who has already done his turn of day duty. We have no reserve for duty.

5298. Do you not keep a station reserve in Belfast?—Nothing more than half the party in barracks, as is required by the Code.

5299. What is the strength of the Belfast force?—About 1,000 men. There is another thing. In the summer time we have a reserve. There are so many men during the summer months detailed for reserve—constables, sergeants, and head constables—at each station.

5300. How many are in this reserve?—It depends upon the state of public feeling at the time. Probably all the men in the station are on reserve, or what we call confined to barracks.

5301. That is during the anniversaries?—During the whole summer months in Belfast, when it gets a little hot that system comes into force. I would like to

dwell on that point. This average of duty is not a true account of duty. In Belfast we are practically never free. During last week, when it was pretty hot, we had brawls and disputes, and we had extra duty.

5302. Mr. STARKIE.—I suppose you would in hot weather in the summer have party excursions from Belfast?—When I use the word "hot," it means popularly that the blood is up.

5303. CHAIRMAN.—Reverting now to the question of rent: You told us the average annual rent paid in Belfast is £15 10s.?—Yes.

5304. That is 6s. 6d. a week?—Yes.

5305. I see that 216 men in Belfast pay less than 6s. 6d. per week?—Yes, a great number pay less. The accommodation is very limited in certain localities.

5306. I note that forty-eight men pay 6s. 6d., and seventy-eight pay more than 6s. 6d., out of the total number of married men?—Those are statistics that I cannot reject.

5307. I am quoting from a Return furnished by the Inspector-General.

Witness.—May I intervene. I had intended to make application to the Committee that all answers given here will be privileged. I mean that they are not to tell against a man in his official position.

CHAIRMAN.—Oh, certainly not.

Mr. STARKIE.—There would not be much use in having a Committee of Inquiry if that were so.

5308. CHAIRMAN.—You can say anything you like. We have nothing to do with discipline. We cannot go into matters which are outside our terms of reference. We are appointed to inquire into certain memorials, which do not go into disciplinary questions at all.

Witness.—We do not wish to question that part of it at all, but we would like to have it entered on the proceedings that such an application was made.

5309. CHAIRMAN.—That has been done. Now, I have here a statement from the firm of Harland and Wolff, who say:—"As regards the rents that our men pay, we should say that the present rates ruling in Belfast are from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week, which, we understand, covers taxes in all cases." That is considerably less than the average rates which you say the police pay?—Yes. I venture to say that in the lowest localities in Belfast you will not get a house at 2s. 6d. They are from 4s. to 4s. 6d. a week. These tradesmen in Harland and Wolff's draw from £3 to £4 and £6 a week. They live in houses at 4s. 6d., and unfortunately their lives otherwise are not in keeping with the pay they receive. They live in cheap houses and indulge their appetites with the wages they receive. I have had a large experience of the workers in the Island.

5310. CHAIRMAN.—I should like to read you this letter. It is from Messrs. Harland and Wolff, and is dated 20th May, from the Shipbuilding and Engineering Works. They say:—

"We are in receipt of yours of the 18th inst. regarding a Committee which has been appointed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to consider certain memorials from the Royal Irish Constabulary on the subject of their pay and allowances, and we beg to say that the following are the present rates ruling in Belfast; but it must be remembered that in the majority of cases, if not in all, the rates are very much higher than they were, say, five years ago, and of course if trade gets bad again, they will likely go down at least 20 to 25 per cent."

Witness.—I demur there. The rates are not higher there for rent.

CHAIRMAN.—

"The men employed are taken on at a weekly pay and can be paid off any week, and, therefore, there are no pensions granted. There is no arrangement for lodging in connection with our works. No deduction for any purpose is allowed by law. We are not aware if the men subscribe to a provident fund, but we have no doubt many of them subscribe to friendly societies and are also, in many cases, subscribers to trade societies, from which they get allowances when out of work or laid up, but we think the pensions that they get, as a whole, are only in a very small percentage of cases. The fact is, we know of no pensions being given by any societies except where the man has been disabled for life and has been in full benefit. Regarding the rents that our men pay, we should say that the present rates ruling in Belfast are

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May 25, 1901.

Sergeant
Michael
Maguire.

May 23, 1901.

Sergeant
Michael
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from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week, which, we understand, covers taxes in all cases. The rates of wages are as follows:—

	Per week.
	s. d.
Platers,	39 0
Riveters,	36 0
Joiners,	38 3
Wood turners,	37 0
Smiths,	35 0
Fitters,	37 0
Shipwrights,	38 3
Riggers,	30 6
Painters,	36 0
Boat-builders,	33 0
Moulders,	40 0
Patternmakers,	39 0
Turners,	38 0
General labourers,	18 6
Helpers,	19 0
Tradesmen's assistants,	19 6

"We may mention that we are at present employing between 9,000 and 10,000 men, but a very considerable number of them do not earn full wages weekly, and a large proportion only work four or five days a week."

I read you the foregoing communication with reference to the statement in the memorial that: "He is not in receipt of remuneration anything like the wages of a tradesman, although in a great many respects his work is more responsible and difficult." We quite agree about the responsibility and difficulty, but when you say nothing like the wages of a tradesman, I presume by the word tradesman you mean artisan, not a shopkeeper?—Quite so.

5311. And, of course, the great advantage in taking Harland and Wolff is because they are quite the leading firm in the whole country, and have model works?—Quite so. Then you want my explanation in reference to these statements. Bearing in mind the amount of pay each man receives, we say that the amount received in money by the artisans is regulated by a set time—the number of hours per week. After these hours he can employ his leisure time for the purpose of adding to his income; we cannot. The police have no opportunity of doing so; their whole time is occupied in police duties.

5312. What would you say were the hours of a rivetter?—I have here the hours in the year 1882 to 1901. I find in the case of a carpenter—

5313. Are not carpenters much easier worked?—I cannot join issue as to the hours of riveters, but I do say these men have a certain regulated number of hours for drawing that pay. After that time they have leisure hours.

5314. What do you say are the average number of hours?—This shows the average for the following trades in Belfast. It is supplied by the Secretary of the Trades Council:—Carpenters 60 hours per week in 1882, 54 in 1901; rate of wages in 1882 £1 6s., in 1901 £1 18s. 3d. In the case of joiners, 60 hours per week in 1882 and 54 in 1901; pay similar to that above.

5315. We will take these as a sample. Has any addition been made since 1882 to pension, medical attendance, rent, pension for wife and children, boot allowance, or clothes?—No.

5316. I take it this way. The police regulation hours include an hour of drill. That is six hours' duty and an hour of drill—that is seven?—We have no regulation number of hours.

5317. Is not the average in Belfast about seven?—That is the street duty.

5318. Am I not taking a liberal average at seven?—It would not be a liberal average if you take into account the extra duty on the street, and at such places as races, sports, flower shows, and such places.

5319. If they go to races, it is quite clear the man who goes there does not do duty elsewhere. He is relieved of his ordinary turn of duty in Belfast. It is manifest that he cannot be in the second division on Thursday, and in the second division also in the streets?—No, sir; but as I remarked, the man who is on second division duty when employed at extra duty at the time, he is relieved by a man who has not done duty yet, or who has not taken up his duty.

5320. Is not seven hours the average number of hours on regular duty; you are not talking of extra overtime?—No, sir.

5321. If you are on over eight hours' continuous duty you get extra pay?—No, sir; we get no extra pay in Belfast.

5322. Under the general Constabulary Regulations?—No; except it is continuous duty outside the City of Belfast.

5323. If you are out with a procession for over eight hours, is there no subsistence allowance?—No, sir.

5324. Mr. STARKIE.—I presume it is that although outside your district, the duty is performed within the city?—I follow a band for four hours, in addition to my ordinary duty, and I get no allowance for it. I go to a football match, and I return and go on my ordinary duty.

5325. CHAIRMAN.—Then the regulated hours of duty per week are seven times seven—that is, forty-nine hours a week?—Yes.

5326. Then there would be overtime?—Yes.

5327. Which may be much or little, or there may be none?—It is a matter every Saturday in the year at all the stations in the town to supply men for the football matches.

5328. They only last three-quarters of an hour one way, three-quarters another way, with twenty minutes of an interval?—Yes; but you have the going to and coming back as extra duty, and in many cases it takes an hour.

5329. You do not go at your own expense?—No expenses are allowed; we get nothing for it. You have the large ideas of England; we have to go to perform that duty.

5330. But you go on the trams free, because I see the men doing it. I notice in Dublin that they pay nothing?—It is for the public advantage. Mr. Nance, the Manager of the Belfast Tramways, is an Englishman and a gentleman. If he allows the police to travel free, several attempts have been made to take that privilege from us. It is against our Regulations to travel free. We cannot ride on a tram when on duty at all.

5331. Mr. HOLMES.—There is no regulation against travelling on trams?—It is against the regulation to travel on trams when on duty.

5332. Mr. STARKIE.—I will read the regulation in the Finance Code for you as to allowances for absence from station, and then you can inform the Committee whether it applies to Belfast or not. The regulation is:—"When necessarily absent from station on any duty except inspection, patrol, warrant, despatch, blank firing, or any attendance at Petty Sessions in or connected with their district for a period of not less than eight consecutive hours, but under twelve hours—head constables 1s. 3d., other constables 1s.; for a period of twelve consecutive hours or upwards, head constables 1s. 9d., other constables, 1s. 6d." Does that not apply to Belfast when you are absent on duty from your station or your sub-district for eight or twelve hours, not being on beat nor patrol duty?—I say no, inside the district.

5333. What is your district?—The west district.

5334. Supposing you go to the East district and remain there on duty and are absent from your station for over eight hours, do you get any allowance?—No, sir.

5335. So your station in that respect practically means the whole of the City of Belfast?—Yes, for that purpose.

5336. Going on duty for over eight or twelve hours from your own district into another district in Belfast City does not entitle you to an allowance for absence?—No, sir, it does not. We have a regulation of the Inspector-General on this question of the subsistence allowance. We are directed to take our haversacks and bring our lunch in them.

5337. What is the furthest point in Belfast City from your own station to which you might have to go on duty?—From the Springfield-road to Smithfield, which is about two miles.

5338. CHAIRMAN.—You say an artisan working fifty-four hours can add to his income by working after hours?—Quite so.

5339. Does he do that often?—To my own knowledge I knew a carpenter to make a chest of drawers and other kinds of furniture, in the common yard occupied by myself in Little Victoria-street.

5340. Could a rivetter or a fitter, who are very hard worked, make much extra money in this way?—I do not understand that class of duty; I have only actual knowledge of a carpenter.

5341. Take a plater, rivetter, shipwright, rigger—could they make any money by working after hours

May 25, 1906

Sergeant
Michael
Maguire.

These are all trades involving very heavy muscular labour. How could they do it when they leave the yard?—As I said before, I cannot speak of them.

5342. You do not infer that it applies to the artisans as a whole?—I say it is open to them: they have the time, and they can turn it into money if they desire.

5343. But in many trades they would not have the necessary apparatus for working after hours?—I know they have little shops in fitter's houses.

5344. You said just now that they spend their spare time in indulgence?—I do say that; and live in a small class of houses.

5345. But they cannot work after hours and also spend that time in self-indulgence?—Some of them think they can work better when they have some stimulant in than when without it.

5346. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you know many carpenters who made money out of working hours, or is this a solitary instance?—I knew this being done in my own yard; he lived next door to me. If I had anticipated being questioned on this I might have noted others.

5347. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything further to suggest with regard to the sergeants, besides what you have told us. You ask that the pay should be increased by £55 a year, or one guinea a week. Have you any other wishes you desire to express with regard to the sergeants?—In respect to my application for an increase to the sergeants, of course, our two main arguments are that there has been a rise in wages for all classes of labour. I will hand in statistics proving that. We say there has been an increase in the standard of living. The sergeants have not got any corresponding increase in their pay, and they must, in order to maintain their position, and continue to be efficient and independent, increase their standard of living. If it is granted that there is an increase in the standard of living in all classes, I need not quote the evidence of a member of the Government.

5348. You need not quote the Chancellor of the Exchequer; we have had his speech already?—It is a splendid thing, and it is our business to make our case; I would not be here otherwise, sir.

5349. I think you have dealt fully with that. Is there any other matter as to the position of the sergeants?—In addition to that, I say we have increased duties imposed on us by Acts of Parliament, since 1872. I will name them to you.

5350. We know them all, thank you. Anything else?—These are three of the main reasons why we ask for an increase in our pay.

5351. Is there anything else you wish to mention as regards sergeants?—As probably you have heard, because of the inadequacy of our pay, several of our members have got into debt, and have been punished; some actually have been driven out of the service on being processed in courts of law.

5352. How many last year?—I cannot give you the number last year. We did not wish to trouble our authorities in asking for returns. Of course they can be got.

5353. Is there any other point as regards sergeants?—Yes, sir; we say, also, there is no allowance made for plain clothes, in Belfast. In Belfast—in practically all Ireland—a lot of duty has to be discharged in plain clothes.

5354. Is it not a condition that the men must have a suit of plain clothes?—Yes.

5355. If they are ordered on plain clothes duty, do they get any allowance?—No, sir.

5356. If burglaries were rife in East Belfast, might not the Commissioner order, say, twenty men into plain clothes for special patrol at night?—6d. a night would be given for that. Men were detailed owing to an increase in burglaries, and the arrangement was made that they got 6d. a night. I have done plain clothes duty month after month, and there is no allowance.

5357. Mr. STARKIE.—I shall read the regulation in the Finance Code on the subject. It says:—"Men employed, by authority from headquarters, on duty in plain clothes for a period of thirty days or longer will be entitled to receive an allowance for same at the following yearly rates: Head constables, £8 per annum; sergeants, acting sergeants, and constables, £6 4s. per annum. The Inspector-General's authority must be quoted at the head of each account sent forward; where such authority has not been obtained the claim will be disallowed without further question."

Witness.—You will see that is authority from headquarters. There are men employed under authority from headquarters in the regular detective staff in

Belfast; but where they are employed in plain clothes by the authority of the district inspector or Commissioner they do not get an allowance.

5358. Mr. STARKIE.—Could not the district inspector obtain authority?—That is a matter for him.

5359. When a district inspector places you on duty in plain clothes is he generally aware it will continue for thirty days?—Every man is detailed for a month. Recently, in consequence of the outbreak of burglaries, they did get an allowance. I have worn out several suits of plain clothes.

5360. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other point?—We urge that we should get an increase of pay; we do not want it in the form of allowance; we want to have the pay, because of its counting in pension.

5361. Are you aware that no increase of pay can be given except by Act of Parliament?—Quite aware.

5362. Do you think it would be easy to pass a Bill through Parliament?—We do; our services to the Government in this country ought to make it easy. We may get opposition from the Irish Members of Parliament; but we think we should have sufficient friends in Parliament to put the measure through.

5363. Would the Irish Members of Parliament be opposed to it?—We think that very likely, from political considerations. We had to oppose them in the past, and probably will again.

5364. Is there anything else?—I want to point out, in comparing our duties with the best-paid English police force that we have to look at the nature of the duties. Our duties are more varied, they are more important, and they are more dangerous. I say they are more varied in this country—

5365. That statement does not tally with your previous statement that you did not want to institute comparisons?—Not as between the individuals. I do not want to say that the English policeman is an inferior person; it is as regards the services rendered to the State. In dealing with these heads—it varies from the most confidential secrets of Government down to the carrying out of different Acts of Parliament, and to the taking of statistics, down to the unfortunate drunkard on the streets, or unmuzzled dog.

5266. Are these duties peculiar to Belfast?—No, to all the Force.

5266A. Have you been in London, or have you any knowledge of the place?—No, sir, I have not been in London; but my colleague in the representation of Ulster, Sergeant Macaulay, had the misfortune of being there for eleven years on special detective duty. He will probably be able to enlighten you.

5367. Is he coming here to tell me about London?—Yes, sir.

5368. Then I shall look forward to his evidence with interest.—Witness.—Well, sir, I wish to speak of the danger we incur. I have had to serve in the country, and I had to carry arms, loaded, both night and day, for the protection of people unpopular through the agrarian struggles in the eighties. I went through the whole of the land trouble in the eighties, and in Belfast, in the nineties, we had to carry arms. I want to mention the collection of statistics. Statistics on which legislation is founded have to be procured through the Constabulary. When we say we do work putting us on an equality with the best-paid force we want to point out the difference of the duties.

5369. Have you not told us that?—Quite so. Now for long service, we say there should be a long service pay. It holds in the best English forces, and it would be an encouragement to increased efficiency to have some little increment as good service pay.

5370. Would you like to establish a merit class?—I would say something as an incentive to increased efficiency. We have practically the merit class in what is known as the reward branch for what we call records in three classes—first, second, and third. These, again, are considered in promoting men. We want some such extra pay to encourage continued efficiency and good conduct.

5371. At what service do you suggest that this extra pay should commence?—In the case of head constables, after six years in the rank, and free from unfavourable records; in the case of sergeants, after eight years in the rank, and free from unfavourable records; and in the case of constables, on fifteen years' service. I would give him the least; but he must be free from unfavourable records; and at twenty years I would give him an additional sum. I may say we gave these matters long and anxious consideration.

5372. What amount do you suggest for the sergeants?—2s. 6d. per rank, after eight years in the rank.

May 26, 1901.

Sergeant
Michael
Maguinn.

5373. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that in addition to the increase of £55 a year?—Yes, sir.

5374. CHAIRMAN.—You are clear that is in addition?—Yes, sir. Constables to have 1s. 6d.; and we ask that this pay be pensionable.

5375. Are you aware that nothing can be done as to pensions without an Act of Parliament?—Quite so.

5376. Do all the men know that?—Yes, an increase of pay will require an Act of Parliament; we quite understand that. We also ask that the increase of pay granted should date from the first of the financial year—from the 1st of April this year. We want to have it retrospective.

5377. Is there anything further?—In the case of pensions—whether it has been mentioned or not—we want to have a man pensionable at ten years' service.

5378. In what force are pensions given at ten years?—There are English forces getting it at ten years.

5379. Mr. STARKIE.—I can assure you that you are mistaken. In England, except when incapacitated by injury received on duty, no policeman can receive a pension unless he has completed fifteen years' service.

CHAIRMAN.—And then only on a medical certificate.

Witness.—Several of our men become practically useless at ten years' service.

5380. After ten years' service?—Yes; men who, through no fault of their own, become unfit for service.

5381. You claim you are superior to any force in the world?—We do.

5382. Why?—We feel we are superior to any other force in the world; we have been told that, and we claim that we are.

5383. You are a practical man. Are you asking all these big things in the hopes of getting something or other?—I am asking it with the hope of getting all I ask, as a practical man.

5384. You have now had every facility for stating your case?—Yes, sir.

5384A. Is there anything else?—I would like to hand in this, as it represents practically our demands.

5385. Do you say your demands?—Our requests. We do not wish in the slightest way to do anything that would tend to lower our character for discipline. We make no demand. (Document handed in.)

5386. Is there anything else you want to bring forward?—Yes. In connection with that I would be very sorry to say anything unbecoming to our position as policemen. There is one matter in connection with the detectives.

5387. Keep to one thing at a time. Do you want to say anything more about pensions?—I will hand in this paper.

5388. I may call to your recollection that 40 per cent. of the pensioners in Belfast are employed. Are you aware of that?—We took the trouble of collecting statistics on that subject.

5389. In Ulster 55 per cent. of the pensioners are employed, and in Belfast 40 per cent., the rest being older men?—Of course it is noted the class of employment of these men—labourers and porters.

5390. Are you aware that in Belfast the average weekly pay of pensioners is 16s. a week; that is in addition to their pensions?—Yes; I do not dispute that.

5391. In your own district, West Belfast, there is one pensioner earning 35s. a week, twelve 15s. 6d. each, six 13s. 6d. each, and there is one who does an odd job or two?—The 35s. a week man is connected with the whiskey trade; he is an ex-head constable. I hope I will never be in that business.

5392. Do you intend to retire from the service next year?—No, sir. I do not intend to go for the next ten years: I intend to live in the service as long as I am able.

5393. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you contend that there has been any rise in the cost of provisions since 1882?—I do, sir, in some of them. I do not contend there is a rise in the price of boot material.

5394. You may leave that out: you have got an allowance for boots. I am talking of food. Do you contend that there has been any rise in the cost of provisions?—I say there has been a rise in the cost of coal.

5395. Coal is not food; and the rise in coal is temporary?—I must admit there is scarcely any rise—any appreciable rise.

5396. If the men had got what they asked for in 1882, do you think there would have been any request for a further inquiry now?—I am not prepared to

answer that question, for this reason: my knowledge of the service in 1882 was not such as to enable me to give an opinion.

5397. Do you know what the men asked for then?—I do not.

5398. They asked for an increase of pay of 1s. a day all round. Are you aware that their demand has risen three-fold in the interval?—I am aware of the demand we make now.

5399. The demand in 1882 was 1s. a day. Head Constable Chalk, of Belfast, stated, in reply to a question asked him by the then Chairman: "The men consider an increase of 1s. a day is necessary, and they base their claim on the increased cost of living." That was the universal demand in 1882. In the last nineteen years this demand has increased three-fold. You now ask for an increase of 3s. a day?—Yes, we ask for 3s. a day, and we give our reasons for asking that increase: we say a corresponding increase has taken place in wages for all classes of labour, and in the standard of life. We say we practically got no increase in 1882.

5400. I am asking if the men had got what they had asked for in 1882—a rise of 1s. a day all round—do you think there would have been any demand for an inquiry now?—There would, unquestionably.

5401. Do you mean to say that the standard of living has risen three-fold since 1882?—I do.

5402. Your case is that you should be as well paid as the best English police force?—Yes.

5403. Why should your pay not be compared with that of the best paid Scotch force?—They are a different class of men, and have a different class of duties.

5404. Would not a comparison between Belfast and Glasgow be a perfectly fair one?—It would not.

5405. Is not Belfast a Scotch city, practically?—No, sir.

5406. Do you know what the pay of a sergeant is in Glasgow?—I do not.

5407. His maximum is 35s. 6d. a week, less a deduction of 11d. for superannuation; that is 34s. 7d. net?—He has other sources of income.

5408. Let us compare his pay with yours. The net pay of a sergeant in Glasgow is 34s. 7d. per week, which includes boot money. The pay of a sergeant in Belfast, including his allowances—pay, 31s.; extra allowances, 2s. 9d.; lodging allowance, 1s.; boot money, 6d.—making 35s. 3d. altogether, as compared with 34s. 7d. in Glasgow. Possibly you were not aware of that?—I did not take any note of the income of a Scotch policeman; but we will not consent to be put on a comparison of pay or duties with the Glasgow police.

5409. Do you know anything of the duties of the police in Glasgow?—No, sir.

5410. Are you not aware that the population of Glasgow is more than double the population of Belfast, and contains a very large Irish population?—I know it is a large place.

5411. Is there a town in the United Kingdom with which Belfast could be more properly compared than Glasgow?—Yes. I know the proportion of the police to the population in Glasgow is far smaller than in Belfast; hence you can test the difficulty of discharging duty, and, for the matter of that, of all Ireland. Then, again, we say there are sources of income open to the Scotch police.

5412. You say that the proportion of police to each thousand of population in Belfast is more than it is in Glasgow. Is not that your statement?—I mean to say it takes more police to work amongst the people in Belfast than in Glasgow.

5413. The population in Belfast in 1901 is 350,000. The proportion of policemen to it is one in 389; in Glasgow it is one in 546, on the last census; that is to say, a policeman in Glasgow has a larger population to look after than a policeman in Belfast?—It shows you the difficulty of discharging the police duties in Belfast: it takes two policemen in Belfast to do the duty of one man in Glasgow.

5414. Might it not show that Glasgow is under policed?—No; it means that the difficulty of dealing with the population is actually two to one as compared with Glasgow.

5415. Do you believe that the House of Commons would listen to a Bill to increase your pay by over 68 per cent.?—I believe they will, when they are put in possession of our case; and the Force have every confidence they will.

5416. If there should be any increase of pay given, what would you say to a condition requiring that no man should be able to retire on pension until he had

attained fifty years of age, except on a medical certificate?—In that regard our men fought hard in 1882 against the necessity of getting a medical certificate after twenty-five years' service. It was then thirty. It was not altogether the requirement, but the treatment they received when brought to the Dépôt for medical inspection. It incensed them against the system. They were kept there for weeks and weeks, appearing before boards and boards, until the men were harassed, and sent home to die, in many instances. Speaking for the Force at present, they would not give up the right that was granted to them to retire voluntarily at twenty-five years' service, but if they got something to induce them to remain on in the service they are perfectly prepared to give thirty years' service, or as long as they are able. That is not my own conviction, but it is the opinion of all our own men. While they would leave it open to retire at twenty-five years' service, we are also willing to serve on so long as our services are acceptable to the authorities. But I may remark that there is a general feeling abroad that our authorities—I will not say our superior authorities—like to get rid of the men when they get up to twenty-five and twenty-six years' service, and they harass them by transfers and the like until they do go out of the service. I wish to impress upon the Committee that the Force is willing to serve, as a body, provided there is something to induce them to remain. I notice in the newspaper an answer given in the House of Commons, by the Chief Secretary, regarding the increase in the pensions—

5417. CHAIRMAN.—I think we had better not go into that.

Witness.—We are willing to serve on if the employment is made attractive.

5418. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you aware that the married men in Glasgow have no allowance for rent?—I have no knowledge of the Glasgow police. I understand in London there is a deduction of 2s. 6d. a week made from men accommodated in barracks; but it includes attendance, fuel, and light.

5419. Have you ever taken into account the liberal amount of vacation you receive?—It is not liberal when compared with the London police.

5420. CHAIRMAN.—What do you say the London police get?—A constable gets ten days annually, and two days each month, which means thirty-four days in the year.

Mr. STARKIE.—You can get eight hours' leave once a month.

5421. CHAIRMAN.—What force is there which gives a month's leave on full pay?—London does. It is in this book on English police forces. (Showing book.)

5422. The London police do not get it. You have no personal knowledge of London. You get a month's continuous leave on full pay?—This book says the London police are entitled to two days each month.

5423. Is there any force which gets a month's continuous leave, except the Royal Irish Constabulary, on full pay?—I say the London force does.

5424. Not continuous leave?—I cannot name any force. As a matter of fact, they have so hampered or hedged round our leave with conditions that I have been refused. I must leave the locality. Now in Belfast it is so: if I do not leave the city I cannot get leave. All my leisure time is taken up repairing boots; I can never go out, so as to keep myself from going into debt.

5425. Mr. STARKIE.—You claim an increase of £55 a year to your pay?—Yes, sir.

5426. Is that to your pay as a Belfast sergeant, or to the pay of an ordinary sergeant?—As a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

5427. That would mean a pay of 52s. a week?—It would mean one guinea a week increase.

5428. An ordinary senior sergeant's pay is 31s. a week. You want one guinea added to that; is not that 52s. a week?—Quite so.

5429. Are you aware that there is a number of separate police forces in England which are kept up, to a certain extent, by grants from the Exchequer?—Yes; I know the Metropolitan police is.

5430. Are you aware there is not, in England, a single Governmental police force, in either cities or boroughs—leaving rural districts out of the question—the sergeants of which receive anything approaching 52s. a week?—I say the police force we want to be put on an equality with does receive it—that is the City of London police.

5431. I am referring to Governmental police forces; the City of London force is practically a private one,

and receives no monetary aid whatever from the Exchequer?—But it is governed by statute, which deals with the whole forces of the kingdom.

5432. That is not so; and it is maintained solely from the rates of the city?—Granted.

5433. Can you show any reason why a sergeant, either in Belfast or in a rural district, should receive about 10s. a week more than a sergeant in the most highly paid force in England, leaving out of question the City of London police?—I say the duties rendered to the Government by the Royal Irish Constabulary are such as should entitle them to the higher pay, London even not excepted. I say, if the test of service, as applied by the public, amounts to 52s. a week, surely the Government, with, as it were, a larger exchequer, should be able equally, if not more so, to recompense similar services. In the City of London the public are the judges, and they pay their men 52s. a week. The individual has a right to say we should get that.

5434. CHAIRMAN.—The City of London police is a very small force.

Witness.—They have the public with them.

5434A. Are not the public with you, too?—I am sorry to say they are not, as a body.

5435. Is that so in Belfast?—I have been laid up from a beating with stones on several occasions.

5436. How many times?—I could not exactly give you them.

5437. Mr. HOLMES.—Is not that only on the anniversaries. As a rule, are not the relations between the police and the people in Belfast as good as in any other part of the kingdom?—Taken as a body they are not.

5438. CHAIRMAN.—When Mr. Balfour was in Belfast, some time ago, it was most noticeable, the extraordinary good feeling which existed between the police and the public?—As between individuals, but not as a body. They will not allow them to ride in the trams. The representatives on the Belfast Town Council have objected to the Tramway Company allowing policemen to ride free. Does that display a popular feeling?

5439. Why should the police be allowed to ride free on the trams?—Mr. Nance thinks so. If a disturbance occurs on a crowded tram it is for the public advantage to have a policeman to interfere at once.

5440. Mr. HOLMES.—I daresay the members of the Town Council who objected to your travelling were shareholders of the Tramway Company?—I do not think so; the shareholders are very few in the City of Belfast.

5441. Mr. STARKIE.—If the increase of £55 a year were granted to the sergeants of the Force, those in Belfast would receive 54s. a week?—Yes, that is with the addition of the 2s.

5442. In the City of Birmingham the highest pay a sergeant receives is 42s. a week; therefore, you claim that a sergeant in Belfast should receive 12s. a week more than a sergeant in Birmingham?—I do. I ask you to look to the proportion of police to the people; hence the difficulty of the police maintaining order.

5443. Are you speaking of Belfast alone?—I am speaking of all Ireland. In the agrarian struggles of 1880 I know I could not get a car.

5444. Mr. HOLMES.—Where were you stationed then?—In Donegal. In parts of Ireland at present there are conditions actually as bad as in 1880. The land struggles in Clare and Kerry are as bad now as in the eighties, and men have as difficult duties.

5445. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you claim that the sergeants in rural districts in Ireland should receive 10s. a week more than a sergeant in the City of Birmingham?—I make no distinction between any portion in Ireland, because their duties are equally difficult in country and town. I may remark that the pay of the Birmingham constable, or of any police constable in England, is not a true index of his income; hence, for the purpose of comparison, it is not a fair basis for the Royal Irish Constabulary.

5446. CHAIRMAN.—Why do you say that?—It goes without saying. I do not want to give hearsay evidence; but I expect we will have witnesses who will prove all this. I make the general statement. I think it is a fairly-admitted fact that they have sources of income that are unknown to us.

5447. Mr. STARKIE.—Has it ever suggested itself to your mind that it is more expensive living in England than in Ireland?—It is not; we have it from the Chief Clerk of the City of London Police that the cost of living in London is even less.

May 25, 1901.

Sergeant
Michael
Maguinne.

May 25, 1901.

Sergeant
Michael
Maguinn.

5448. You are, of course, aware that if you were sent on duty from Belfast to other parts of Ireland you would receive an allowance of 3s. 6d. a night?—Yes.

5449. Are you also aware that if you were sent on any duty to England that you would receive an allowance of 7s. 6d. a night?—I cannot depose to that. We get 3s. 6d., in Ireland, when necessarily absent for the night on duty, and I know that it never covers the expense of a man.

5450. That is not the point?—Our point is to get the necessary expense.

5451. The allowance of 7s. 6d. a night is for absence in England on any duty. Can you assign any reason why there should be such a great difference between the allowance for absence in Ireland and the allowance you would receive in England?—On special duty.

5452. On any duty?—I think it is special duty; we are never sent on duty—on ordinary police duty—to England.

5453. The regulation is as follows:—"Subsistence allowance to men when on temporary duty in Great Britain: Men sent temporarily to Great Britain on any duty will be entitled while there to the rates of subsistence allowance authorised for men permanently stationed in Great Britain when absent from the town where stationed, viz., head constables, 10s. per night; sergeants, acting sergeants, and constables, 7s. 6d. per night.

Witness.—I would ask you to read what goes before that. I say it has no bearing on the Royal Irish Constabulary. There is not a case known in which a man is sent in uniform to England.

5454. CHAIRMAN.—Or as a witness?—He goes in plain clothes. From what I understand, I say it does not apply to the Royal Irish Constabulary generally.

5455. Mr. STARKIE.—The allowance is given for absence on "any duty"?—The practice is this, for detectives in plain clothes to go over.

5456. The allowance being for any duty, the conclusion one must necessarily come to is, that the Constabulary authorities fixed the allowance for the night at 7s. 6d. for England on the ground that a person would be at considerably more expense, in England, than in Ireland?—Because of the duty he has to discharge: a man must get into the confidence of these people who can be bought—there are men to be bought; they have their price.

5457. Subsistence allowance is not given for any such purpose.

Witness.—If one wants to be a successful detective one must have a little money to spend. It is evidently given for the purpose of meeting this demand. You will have two men before you who did do this duty. I do say, to be a successful detective, one must have a little more money to spend than the men who discharge the ordinary duty.

Mr. STARKIE.—As I tell you, subsistence allowance is not given for any such purpose.

5458. CHAIRMAN.—You want an increase of 68 per cent. in your pay?—Yes, sir.

5459. Can you show me any trade in Ireland or England which has had 68 per cent. increase in wages?—I will say ordinary labourers.

5460. How do you get the rate for ordinary labourers?—We got them from the Trades' Union Secretary in Belfast.

5461. There are no trades' unions for labourers; labourers are not skilled tradesmen; it is an unskilled trade?—There are what is known as skilled labourers.

5462. That is an artisan?—The skilled labourer is what is called a handy man. The Secretary of the Trades Council in Belfast has supplied us with a list of trades associated with their trades' unions, and in that list we have skilled labourers.

5463. What is the name of the trades' union?—The Belfast Trades' Union.

5464. The "Belfast Trades' Union" does not exist; it is a trades' union for a particular trade—which trade?—There is a general trades' union in Belfast.

5465. No; there is a federated trades' council; I know all about it; what is the trade union; what is the trade which you refer to?—I will give you the list of the different trades which we got from this man.

5466. What trade has increased 68 per cent. in wages?—There are three trades.

5467. CHAIRMAN.—What trades?

Witness.—Mr. Taylor, the Belfast Secretary, offered to come here as a witness. Could he be examined here as a witness? He is prepared to come forward.

5468. CHAIRMAN.—Just go and consult him and send in the name of the trades' union whose wages have increased 68 per cent.

Witness.—I will not say 68 per cent.; but whatever the increase is—

5469. CHAIRMAN.—I want the name of the particular trades' union whose wages have increased 68 per cent.

Witness.—I cannot do that.

5470.—1. CHAIRMAN.—Send us a paper showing a trades' union in Belfast whose wages have increased 68 per cent. since 1883.

Witness.—You confine me to 68 per cent.?

5472. CHAIRMAN.—You ask for an increase of 68 per cent., and you say the trades have increased to that extent. I want the names of the trades that have so increased.

Witness.—I could not send you any trade.

5473. CHAIRMAN.—I will take 60 per cent., if it is more convenient.

Witness.—I believe, 64 per cent.

5474. CHAIRMAN.—Well, give me those trades.

Witness.—I will send in a list.

5475. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware that the Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Wright, served in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—I knew him personally, and served under him in a charge on the Shank-hill-road, and got wounded there, in 1898.

5476. Are you aware that he writes:—"My experience as to the cost of living in Newcastle-on-Tyne, as compared with Belfast, where I served previously, is that here, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, it is 25 per cent. higher"?—We deny that assertion. There is one point I would like to mention as to the scale of allowances to detectives in Belfast—

5477. I thought you only represented sergeants?—We want the seven sergeants to have 5s. per week increase; constables, 4s. per week. Ten men now get only £5 4s. per annum for plain clothes, and they should get £10 per annum, and the head constable £15 per annum. I was asked by the detectives to bring that before you.

5478. Have you put before us all the points which you were asked to do, or which your own researches prompted you to bring before us?—Yes, sir, I have.

County Inspector WILLIAM ARTHUR O'CONNELL, examined.

County
Inspector W.A.
O'Connell.

5479. CHAIRMAN.—You are a County Inspector?—An Acting County Inspector.

5480. Of what county are you in charge?—At present, of the County of Westmeath.

5481. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-one years.

5482. Did you enter as a cadet?—Yes.

5483. What counties in Ireland have you been in during your service of twenty-one years?—I have been in West Cork, Armagh, Meath, and at the Depot. I was at the Depot twice. First I was an officer in charge of a Company, and subsequently I was adjutant. I was also in South Tipperary.

5484. How long were you adjutant at the Depot?—Almost two years.

5485. Then you have an extensive knowledge of the working of the Royal Irish Constabulary in all these places?—Yes.

5486. Are you aware that the men have memorialised the Lord Lieutenant, through the official channel, on the subject of their pay and allowances?—Yes.

5487. Other matters are included in the petitions, but the witnesses have not pressed them; they only dealt with pay and pensions?—I thought that they also included allowances.

5488. Well, the men did include allowances in their memorials, but their representatives have not brought them before us at all. One of their strongest points is that they compare themselves with the City of London police, and the constables ask an addition of £34 a year to their pay, the sergeants of £55, and the head constables of £78. Are you aware that the City of London police is entirely a private force and is not a Government force at all?—I am afraid I have no knowledge of the City of London police.

5489. From your general knowledge are you not aware that the City of London is the headquarters

of all the leading banks, insurance offices, and business firms in the country, and that there is an aggregate there of between £600,000 and £700,000 worth of most valuable property, and that residence in the city is almost non-existent?—Yes, I am generally aware of that.

5490. Do you think that any fair comparison can be instituted between peculiar conditions such as those of the City of London and the most parts of Ireland, the police of which I take to be a rural force, in a large measure?—I should not, myself, compare them.

5491. The Royal Irish Constabulary get their quarters provided for them in barracks if they are single men?—They do.

5492. And the married men get an allowance of 1s. a week, and are not charged the 1s. a week that the single men pay for barrack accommodation?—Yes, from ten years' service.

5493. They get free medical attendance and medicines for themselves, their wives, and children?—They do.

5494. They get 6d. a week boot allowance?—Yes; 2s. 2d. a month.

5495. They get pensions on retirement, and if they die at a pensionable service their widows receive £10 a year, and £2 10s. a year for each child until the child attains fifteen years of age?—Yes.

5496. After twenty-five years' service they can retire without a medical certificate on 30-50ths of their pay, calculated on an average of the last three preceding years?—Yes.

5497. Are you aware that in the English police forces there is invariably a deduction for pension, which does not exist in the Irish force?—I believe that to be generally the case.

5498. From your general knowledge are you aware that the competition in the labour market in the manufacturing and business parts of England is of a far more severe and strenuous character than labour competition in any part of Ireland?—I think it would be.

5499. Is there considerable competition to enter the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes, there is a large number of names on the books.

5500. Are there many resignations in your service?—Not very many, except from particular causes.

5501. But very few, comparatively?—Very few.

5502. The voluntary resignations are about half per cent. of the whole number?—It is a very small number.

5503. Could the men who are at the Depot on a probationary course leave the service if they chose?—They could.

5504. Would not the men at the Depot have full knowledge, not alone of the present conditions, but also of their future prospects, in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Well, of course, I draw a distinction between the recruits and the reserve men. The men on the reserve have; but I don't think the recruits have very much knowledge; I don't think they inquire very much.

5505. Are they not in the same bedrooms and quarters with the men of the reserve?—They are.

5506. And is it not reasonable to suppose that they make inquiries of the reserve men as to the nature of the service, and what their prospects are?—I think, to a certain extent, that is the case; but I have been sometimes surprised at the ignorance displayed by the recruits as to what their prospects are.

5507. Is there any concealment on the part of the authorities?—Certainly not.

5508. Or reluctance shown by the authorities to give a man his discharge if he wishes to leave?—Certainly not.

5509. No pressure is brought to bear on him to remain in a service which he thinks he does not like?—Certainly not.

5510. And if he should find that he had joined a service which did not fulfil all that he had anticipated from it, he could at once retire without being prejudiced in any way?—Certainly.

5511. You are intimately acquainted with, and are responsible for, the financial administration of your district?—Yes.

5512. And you have paid the men yourself, and have been in communication with them?—Yes, when in charge of a district.

5513. And you are acquainted with the general circumstances of the single and the married men?—Generally—yes.

5514. In your opinion could a steady single man save money out of his pay and allowances—of course, we can only speak of steady men?—Yes, I think so; if he acted economically.

5515. Does his general mode of life indicate that he is a saving man—does he purchase a new bicycle?—Frequently.

5516. And is well dressed in plain clothes?—Yes.

5517. Does he look starved or impoverished?—No, certainly not.

5518. Does he bear the ordinary indications of being a man without anything in his pocket?—No; I think the single man can live quite comfortably.

5519. He does not sit and mope in the station-house when off duty?—No, I think not.

5520. Can he not save a fair sum if he is inclined to save?—I think he can.

5521. Of course, you would not put a married man with a large number of children in the same category with a single man?—No.

5522. That would largely depend on the character of the wife's arrangement, and the number of the children?—Largely. I think that, as a general rule, married men can no more than get on on their pay, even living very economically.

5523. Are there married men at the Depot?—Yes.

5524. Are the reserve men mostly single men?—Nearly all.

5525. Do not the married men pay about £14 a year rent—that is about 5s. 4d. a week?—As far as I could make out that would be the average.

5526. That would be more, I suppose, than the rent which would be paid in country districts?—Well, I have made out the average for Westmeath. It is 3s. 3d. a week, or £8 or £9 a year.

5527. The rent in the country districts would not be much more than about half the amount, or a little more than half the amount, paid by married men at the Depot?—The difference between £14 and £8 or £9.

5528. About 40 per cent.?—Something about that.

5529. Mr. STARKIE.—How many men live in the married men's quarters at the Depot?—I have not the exact number, but, I think, eight families.

5530. And they get that accommodation for the deduction of 1s. a week?—They do.

5531. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you would take the value of his pension as so much addition to a man's pay while serving—as deferred pay?—Yes, it may be looked on as that.

5532. Do a large number of men retire on pension after twenty-five years' service?—I have not got the statistics, but a considerable proportion of them do retire then.

5533. When comparatively young and able-bodied, and, in many cases, quite as good for work as at any period of their service?—Certainly; well able to work.

5534. Do many of the men on pension get employment while under sixty years of age?—It depends a good deal on the part of the country they are in. In some parts of the country it is very difficult.

5535. In others comparatively easy?—I think so. It is easier, but not comparatively easy.

5536. Young and good men, at an early age, leave the service in which they have been trained. How would you alter that; would it be by fixing a limit of age before which they could not retire, or in what way, do you think, such early retirements could be advantageously prevented, looking at it from a financial administrative, and Constabulary point of view?—I make a suggestion with a good deal of reserve, because I know there are objections to it in many ways: I would raise the pensions of the men, and at the same time without increased cost to the public, because it would work out in this way. I would give a pension of 20-50ths at twenty years, I would give 2-50ths for each of the next six years, which would make it 32-50ths at twenty-six years' service; and after that I would give an increase of 1-50th for each year up to thirty-one years' service, and I would allow nobody to serve longer than that.

5537. Is that the maximum at which you think a man could serve with advantage?—Yes.

5538. The men would get stale after that?—I think they would, after that service.

5539. Would you allow a man to retire without a medical certificate after only twenty years' service?—No; at twenty-five, as at present. I would not change that. I consider that if a man wants to go at twenty-five years' service there is no advantage in retaining him.

5540. Are there not men who have joined the Constabulary at nineteen years of age, and some, but not many, so young as eighteen and 17½?—They do not do so now under eighteen years of age.

May 26, 1901
County
Inspector W.A.
O'Connell

May 25, 1901.
County
Inspector W. A.
O'Connell.

5541. A young man who joins at nineteen is, after twenty-five years' service, only forty-four years of age?—That is so.

5542. You would not allow a man to retire at thirty-nine years of age without a medical certificate, would you?—No, I don't think that would be for the interest of the public service; but my proposal is to give 37-50ths at thirty-one years' service, instead of 2-3rds at twenty-nine years' service.

5543. You would push back the period for maximum pension for about five years?—Yes.

5544. The maximum, which is now at twenty-nine years' service, you would push back to thirty-one years?—I would give 37-50ths instead of 2-3rds.

5545. Mr. STARKIE.—You propose to give a somewhat higher pension than at present?—Yes, owing to particular circumstances.

5546. What particular circumstances?—Owing to the difficulty of getting employment after retirement.

5547. You say 20-50ths at twenty years' service, as at present?—And for the next six years 2-50ths each year.

5548. That would be 30-50ths at twenty-five years' service?—At twenty-six years.

5549. Your scale would be 30-50ths at twenty-five years, the same as it is at present?—It would.

5550. Thirty-three-fiftieths at twenty-seven years' service?—Yes; it would come on by 1-50ths during the next five years.

5551. That would give 37-50ths at thirty-one years' service?—Yes; you would have the advantage of the man serving in the Force for the additional period, and he would not have to be replaced by another man.

5552. Mr. HOLMES.—How would you ensure his continuing after twenty-five years' service—why do you suppose that he would remain in the service under this more favourable scale?—Because his pension would be added to by remaining.

5553. As it is now, up to twenty-nine years' service, when he gets two-thirds, would he wait two years more for the additional 2-50ths?—Well, I imagine, to a great extent, the reason why they retire at twenty-five years' service now is that they expect to get employment, which they don't get.

5554. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware that over 50 per cent. of the pensioners get employment if under sixty years of age?—I have not the statistics.

5555. Forty-eight per cent. are unemployed, and 52 per cent. are employed?—Yes.

5556. If we take Westmeath—there are 107 pensioners in the County of Westmeath; and of these, 57 are unemployed; 29 are in business as farmers or shopkeepers, and 21 are in other situations; that is, 53 per cent. are unemployed, and 47 per cent. are employed. In some other counties the conditions are more favourable—Westmeath is not so good as Meath and some other counties—and the 50 per cent. of unemployed men would probably be men over sixty years of age, who would not be fit for employment. Is not that so?—Yes.

5557. Is not the average cost of messing at the Depot £1 10s. a month?—Yes; but that does not include butter and eggs. I have got the account here for April last. The cost was 11½d. per day.

5558. Have you gone round the rooms at dinner-time?—I have.

5559. What sort of food do they have?—It is very good food. It consists of soup and meat, roast or boiled.

5560. Do they have puddings?—Well, they have puddings very seldom.

5561. Do they have cheese?—They don't take cheese.

5562. Is beer or porter allowed to be sold in the room?—They could take it to the rooms, but they don't.

5563. Do they prefer to go to the canteen for it afterwards?—They are principally recruits, and they can't afford these things.

5564. With butter and eggs, would the expense of the average single man for victualling be over £2 a month? Well, I think, for food it would probably be about £2 a month. That would be for the Depot.

5565. Now for Westmeath?—According to the mess book at Mullingar Station the mess for March was £1 17s. 7½d.

5566. I suppose the difference is due to there being more items in the mess—in some messes the men include butter, and in others they do not?—Well, I believe bread is included in all the messes that I know of; but they do not include butter.

5567. Sometimes they agree to put more in a mess in one place than at other places—they can agree to

have bread or butter?—Sometimes. As regards the different rates of mess, it depends on whether the mess is economically managed—on whether the messman is a good man, or whether things are wasted.

5568. How much is it in Westmeath?—For mere messing, not including butter, or any extras, £1 17s. 7½d.

5569. Is not that a rather extravagant mess?—It is a good deal.

5570. How many men were there in that mess?—There were twelve constables in the mess.

5571. If you find that the mess is extravagantly managed, do you make any observations?—I have not been long enough in Westmeath to enquire into the cause of it; but in a few stations I have visited, I have found the cost of messing higher than the average of other places.

5572. Is that on account of the cost of provisions, &c., in Westmeath?—I think things are generally rather high: food, coal, and butter are dearer than one would expect.

5573. May I take it that, from your experience in five counties, you would say that £2 a month is what a man could feed himself for?—Well, that was my experience outside Westmeath.

5574. And that 10s. a month would be a fair allowance for clothes and other things?—Well, I think it probably would. I have been trying to go into the figures for Westmeath, and it would come to a good deal more than that.

5575. More than 10s. a month for clothes?—That is, taking everything into consideration. Including butter in the mess—5 lbs. of butter they say they take in a month; that, at 1s. 3d. a pound, would be 6s. 3d. I find that all these men, or nearly all, take stirabout for supper.

5576. Is that included in the mess?—No, that is not in the mess.

5577. What is the total; I do not think we need take the details?—Well, taking into account the cost of under-clothing, contributions to their churches, rent, extras for boots, Queen's Jubilee Fund, and the extra cost of making up uniform, I make it out at £3 11s. 1d.—that is, for all these things.

5578. May I take it that a steady man is able to put aside from 15s. to £1 a month?—I think he could.

5579. If he did not drink or smoke he could put aside £1, and if he took his glass of beer and did smoke, it would cost him 5s. more?—Of course, this estimate of £3 11s. 1d. does not include meat for breakfast, beer, or tobacco.

5580. Should you be justified in putting it as a general statement, with your experience of six counties, that a single man could save from 15s. to £1 a month? I think he could, if he acted economically.

5581. Is there any other matter that you would wish to bring before the Committee for the improvement of the service, or for the comfort and advantage of the men?—Well, there is one. May I deal with the subject of allowances.

5582. Certainly; any view that you wish to put before the Committee.

Witness.—There is one thing. There is no means of rewarding men who are good policemen—good detectives, but who are not fit to be sergeants—that is when they are not well enough educated.

5583. Would you institute a merit class?—Yes, good service pay, or a merit class.

5584. What rate of pay would you suggest?—Well, perhaps, such a sum as would bring the "merit" constable's pay to the same amount as that of the acting sergeant, or to that of the lowest grade of sergeant, that is, the pay without the rank.

5585. Would 18d. or 2s. a week be enough?—Two shillings, perhaps; and it might be given to one in thirty of the men. It frequently happens that a man is a good detective, and highly successful in detecting criminals, and there is no proper recognition.

5586. Would you give it to men of under eighteen years' service?—I would not give it before fifteen years' service—I would not have it as a reward for long service, but simply for efficient police work as detectives, and for men not sufficiently educated to become sergeants.

5587. Mr. STARKIE.—It amounts to this: that you would give it to a man who was fit to be a sergeant if he could pass the examination?—Yes, if he could pass an examination.

5588. But, owing to his not being able to pass an examination for promotion, you would like to reward him in some other way?—Yes.

5589. CHAIRMAN.—Would you retain the rank of acting sergeant?—I think it would be necessary to have some probationary rank. Hitherto, "acting sergeant" was, more or less, a probationary rank to see if the man was fit to be a sergeant.

5590. Has the sergeant, or head constable, in charge of a station more responsibility than other sergeants?—Yes.

5591. Would you give him any charge allowance?—I think it would be very useful.

5592. So as to make the position more worth having?—It would; because at present, if a sergeant does not manage a station properly, he is rewarded by having another man put in his place.

5593. Have not cases arisen in which the late Inspector-General refused to take away men from charge of stations?—I have not personal knowledge of that.

5594. Have you any observations to make as regards the head constables?—No.

5595. Is there a good feeling in the Force?—I think so.

5596. The state of the country is much better than it was when you joined the service, in 1880?—Yes.

5597. About the first five years you were in the service, was the time of the disturbances?—It was.

5598. Now a different state of affairs prevails?—It is much more peaceable.

5599. And there is no hostile feeling towards the police, in most counties?—No, except that it comes in again with regard to the giving of employment. In some places they prefer giving it to the local people.

5600. Does not that arise very much from the knowledge that the man has a pension, and that, therefore, he should not be allowed to compete in the labour market?—I think that is the principal reason; I think it has a great deal to do with it.

5601. It has quite as much to do with it as the fact that he had been a policeman?—I think it has a great deal to do with it.

5602. There is no difficulty in the men finding suitable wives when marrying?—I don't think so.

5603. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not the supply fully equal to the demand?—I think so.

5604. Mr. HOLMES.—I understand you to say that, according to the estimate you made, £4 11s. a month would cover all the expenses of a single man?—I don't think I said £4 11s. The figures I have here include messing, under-clothing, plain clothes, contributions to the church, barrack rent, boots, Queen's Jubilee Fund, and blacking for boots, and the total is £3 11s. 1d. per month. That excludes nothing in the way of meat for breakfast, beer at dinner, tobacco and pipes.

5605. Kindly supplement your figures by giving us the extra expenditure. I want to arrive at the total expenditure of a single man per month?—If he both drinks and smokes.

5606. What did you not include in your estimate?—A rasher for breakfast—some might think that a luxury—beer for dinner, and tobacco, pipes, and matches.

5607. Leave out the tobacco. What would the rasher for breakfast and the beer come to?—A rasher and eggs, at 3½d. per day, would come to 9s., and beer at 2½d. per day, to 6s. 5½d. a month. That would be £4 6s. 5½d.

5608. That would come to £51 17s. 6d. per annum?—It would be about that.

5609. And that you consider to be the average expenditure of a single man?—I don't think any of them take meat every morning at breakfast. They would sometimes take eggs, and sometimes only butter.

5610. I wish to know what is your estimate of the average expenditure of a single man—is £51 17s. 6d. too much?—I think that is about the outside.

5611. Don't you think it an extravagant estimate?—I think, if he takes everything that is put down there it is not.

5612. You are aware that there has been no increase in the cost of living since 1882?—In most things.

5613. Certainly, in Westmeath, you won't find that there has been any increase in the cost of provisions as compared with 1882; there has been a decrease in some things?—In food—I cannot say, because I could not get at the figures. In fuel there has been a very considerable increase.

5614. That would not affect a single man much?—Except for extra fuel. I have not included "extra fuel"; but I know that in most of the barracks that I inspected they had to pay for extra fuel.

5615. The figure seems very extravagant, because I find that a witness from Belfast, who was examined before the Committee in 1882, and who represented

all grades, gave an estimate, which, on his own admission, was a very liberal one, bringing out the total expenditure, including everything, to £48 8s. 7d., and when I said, "Don't you think that estimate is framed on a very liberal scale," he said, "I do think it framed on a very liberal scale"; and yet, with no increase in the cost of living, you, in the rural County of Westmeath, put down £51 17s. 6d. ?—Well, I can give the items, and it will be for the Committee to judge if they are too much. The general standard of comfort has gone up.

5616. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you think that a constable who at present is entitled to a pension of £42 2s. 5d. a year after twenty-five years' service, would remain on for an additional six years in order to get £51 18s. 11d., that is, 37-50ths of his pay?—I think, probably, a good many of them would; but if they did not it would simply leave the matter as it is now.

5617. The highest pension a constable can now retire on is £46 16s., at twenty-nine years' service; that is £4 13s. 7d. more than the pension at twenty-five years' service. You would give him £9 16s. 6d. more than the pension at twenty-five years' service, provided he served for six years longer. Of course, when he left at thirty-one years' service he could hardly expect to get any other employment?—No.

5618. If he left at twenty-five years' service he could reasonably expect to get employment?—Yes, of course, he would expect to get employment.

5619. Is it probable he would abandon his chance of employment by remaining in the Force to thirty-one years' service in order to get £9 16s. 6d. more pension?—The way I look at it is, the £9 16s. 6d. additional might enable him to live, whereas he could not live on the other pension as he had been accustomed to live—that small difference might enable him to live on his pension and pay his house rent.

5620. A head constable who was examined here laid great stress on the fact that the duties of head constables are largely increased by their having to do so much work for the district inspectors. Is that your experience?—My experience is that when I was district inspector the head constable had not much work to do for me.

5621. If the head constable had not to act for the district inspector in his absence, would there be any necessity for head constables in many places in Ireland where they now are?—I think it would almost do away with the necessity for them, because, practically, they would be then only for the supervision of the patrols.

5622. In fact, the chief reason for the existence of the head constable is that he has to act as the deputy of the district inspector?—It is.

5623. When you were adjutant at the Dépôt did you find that many policemen's sons joined the Force?—There was a fair per-centage.

5624. Complaints have been made here by the men that their duties have been very largely increased by the fact that several Acts of Parliament affecting Ireland have been passed in recent years. Do you think there are grounds for that complaint?—Well, of course, they have to enforce a good many more Acts than they had. Weights and Measures have become more complicated.

5625. Are not the men employed under the Weights and Measures Acts paid specially for that purpose?—They are.

5626. Do such Acts as the Summary Jurisdiction over Children Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, and other Acts recently passed impose much additional duty?—These don't make so much difference in the men's work.

5627. Have you been in any of the large cities of England, outside London?—I have passed through them; but I have had no experience of them.

5628. Witnesses who have appeared here have claimed for the senior sergeants an increase of pay from 31s. to 52s. a week—that is about 10s. a week, and, in some instances, 12s. a week more than sergeants are receiving in such cities as Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Do you consider that a reasonable demand on the part of sergeants in Ireland, many of whom are in charge of rural stations, and doing rural duty?—I do not think it a reasonable claim.

5629. That is that sergeants doing duty in rural districts in Ireland should be paid better than sergeants who are doing severe duty in the large cities of England?—No, I do not think that would be a reasonable claim.

5630. Do you think the allowance for the making up of uniform is sufficient?—No, I do not.

May 25, 1901.
County
Inspector W.
A. O'Connell.

May 25, 1901
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Inspector W
A. O'Connell

5631. What would you recommend?—At Mullingar the cost to the man is 13s. 6d. for the making up of two pairs of trousers and a tunic, and the allowance is 9s. 6d.; the cost for the making up of a frock is 5s., and the allowance is 2s. 6d.

5632. Do you think that these charges are general?—I think they are. I think they are even more, in other places, except at the Depot; but even there, last year, the contractor for hundreds of garments charged 6d. more for the making up of trousers than the allowance granted for the purpose, and there was some difficulty in getting the men to pay it. Then, of course, for the head constables' tunics they charge more.

5633. What do they charge in the country, as a rule, for making up a head constable's uniform?—I have not the exact figures here, but I think, as well as I recollect, that it is 25s.

5634. For a tunic and two pairs of trousers?—For a tunic and two pairs of trousers. The head constable is allowed 3s. for trousers, and they charge him 4s. 6d.—that would be 9s.; and he is charged 16s. for the tunic, and is allowed 10s.

5635. Do the men at the Depot derive any benefit by getting supplies at the canteen?—I think they derive a decided benefit: the cost of the mess would not be so low as it is at the Depot were it not for the canteen.

5636. That is, goods are sold at, or under, cost price, and, consequently, much cheaper than in town?—Far cheaper.

5637. Are the Committee not enabled to do this owing to the profit on drink sold?—It is a good deal due to the profit on the drink. Articles used to be sold under cost price; I don't know if they are selling things now under cost price.

5638. Is not the accumulation of profits from the sale of drink very considerable?—It is. Some of it is allocated to the burial fund and to the recreation room.

5639. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose the mess charges in the outer stations of Westmeath are not so high as in Mullingar?—No, they are not.

5640. Mr. HOLMES.—Do the men in your county, as a rule, get money with their wives?—Well, I think, very often they do.

5641. Are the wives usually farmers' daughters and shopkeepers' daughters?—They are in different ranks of life—sometimes farmers' daughters, sometimes shopkeepers' daughters—small shopkeepers—sometimes school teachers.

5642. CHAIRMAN.—Would you make any increase in the lodging allowance to married men?—I would.

5643. What increase would you suggest?—The average cost at the Depot I have taken at £14, and in Westmeath at £3 or £7; and, striking a line between these two figures, if it were put at £10, I believe it would be more than the men ask for.

5644. I suppose you are aware that in the City of London police and the other forces with which the men compare themselves, there is no allowance for lodging?—No.

5645. Mr. HOLMES.—You do not contemplate the State paying everything for the men. Do you not think that the men should pay something?—Of course they should.

5646. Would it not be better to give them something in the form of rent assistance?—The reason why I

recommend a large increase in the lodging allowance is, that I think the married men are the only men to be much considered as being really at a disadvantage.

5647. CHAIRMAN.—Would you increase the number of married men in the Force?—Is there not a difficulty in finding single men for stations?—That is quite true.

5648. And are they not prejudiced by the difficulty in finding accommodation for married men—and have you not to move men, sometimes, with large families?—That is so. The married man is under a great many disadvantages in our force that he would not be subject to in the London Police Force. Sometimes they are transferred for the good of the service from one side of the country to the other, and they get nothing towards the expenses of removing their families.

5649. On the other hand, if he does not like the county in which he is stationed, has he not the privilege of arranging a transfer with a man in some other county?—Married men do not often apply for transfers.

5650. When an application for leave to marry comes from a man, do you see the man personally yourself?—No.

5651. You do not ask what his means are, or if he has saved anything?—I have always looked upon it as being a private matter of his own.

5652. Mr. HOLMES.—How do you account for the great increase in the proportion of married men in the Force since 1882?—The standard of comfort is going up, I suppose, and men are better paid.

5653. In 1881, 32 per cent. of the Force were married; now the per-centage is 46. That is a very large increase. How do you account for it—do you attribute it to the lodging allowance given after ten years' service, on the recommendation of the Committee of 1882?—I do not think that would account for it. It is probably because the times are more peaceful, and that they have more time to think of the subject; but as for any definite reason, I could not give it.

5654. Are the police duties so much lighter now that the men have more time to think of marrying?—I would not absolutely say that that was the reason.

5655. Mr. STARKIE.—As regards the lodging allowance, we have a Return here for the whole of Ireland, from which it appears that 8 men pay 1s. a week rent, 34 pay 1s. 6d., 147 pay 2s., 479 pay 2s. 6d., 506 pay 3s., and 482 pay 3s. 6d. These rents are all under £10 a year. If a lodging allowance of £10 a year were given, all these men would be paying less, and some considerably less, rent than the allowance?—I think they would; but in a great many cases in bulk, when they are investigated, it is found that there are some exceptionally favourable circumstances. I only take an average.

5656. Still, the numbers are considerable—1,658 paying under £10 a year rent. If they got £10 a year lodging allowance would many of them not be able to put a considerable portion of it into their pockets—and would not that fact be a great inducement to a man to marry?—Of course it would if there were no corresponding disadvantages.

5657. There are 149 men paying 2s. or under a week. Would they not put 2s. or more a week into their pockets after paying their rent?—I only took the rents paid in the two places with which I was acquainted, and for which I had statistics.

Acting Sergeant GEORGE E. GROGAN, examined.

Acting
Sergeant
George E.
Grogan.

5658. CHAIRMAN.—Where are you stationed?—Tralee.
5659. How long have you been in the Force?—Nine-teen years.

5660. How old are you?—Nearly thirty-seven.

5661. You joined at eighteen years of age?—Yes.

5662. Are you the son of a policeman?—Yes.

5663. What was he?—A sergeant.

5664. Have you any brothers in the Force?—No, I have not.

5665. Are you married or single?—Married.

5666. Have you any children?—Two.

5667. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the County Kerry.

5668. When did you marry?—I am married a little over three years.

5669. At sixteen years' service?—Yes.

5670. You are the thirty-second witness that we have examined, so that we are pretty well posted as to the facts; but we shall be very glad to hear what you want to say. Tell us what you have to represent about pay?—I am asked to tell you that our present pay is inadequate.

5671. How is it inadequate?—It is inadequate to keep a married man with a family in the position of respectability, and with the food that we are supposed to have according to the regulations of the service.

5672. Is it enough for single men?—It would be sufficient to feed a single man and leave a margin over.

5673. I dare say you were able to save, as a single man?—Well, I had more than I could eat, but I did not save it; I spent it otherwise. It enabled me to take a month's holidays.

5674. Where did you go to?—Well, I happened to be stationed near home. I went home, and to different places, when on holidays. I was in England several times.

5675. Have you money saved?—Yes, I had a little.
5675a. Is it all gone?—Not yet, sir. Well, all the saving is gone since I got married: I hadn't much after setting up house—something over £20. I think there are £4 or £5 in it yet.

5676. Your furniture cost you £40 or £50?—After furnishing the house I had a little.

May 26, 1901.
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Acting
Sergeant
George R.
Grogan.

5677. You were able to put aside £60 or £70?—I had not exactly that much all my time, sir. I am a man that never drank a drop of intoxicating liquor.

5678. Do you smoke?—Moderately.

5679. What is your pay per week now?—Up to a week ago I was in receipt of £5 18s. 1½d. a month. I have been promoted acting sergeant since.

5680. Are you in favour of the abolition of the rank of acting sergeant?—I say the rank should not exist for this reason; it is supposed to test and qualify a man for the rank of sergeant. It is over ten years since I was sent in charge of a station, as a constable.

5681. Have you passed the "P" list examination?—No; but as a constable I was sent in a sergeant's place in charge of a station.

5682. As a steady, well-conducted man?—Yes; eight years ago I was sent in charge of a permanent sub-district, and left in charge of it for nearly five months, until the place was broken up.

5683. But I suppose that would not be so in every case?—In many cases. Any man at the present day that gets promotion qualifies very well for it before he gets it. Since then, every three years, on a couple of occasions I have had to take the place of a sergeant who was on leave or on duty, and to carry out the duty of a sergeant in charge of a station.

5684. You did not take your wife and children with you?—No; and that is an extra expense on me, because I have to pay a married man's mess while I am on such duty—which, in Kerry, averages £3 2s. 1½d. a month—and I have only the balance between that and my pay to send to my wife, to pay rent and keep her in food and other things.

5685. How much pay do you want? It is a good thing to ask for as little as possible, for the bigger the sum you ask the more difficulty there is in giving it to you?—Yes, I was quite aware of that; but I am speaking for the men whom I represent, and they have been told, time after time, by those who should know, that we are second to no other police force—we have been told that we are very good, and everything like that; and it is only very lately that we knew we were so much inferior to others as regards pay. So, if we are equal to all the other police forces, we certainly should be paid as well as any of them.

5686. Who made the speeches about your being second to none?—I heard them, and read them in the newspapers, from time to time—Lords Lieutenant and Chief Secretaries, and all that.

5687. Mr. HOLMES.—After dinner speeches?—No, public speeches thanking us for the work we have done.

5688. CHAIRMAN.—I don't say that they have exaggerated; but they will have to be more careful in making their speeches in future.

Witness.—Personally, I don't know whether it is the fact or not. We might be inferior to them; but these gentlemen should know; they have had experience of both; and I am sure they would not say what is not the fact.

5689. What is it that you want?—I want that we should get an increase of pay. We claim it because our present pay is inadequate: a married man cannot live on it as he should; we want to be able to purchase the same class and quantity of food that we required as single men.

5690. You say that the married man cannot live as well as the single man?—He cannot afford it. The economy of the wife tells in his favour. It is also inadequate because it does not permit us to educate our children as we should.

5691. But is not education free?—It is; but as regards the class of education, I have been instructed to mention to you that this being a progressive nation, every subject should add to it in some way, and endeavour to be progressive with the nation by sending his children to something higher than he had been at himself, and I know that that is the spirit of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

5692. What pay do you want—what do you suggest?—Suggest—yes, sir, we want to do everything in a respectful way. As I am representing the constables, I propose that their pay under six years' service should be £57 17s. 9d.

5693. That is £18 a year more than they have?—It is the rate of pay of the best-paid English police force.

5694. Which force is that?—It happens to be the City of London Police Force.

5695. You have travelled in England. Have you been in the City of London?—Yes; my wife lived for years in the City of London.

5696. Were her parents belonging to the place?—No; she lived there with her father.

5697. Her father did not live in the City of London?—Well no, not in the city proper.

5698. Was he employed in the City of London?—He was.

5699. Why did he not live near his employment?—Oh, I beg your pardon; I am not so well up in the city as the metropolis. I know that they lived down in the East End—about the East India Docks.

5700. Do you know that the City of London is, as it were, a little island in the metropolis?—I know that it is a small part of the London metropolis.

5701. And any time that you talked to policemen there did they tell you that they were unable to live in the city: that they could not get any place to live in?—Well, no; I never spoke about it; I never contemplated it.

5702. You may take it that they could not live in the City of London at all?—Well, I have been instructed that there are warehouses and places, the owners of which are very glad to give accommodation to policemen in, because it is a safeguard against burglars.

5703. Yes, but a very small proportion are allowed to take them, and they are always charged some rent?—I was led to believe—and I had it from people who should know—that they, in fact, made by it.

5704. I am afraid you have been misled?—Well, as far as the City of London is concerned, I had a letter from Mr. John Whatley, the Chief Clerk of the city police.

5705. What has he said about rent?—He says 8s. a week.

5706. He gave evidence here, and said that 10s. a week was the lowest rent?—He says they are better than I am paying 6s. a week for.

5707. How much rent do you pay?—At present I happen to have a small house. The house that I first had I paid 6s. a week for; but I could not afford it, and I went to an inferior house for 15s. a month.

5708. That is 4s. a week?—But it is to be raised 1s. 4d. a month, I am sorry to say. I got notice to that effect.

5709. One hundred and fifty-two of the married men in Kerry pay under 6s. a week?—I may tell you that those men are in very inferior houses, and in rooms where they have no convenience whatever, and they would prefer to pay more and get a better house, if they could afford it.

5710. There are only ten men who pay more?—Because those men deny themselves some necessary things.

5711. Do you not get 1s. a week allowance?—I do.

5712. And you don't pay the 1s. a week barrack deduction?—No.

5713. That is 2s. a week allowed?—We don't see that it is allowed. Only 1s. a week is allowed.

5714. But you are 2s. a week better off than the single man?—Well, I am; but I am 2s. a week worse off, because I have to pay 2s. extra for rent.

5715. But must not married men expect to be subject to extra expenses?—They would not marry if they knew what they had to go through as married policemen with families. With the majority of policemen getting married their marriages are not made-matches. I never intended to get married until I had fifteen years' service; but I happened to meet a young woman, and I could not resist the temptation of it. That's the way it was with most of them.

5716. Mr. HOLMES.—I hope you got something with your wife in the way of fortune?—No, sir, not a penny. And then, as to rent, allow me to show you this letter from the man that built the houses the police have occupied for the last ten years, and he will tell you how houses have been going up in rent since they were built. (Hands in document.)

5717. How much increase of pay do you want—what do you say would be enough?—I want an increase of £34 a year for the constables.

5718. That is to give you the same rate of pay as the City of London force?—Yes.

5719. Do you compare the expense of living in Tralee with that of living in London?—Yes; I say it should be cheaper in London.

5720. Is it because there are more people in London?—No.

5721. Why?—Because there are more shops for provisions, clothing, and other things. I wish to put in Lipton's price list in order to show you that they have the same prices everywhere.

5722. Do you deal with Lipton?—In some things.

May 25, 1901.

Acting
Sergeant
George E.
Grogan.

5723. How much is your weekly, or monthly, expenditure?—For fresh meat I pay 3s. weekly.

5724. How much was your expenditure last month?—For the month of April I paid £4 10s. 6d. for provisions, and rent, and some other things—church on Sundays, 1s. 2d. That left me a balance of £1 7s. 7d. over; but taking that as the balance over for every month of the twelve months, during the past twelve months I purchased articles of wearing apparel for myself, and other necessities also, for my wife.

5725. How much would you have at the end of the year to add to your savings bank account?—I would not have enough to meet my liabilities.

5726. Your pension is provided by the Government?—Yes.

5727. If you were a civilian you would have to put aside something?—Yes.

5728. You have not got to do that?—No; I would require to put by something if I could afford it.

5729. How would you spend the £34 a year, if you are not in debt?—I require two day shirts, at 3s.—6s.; two undershirts at 3s.—6s.; and two pairs of trousers—3s. more. I bought these during the twelve months.

5730. That's not what I am asking you. How would you spend the £34 increase if you got it?—I would have better provisions for myself and my family; I would get a better quality of stuff, and more than I can afford to use at present—a greater quantity.

5731. I want to know what you would do with the £34—you are not in debt?—Not in debt, nor don't intend to be, if I can.

5732. And, therefore, your gross receipts are equal to your gross expenditure?—Yes, sir—they go a little more.

5733. How would you spend the £34?—I will take more food, and a better quality of food. I will put on a better quality of clothing than I can wear at present—I will go back to the class of clothes I wore before I was married. I will give my wife the class of clothes that she was used to, and that I would like to see on her. I will insure my life to make provision, should anything happen me, for my wife and family.

5734. But in such a case they would have something now?—It wouldn't keep them out of the workhouse. It is a miserable thing.

5735. It would be £15 a year. Compare yourself with those in some other callings?—I believe that if I went to anything else at the time I joined the police I would be in a better position to-day, and my wife and children also.

5736. Then you would spend the £34 a year on extras?—I would.

5737. CHAIRMAN.—How many people are in Tralee?—9,500.

5738. How many police?—Forty-two, all told.

5739. Is trade good in Tralee?—Very good.

5740. And is there a better feeling towards the police than when you joined the Force?—No, sir.

5741. They are pretty quiet in Tralee?—Well, not in our locality. They have severer duty in Tralee at present than at any time during the agitation.

5742. Why so?—In consequence of the disturbed state of the place.

5743. Is there anything more that you want to say?—I would like to put in a copy of the expenditure of men, and to read it for you.

5744. Give us the details?—I would like to put in my own; and I would like to put in a copy of the expenditure of Constable William Salmon, who has £1 a month more than I have, in consequence of being in charge of a transport car. It doesn't suffice to meet his liabilities. He is in charge of a public transport car. He is a temperate man, and very economical, and his expenditure has advanced £6 8s. 6d. a year. He has five children. Then I want to put to you the case of a man who, unfortunately, got ill.

5745. He was looked after at the public expense while sick?—Yes; but the public did not look after him fully. He had to pay £6 19s. 7d. for extra expense of medicines and things.

5746. Are not medicines provided?—I will read the items:—Thirteen bottles of whiskey, ordered by the doctor, £3. He was suffering from typhoid fever, and was ordered whiskey regularly.

5747. Do the doctors give whiskey for typhoid fever?—Yes; and he was ordered a nurse for eleven days, 16s. 6d.; extra milk for thirty-two days, 10s. 8d.; milk for fourteen days, 2s. 4d.; two chickens, 5s.; three dozen of eggs, 3s. 6d. That man states he has gone into debt for the first time in consequence of this illness.

5748. There was no deduction from his pay while sick?—No deduction.

5749. In the City of London 1s. a day would have been deducted from his pay?—Well, it would be very wrong, for it was in consequence of duty that he got ill—in consequence of being on duty in a place where it was prevalent.

5750. Have you anything further to say?—I wish to demand this increase of pay because we have harder duty, and more varied duty, than the City of London police.

5751. You do six hours, on an average, in the day?—I beg your pardon, we do a great deal more: we do over ten hours duty in the day. I wish to describe this to you. I have a return from the patrol book in Tralee station. The men there are doing over eight hours a day. Then I take the indoor duty; it does not include incidental calls, or other duty. I have taken the average of it, and it gives all the men over ten hours. We are sometimes twenty-four hours on duty. I have gone out on duty at 5 o'clock in the morning, walked six miles, met a man, protected him three miles to the place where he went to work, stopped with him all day, left at 7 in the evening, and escorted him back home to his place three miles, walked home six miles, and got back to barrack at half-past nine at night. From 5 in the morning to that time is 16½ hours.

5752. Did you not get subsistence allowance for that duty?—Not yet. It was claimed long ago, but we did not get it yet; and 18d. would not pay a man. I was a fortnight once without taking off my clothes. I want to show you the duty that is going on every day, and to contrast it with the beat duty in London.

5753. You don't know anything about that?—I have seen it week after week. I have gone out at 8 o'clock, walked six miles, perhaps in rain, getting wet through, time after time, have lain down by the side of a ditch and stopped there four hours in the wet, until I was relieved at 1 o'clock, and have then proceeded home six miles again to my station.

5754. Mr. STARKIE.—When was that?—At present. Another patrol leaves at 12 at night to relieve the one I was mentioning, gets there at 1 o'clock, lies in ambush until 5 o'clock, and then walks home six miles; and if a house is attacked by moonlighters we might be attacked by overwhelming numbers, and there would be only two men to defend themselves. From the nature of the duty and lying down in wet clothes my health might be undermined.

5755. I am glad to see that it has not been?—I have gone through a lot, and I claim that our duties are more dangerous than those of the London police; and I further say that the Royal Irish Constabulary are keeping down an illegal insurrection at the present day in Ireland.

5756. CHAIRMAN.—Oh, that won't do.

Witness.—I say that—I am desired to say it—and I say it of my own knowledge.

5757. Mr. STARKIE.—The insurrection is kept down to such an extent that it is not visible.

Witness.—It is kept down, sir. I ask you to take this statement of accounts; and I also want to put in evidence a letter from a large employer in Tralee—Revington, Limited—in which he states that since 1883 the salaries of salesmen in his house have gone up from 25 to 40 per cent., and those of the heads of departments from 40 to 80 per cent.

5758. Mr. HOLMES.—What is he?—He is in the drapery business. I wish, also, to put in a letter from a very extensive builder—Mr. J. Healy—who employs from 200 to 300 men constantly, in which he says that carpenters' wages have advanced, since 1883, from 28s. to 33s.; masons', from 28s. to 33s.; plasterers' and slaters', from 26s. to 30s.; painters' and glaziers' from 25s. to 30s.; and these only work until 2 o'clock on Saturdays.

5759. CHAIRMAN.—In Belfast, in 1896, they got 8d., and now they get 8½d. an hour; stone masons got 8½d., and now they get 9d.; carpenters, 5s. 6d. a day, and now 5s. 9d.—3d. extra; and that is for six days in the week.

Witness.—The writer of the letter is a very responsible man, and he has signed his name to it.

5760. CHAIRMAN.—I am reading from the official return. Is there anything else you wish to add?—As regards the price of provisions, I wish to put in the statement of Mr. Jeremiah M. Slattery, who kills 500 pigs a week, and is a large wholesale provision merchant. He says:—"I am a curer of bacon and the owner of creameries"—he owns eight creameries in Kerry—"and am also in the ordinary butter and egg trade, retail as well as wholesale. I

am aware that our bacon and butter are retailed cheaper in England than we can do it here;" and he goes on to say that he can't sell Irish bacon here under 10d. a pound, and creamery butter less than 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. a pound; and these articles, I know, are sold at 9d. to 1s. at present, in England.

5761. CHAIRMAN.—He sells them wholesale, and charges you more than his customer in England charges?—He has to do that, because retailing them costs him more in Ireland. I wish, also, to put in a letter from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited—a combination of retailers in England who have co-operated for the purpose of giving to the consumers in England things immediately from the producers. They say that they do business in eggs and bacon-curing, and that their entire output is shipped direct to retailers in England; and the writer says that he visits England at regular intervals during the year, and is satisfied that those articles of food are retailed to the consumers there at a much less figure than articles similar in quality are sold in Ireland. "I have also," he says, "stayed in England, and from my knowledge of the country I am fully satisfied that the maintenance of a family in Ireland is much more expensive than in England.—Yours truly, James Dawson."

5762. Then he does not agree with the Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who says that the expense of living is 25 per cent. higher in England than it is here?—That is the letter of a practical man in the provision trade. I wish to talk about the pensioners. I put in a copy of a resolution of the Killarney Urban Council of the 10th of March, 1899: "That no pension-holder be appointed to the office of rate or tax collector while others are to be found fit for the same. M. C. Fitzgerald." I wish to tell you, sir, that there are 155 pensioners in Kerry, and of that number sixty-nine are unemployed.

5763. That leaves eighty-six employed?—Forty-two are in business.

5764. How did they get the money to be in business for themselves?—Well, I could not really tell you that; but I believe they got it through their wives.

5765. Did they save it in the police service?—No, they could not save it in the police; it would be utterly impossible for them to save. I live as economically as any person.

Mr. HOLMES.—They made good marriages.

5766. CHAIRMAN.—We had a constable before us who produced a bank book showing a large credit of three figures—a constable with a family?—He never saved it in the police. He might have saved a little while a single man.

5767. What would you say if I told you that he was married a long time?—He could not save as a married man. There are some cases in Kerry of pensioners who are in a deplorable condition.

5768. Eighty per cent. of the pensioners are employed in Tralee. They earn an average of about 7s. a week. In Kenmare 7s. In Tralee the average is about 15s. ?—But that is swelled by one who has been in employment for over twenty years, and who is Secretary to the County of Kerry Infirmary.

5769. Mr. HOLMES.—Have you finished?—Well, I would like to tell you about the pensioners in Killarney.

5770. How many pensioners are employed there?—There are fifteen employed, and I am very sorry to say that they are in a very low position.

5771. There should be employment in a prosperous place like Killarney?—That's an argument in our favour, and still a policeman could get no better employment there than that of a common gate-keeper.

5772. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not gate-keeper to Lord Kenmare an excellent appointment?—It is not an appointment that we like.

5773. CHAIRMAN.—What is the number of his gate?—Every gate lodge of Lord Kenmare's is at present occupied by an ex-policeman.

5774. What could be better. Which is the gate of the man in the deplorable condition?—The whole fifteen of them. I say it is a position that should not be occupied by an ex-policeman.

5775. Why not? Do you know that there is nothing they delight in so much, in the London Metropolitan or the City police, as getting a gate?—That might be their opinion; but it is not mine.

5776. You have exalted ideas?—I have an exalted idea of what I should be.

5777. We are bound to tell you that you are doing harm to your case. One pensioner has £60 a year, at Tralee; one has 30s. a week on temporary work in

Cork; four have 20s.; one has 18s.; one has 14s.; and one has 12s. a week; and others have occasional odd jobs?—The man that has 30s. a week is only employed temporarily. He endeavoured to mortgage his pension to go to America, and he could not do it. There are fifteen pensioners as bailiffs. There are two of these positions as bailiffs that I know were occupied, some years ago, by two of the very worst members of society. We were protecting them—very bad characters.

5778. Do you know that there is a pensioner in Killorglin who is earning £110 a year?—A very exceptional case.

5779. It shows what a steady man can do?—There are a great many other steady men that can't get it. He is a fishery inspector. It is only one appointment. You gave one exceptional case out of 155. There are 155 pensioners, and two of them have good situations, and others have temporary ones. I am desirous to ask that, in consequence of the trouble in getting proper situations on leaving the service, we should get our maximum pension of two-thirds at twenty-five years' service, with an option of retiring; and that we shall be at liberty to serve on to twenty-eight years, and that we then get not less than three-fourths of our pay and allowances, the allowances to include clothing, medical, boot and lodging allowances.

5780. Anything more?—I don't know that I have anything more.

5781. Mr. HOLMES.—You not only want to have the pay, but the pension scale increased?—Yes.

5782. You would not be content with an increase of pay, but you also want a better pension scale?—We claim an exceptional pension scale because, in England, the police there have the respect and sympathy of the inhabitants, and they are glad to get them when they retire from the service; but in Ireland it is otherwise. We are here carrying out a law that the majority of the people don't agree with, and they look on us as the servants of the British Government in Ireland, with whom they do not agree.

5783. How do you account for the fact that their daughters marry policemen?—The daughters often marry against their parents' consent.

5784. Do you mean to tell me that they marry without their parents' consent?—Yes, sir—most decidedly, sir—it is the fact.

5785. You ask that your pay should be increased to enable the married men to live as well as the single men?—To live as well as the single men, to save money, and to be able to procure some assistance for my wife to save her from drudgery.

5786. It is admitted that a steady single man can live on his pay and save a little money?—Yes.

5787. Well, to increase his pay so as to enable the married man to live as well as his single comrade would be to pay him more than is necessary, because you could not differentiate, and pay the married man on one scale and the single man on another?—No; but he should be paid for the work he does.

5788. If you increase his pay so as to enable the married man to live as well as the single man you would be paying the single man more than is necessary. Isn't that so?—No; I say that the single man and the married man should be paid according to the work they do.

5789. There are banks, of course, in Tralee?—Yes.

5790. Do you know any of the bank clerks?—Some of them.

5791. Do you know what they are paid—£80 or £90 a year?—I am sure they all have more than that.

5792. Say £100 a year?—Yes.

5793. I suppose they can live pretty well when single?—They do not—at least, so I am told.

5794. If one of them were to marry would the directors entertain an application to increase his salary?—I understand that they do not give them permission to get married until they have a certain pay.

5795. Mr. STARKIE.—You are asking for higher pay than that of any other police force in the United Kingdom?—No.

5796. You ask for the same pay as the City of London force receives. They get no lodging allowance and you do; they do not get free medical attendance, and you do; therefore, your pay would be better than that of the best-paid force in the United Kingdom?—I ask to get my pay on the same conditions as they do; I don't want lodging allowance.

5797. You said you wanted to have your lodging allowance added to your salary when your pension came to be calculated?—Yes, sir.

May 25, 1901.

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Acting
Sergeant
George E.
Grogan.

May 25, 1901.

Acting
Sergeant
George E.
Grogan,

5798. Why should the allowance which is paid to the medical attendant be added to your pay when your pension is being calculated?—It is presumed that it is taken from my pay to pay the doctor.

5799. What pay had you before you were promoted? £67 12s. a year.

5800. Now you have £72 16s.?—Yes.

5801. When did you first think that you ought to get an increase of pay?—Immediately after the passing of the 1883 Act.

5802. In what year did you join?—In 1882, sir.

5803. When did you fix on £34 a year as the proposed increase?—When we decided to ask for an increase.

5804. When was that?—About two months ago, I should say.

5805. And then you fixed on the £34?—We fixed on the difference between our pay and the City of London pay.

5806. Did your friends in the country know that you are asking an increase of £34 a year?—Every one of them.

5807. And what did they think?—They told me to press it.

5808. I mean your civilian friends?—Our civilian friends imagined that we were far better paid than we are, and were surprised that we did not seek it before.

5809. And do they approve of your asking for £104 a year for constables?—Yes.

5810. They are not surprised?—They are surprised that we did not get it before.

5811. And you and the men you represent are absolutely serious in making this claim?—Quite so.

5812. CHAIRMAN.—Don't you say that you are the best force in the world—or did the Lord Lieutenant say it?—We have been told it by several public men.

5813. Then you think you ought to get the best pay?—Take into consideration the state of the country—we are serving the British Government, and they should pay us. We consider that we not alone do the police work of the Government in Ireland, but also garrison work; and we think that we should be as well paid as any police force paid by civil parties.

5714. Mr. STARKIE.—As far as I know, from my experience the police have done their duty.

Witness.—I know they did, sir.

5815. CHAIRMAN.—Why did you not go to South Africa?—I am a married man.

5816. Why did not some of the Tralee men go?—They are all long-service men, who would forego their pensions if they did. In my young days I often volunteered. I volunteered for service in the Constabulary all over Ireland. I was in Galway for two years—in 1882, 1883, and part of 1884—when the county was disturbed. Then I went to Cork West Riding, and to the serious disturbances in Belfast in 1886 and 1887. I volunteered to go there, and left it in 1888. When the Plan of Campaign broke out I went through the whole of it—stopped up all night, shadowed organizers—and volunteered a couple of times for foreign service, but was refused. I was told that I would not be accepted. We say that the 1883 Commission gave us nothing. I have been asked to state this by one of the men I represent—a long-service man. Take the cases of the man that joined the Force before the 10th of August, 1866, and the man under the 1883 Act. The former, after thirty years' service, and after being twenty years on pension, has drawn £3,015 12s.; whilst the man under the 1883 Act, after serving thirty years and drawing pension for twenty years, would only draw £2,389. I am also desired to say that we, as well as all other members of the community, are entitled to holidays.

5817. But do you not get a month's holidays?—But we are not in a position to take it as a holiday.

5818. But you could save up?—We have to spend it at home. We say that we should be paid in such a way as to be able to take the holiday. Our pay is not sufficient for it.

5819. Five out of the six witnesses we have examined said that they took holidays?—Not married men. My holiday is drudgery and hard work, such as I should not like to see mentioned in print.

5820. What work?—Taking my wife's place when she is ill; and I cannot afford a servant. I have to keep my holiday for that emergency.

5821. What is the work: doing a bit of carpentering, as many people would?—Not that; but minding the children, and keeping the house while she is in bed.

Constable BERNARD M'GROARTY, examined.

Constable
Bernard
M'Groarty.

5822. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Banbridge, County of Down.

5823. Where have you been stationed?—In Banbridge for the last seven years.

5824. How long have you been in the Force?—Nearly twenty-five years.

5825. When will you complete the twenty-five years?—On the 11th of July next.

5826. Have you given notice to leave?—We do not give it until our term is completed.

5827. Will you retire on completion of your twenty-five years?—I will, because I am not able to live in the Force.

5828. What pension will you be entitled to?—£42 and some shillings.

5829. How old are you?—44½ years.

5830. Are you married or single?—A widower.

5831. Any children?—I have eight children and a housekeeper.

5832. Is it long since your wife died?—She will be a year dead next month. She died of heart disease, after her confinement with her youngest child.

5833. Have you ever been promoted?—I was.

5834. To what?—Acting sergeant. I was promoted on the "P" list; it was only temporary.

5835. After how many years' service?—Seventeen.

5836. How long were you acting sergeant?—About ten months.

5837. And then you reverted to constable?—Yes.

5838. How many years' service had you when you married?—About 9½.

5839. How old is your eldest child?—He will be fourteen in July.

5840. What part of the country do you come from?—The County of Donegal.

5841. Shall you go back to Donegal when you get your pension?—No, I will not; there is no trade or manufactures there, or anything for my children to do. I intend to go to some place where I can raise a job to get them schooling—to Belfast, or anywhere—to some place where there are Christian Brothers'

schools, where I can get cheap education for my children. I am not able to pay for them in a higher school than the National.

5842. Whom do you represent?—The constables of Armagh and Down. I represent about 500 constables.

5843. What do you represent on their behalf?—That the pay we get is not sufficient to keep us in decency.

5844. Do you represent married men or single men?—Both. The single men have very little for their time.

5845. They have more to spare than the married men?—The married men have none at all; if they have more than four children they cannot live and keep out of debt.

5846. The single men can save a little?—Not so much as they can in other police forces. Even labourers going over from the country to Scotland can save more.

5847. How much do you want?—An increase of £34 a year for the constables, to bring us on a level with the City of London police.

5848. How many people are in Banbridge?—Something over 5,000.

5849. How much are you paying in rent?—£9 or £10 a year.

5850. How many rooms are in the house?—There are two small rooms downstairs and four upstairs.

5851. About 4s. a week you pay for the entire house?—About 3s. 10d.

5852. To which you are allowed 1s. a week?—Yes.

5853. You are 2s. a week better off than the single man, with your 1s. a week allowance, and no deduction of 1s.?—Yes.

5854. Your house, then, costs you 1s. 10d. a week net. Why this large increase of £34?—Well, since I joined the Force our duty has increased six-fold. I joined in 1876, and those were good times, and the people were content. Then the agitation commenced.

5855. What counties were you in at the time of the agitation?—Antrim and Down.

5856. Was there much agitation there?—No; but we had to go south, and to Derry, and other places—everywhere over Ireland.

May 25, 1901.

Constable
Bernard
M^r Groarty.

5857. In Ulster there was no great agitation?—No.

5858. Except against the agitators?—Well, the police were taken where the agitators were.

5859. What is the gross amount of your weekly expenditure?—I have made it out. This is for January:—Monthly pay and allowances, £6 2s. 5d.; I pay for groceries—

5860. We will take the total expenditure?—The total is £9 8s. 10½d.

5861. That leaves you more than £3 out of pocket?—£3 6s. 5d. in arrear.

5862. How did you raise the other £3?—I insured my life when I was twenty-four years of age, and there is a receipt for £40 that I borrowed on it at 5 per cent. interest, in order to keep myself straight with the Force.

5863. How much is the policy worth?—£100, with profits, payable at fifty years of age.

5864. Shall you get the money when the policy comes to maturity?—Yes.

5865. How much have you borrowed on it?—£40 and £16.

5866. Mr. STARKIE.—How much do you pay to secure this policy?—£3 18s. 4d. a year. Here are my expenses for February. I had a child at nurse, and I was in hospital, and then had the baby home, and a housekeeper to take care of it. My expenditure for the month is £8 10s. 4d., and my pay and allowances only £6 2s. 5d.; so that I was £2 7s. 11d. behind.

5867. CHAIRMAN.—When you leave the police will you be able to make more money?—I suppose you would not leave the police if you did not think you could do so?—I would not leave the police if I could live; but if I live until the borrowing power of the policy is done I will get into debt, and probably be dismissed.

5868. How much will you lose in cash by taking your pension now?—About £28 a year.

5869. You think the chances are that you will be able to make up that £28 or something more after you get your pension?—I think it is better to take the pension before I get dismissed for being in debt, and have nothing at all.

5870. You are free of debt now?—But the borrowing power of the policy will soon be done, and I have a large family, and I cannot feed them without going into debt, and the regulations of the Force don't allow that. Another of the regulations says that we are to eat good food, and keep ourselves strong, and I cannot get that. I will try to make the best of my life.

5871. I am very sorry for you; but you quite understand that yours is a special case—you have had extra bad luck?—No. I have a case of a man who is in arrear, too. His wife is alive, and he has five children. His total expenses are £6 10s. a month, and he gets £5 18s. 2d.

5872. CHAIRMAN.—We quite understand that you have a struggle.

Witness.—Excuse me. This does not contain any bills for beef or eggs, for I could not buy them. There is nothing for boots and clothing for myself and my eight children, or for broken glass, or delph, or window blinds, or other furniture of the house.

5873. We admit that you have a bad time of it, so that you need not prove your own case any more; just tell us about any other cases?—This (reads) is the case of another constable. He has five children, and the whole lot of his expenses for January, 1901, amounts to £6 10s., while his pay is £5 18s.

5874. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us?—We would like to be on a footing with the English force, so that we could live in respectability. Mill workers who, twenty years ago, earned only 5s. a week, are now earning 15s. They are better fed and clothed than we are, and we are doing as much duty as any of them.

5875. How many hours' duty in the day have you?—I have done 7½ hours nearly every day.

5876. What mills were those people employed in?—In weaving and bleaching factories, and spinning mills. Their pay has increased during the last twenty years, whilst we have got no rise at all. Blacksmiths, who had from 13s. to 18s. a week, have from 27s. to 33s. now; carpenters, who had from 16s. to 20s. in 1883, now get an average of from 30s. to 36s.; masons, who, in 1883, got from 12s. to 18s., now get from 32s. to 36s. In addition to that, their work is from sixty hours a week down to 54. Coachbuilders, who earned from 15s. to 18s., now get from 24s. to 32s.; railway porters, who got from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., are now paid from 13s. to 15s.; and labourers, who got from 5s. to

7s., now have from 12s. to 15s.; tenters, who got from 18s. to 22s. in 1883, get from 30s. to 45s. now; plasterers, whose wages were from 20s. to 24s., are now getting from 30s. to 38s.; and mechanics, who were paid from 20s. to 25s., are now getting from 32s. to 35s.

5877. CHAIRMAN.—I must remind you that they have no pensions, nor medical attendance free, nor lodging allowance, nor boot money, nor pensions for their widows and allowances for their children, if they die.

Witness.—Quite so; but their work is not so severe as a policeman's, and they have practically double pay.

5878. CHAIRMAN.—Is not the work of the mill workers harder than the policeman's work?—We are practically on duty from 7 in the morning until 11 or 12 at night. Seven and a-half hours' outdoor duty is the average now.

5879. You parade at 9 o'clock at Banbridge?—Yes.

5880. That's not 7 in the morning. You get up at 8?—I would be up at about 20 minutes past 6. For the last four or five years I used not to get to bed up to 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, my wife having been ill for a long time. Now as to outdoor duty. The time spent in cleaning up each morning before parade is nearly half-an-hour; the time spent in drill and school after parade is usually from 9 to 10 o'clock; and there is the relief of guard, and the time spent in barrack with the guard, because only half of a party can be absent unless they are on duty. There are twenty-five descriptions in the *Hue-and-Cry* to be committed to memory, and examined in; so that I am frequently on duty from eight to thirteen hours in the day; and I do fully from sixteen to forty miles a day on my feet.

5881. What distance do you walk every week?—In the two days before I came here I walked just up to forty miles.

5882. Where did you go to?—I was serving in various ways, and returned to barrack tired and weary, and I have been sometimes wet through. The weather was very cold, of course, in the winter and the spring—and I have to be back in barrack in two hours after going off duty, that being all the time I get to change my wet clothes, take my food, and rest myself, after a day of from eight to thirteen hours. I am doing six times as much duty now—outdoor and indoor—as when I joined the Force, and for several years after it; and the discipline has got tighter than it was then. The cost of living has wonderfully increased, because the people dress better, and take better food, and go on excursions, whilst we cannot get the same food and clothes for our children as they can. Mechanics and labourers have got their hours shortened, whilst ours are longer. Since we got the last rise of pay we have got a considerable number of Acts of Parliament to put in force. It is harder living in the police in Ireland than anywhere else.

5883. Not in Ulster. What is the difference between the population of Ulster and the population of Scotland?—I don't really know the difference.

5884. Are they not just as well disposed in Ulster as in Scotland?—Some of them are, and others are not. They have no religious strife to contend with in Scotland, but we have in Ulster—there are those party riots and party feuds. I was stabbed myself, and lay for three weeks, and was stoned five or six times. They very rarely get that in Scotland. Our pay is so small that we are unable to meet our liabilities and live in any decency, and the standard of living has increased. I cannot send my children to school so as to properly educate them.

5885. But they can get free education?—They are gone beyond the National schools, and I cannot get them on farther.

5886. They are not beyond them, because the eldest is only fourteen years of age, and you can send the others there?—The two eldest are lost for education, because I cannot send them to a higher school than the National school.

5887. Is it not a first-rate school?—They were learning Euclid and algebra, and they are not learning that now.

5888. What do you want them to learn Euclid for?—No man is properly educated unless he knows Euclid. There is no tradesman but should know it in order to be master of his trade. I was bid to say that head constables having six years in that rank, free from unfavourable records, ask an increase of 2s. 6d. a week.

5889. Are you not representing constables?—I am representing constables, and they ask, after fifteen

May 25, 1901.

Constable
Bernad
M'Groarty.

years' service, the last three free from unfavourable records, an increase of 1s. 6d. a week. For good service pay and good conduct, and after twenty years' service, they ask an additional 1s. a week. Our duties are harder, I would say, than those of any other police force, because we have those agrarian and political and religious quarrels to suppress.

5890. Mr. STARKIE.—Are there agrarian quarrels in the Co. Down?—There are none now; but at the time of the agitation there were a good deal.

5891. CHAIRMAN.—But there was no real war there.

Witness.—We had to put it down, all the same. It is an easier thing to be regulating traffic in a street than to be fighting with people. If you arrest a man in a country town, and he thinks he is able to beat you, he will do all the can to knock you down, unless you are too many for him.

5892. Is not the regulation of traffic in a very large city a difficult thing?—But he runs no danger. He may have to be smart enough, but he runs no danger of getting his bones broken, or of being stabbed the way I was. We rarely get assistance in Ireland. We may in times when there is peace and quiet. I was stoned six or seven times.

5893. None of this applies to Down?—It does. It was in the County of Antrim that I was stabbed and stoned. They want a pension of two-thirds at twenty-five years' service, and of three-fourths at twenty-eight.

5894. Are pensioners pretty well employed in your place?—They are not. One is employed as a bailiff, and the other keeps a masonic hall.

5895. At your place are not 75 per cent. of the pensioners employed?—There are not many pensioners in my place.

5896. Are there not three-fourths of them employed—twenty-three pensioners?—That's not from my place. There are only two pensioners employed in the sub-district of Banbridge—two in the town—and there is one who is unemployed. He applied for a situation and was refused; and the man who is keeping the masonic hall applied for a secretaryship, and did not get it.

5897. CHAIRMAN.—In the district of Banbridge there are 18 pensioners, of whom 11 are employed at £1 3s., 1 at 12s., 1 at 15s. 6d., and 6 are in business on their own account.

Witness.—I have seen a pensioner in the Banbridge district out working in the fields with labouring men.

5898. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose he was an overseer, keeping them in order?—He was working as hard as any of them: he was working in a quarry.

5899. Mr. HOLMES.—What was he paid for that work?—Well, I think it was about 14s. a week.

5900. Was he a ganger in the quarry?—He was an ordinary labouring man. A Belfast firm had him employed.

5901. What is his daily pay when he is employed?—About 2s. a day.

5902. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything more? What

you have told us is exactly the same as we have heard already; have you anything fresh?—When I joined the Force I did not think the pay was so small, and I thought I could live comfortably and well.

5903. Why did you not leave?—A lot of my friends in America are dead, or I would have gone there. The cash was sent to me, but I would not go. I never could get as much money in the Force as would take me to Australia. I did not know, at the time, that the London police were paid so well, or I would have gone to them.

5904. Mr. STARKIE.—For a man with a large family, and who is obliged to borrow money, you appear to pay an exorbitant sum for tea, viz., 2s. 10d. a pound?—Yes.

5905. Is not that a high price?—It is not. It is cheaper at that than 1s.

5906. Could you not get good tea for 2s. 2d. per lb.?—No, you could not get good tea for that. The dear article is worth the money.

5907. Many people who are well off, and who are not in the slightest degree pressed for money, are satisfied with 2s. tea, and 1s. 8d. tea, and 1s. 6d. tea—I am pointing out to you the fact that you, who are pressed for money, and have a large family, pay a price for tea largely in excess of that paid by people who are well off?—That's quite so, sir.

5908. Is not Orrel coal the very best procurable?—It is. It is not near as good now. You cannot get real good coal now.

5909. You burn Orrel coal?—I do.

5910. Don't you think that a man in your financial position should be satisfied with a less expensive coal?—Certainly not, because I get far better value out of it than out of the cheapest coal. I get far more value out of it than out of half-a-ton of Scotch coal.

5911. In one case here it appears that the price paid for tea was 3s. 9d.. What quantity does that represent?—I should say it would represent about a pound and a-half. And with regard to that the dear article is always the cheapest. I buy the dear article because I find it is the best value.

5912. I think you will find very few people of means who pay 2s. 10d. per lb. for tea.

5913. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware that Lipton sells good tea at 1s. 2d.?—If a chest of it was wheeled to my door I would not take it in.

5914. He has no higher price for tea than 1s. 9d. Why should a man pay 3s. 9d. for a pound and a-half of tea?—Lipton doesn't sell the quality of tea that I buy—and I get better value out of it, even if it is dear, than I would out of Lipton's tea.

5915. You don't deal with Lipton?—I don't care about Lipton's tea.

5916. CHAIRMAN.—Thank you. I hope you will find what you are looking for.

Witness.—I have not looked for anything yet.

5917. CHAIRMAN.—If I were you I should stay on.

Witness.—Well, I would like to serve; but I cannot stay on without going into debt.

Constable C. W. LEAHY, examined.

Constable C.
W. Leahy.

5918. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Clonmel, Tipperary.

5919. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-six years.

5920. How old are you?—Forty-nine.

5921. Are you going to stay on?—It will all depend.

5922. Are you going on to your twenty-ninth year?—I might for thirty-four—I feel very strong yet—if I am encouraged.

5923. Are you married or single?—Married.

5924. How many children have you?—Five.

5925. How old is the eldest?—Sixteen.

5926. And the youngest?—Four.

5927. Have you ever been promoted?—Yes, to sergeant.

5928. Was it by the "P" list examination?—No.

5929. How many years were you a sergeant?—I was a sergeant for six years. At the time I was promoted I had sixteen years' service.

5930. You had a bit of bad luck after twenty-two years' service?—Yes, sir.

5931. Whom do you represent?—The constables of North and South Tipperary.

5932. Tell what they want you to say. You are the thirty-fourth witness we have had. Tell us quickly and shortly?—As quickly as I can. First, they request a rise of pay of £34 per annum, and that their pensions should be raised accordingly.

5933. Why should your pay be raised £34 a year?—To enable us to rise and keep up our position in society as we are supposed to do at present.

5934. You want the same rate of pay as the City of London police?—Yes, sir.

5935. Why do they want that?—Because they are the model force of the Empire. The Royal Irish Constabulary have been told so by Lords Lieutenant and Ministers of the Government over and over again; and they consider that they ought to be as well paid, at least, as the best police force in the United Kingdom. There has been no revision of their pay since 1882, and the revision at that time did not satisfy them in any way. In fact, it created more discontent, to my own knowledge, at that time.

5936. We cannot admit that. Do you know they got £100,000 a year more?—Well, I don't know, sir.

5937. Is not that a good deal of money?—It is.

5938. During twenty-five years a constable draws £70 4s. more than he did, during that time, under the scale previous to 1883. That is about £3 a year more than he had?—£2 16s. a year more.

5939. How much do they expect?—Well, at that time they expected an increase, and at present they expect a large increase, as they find it very hard to keep up their present position.

5940. Do the married or the single men expect it?—Well, the married men in particular; but the single also.

5941. When you were a single man, did you find that you could manage quite well on your pay?—I could live on my pay, and save a little bit of money—a very small bit.

5942. Did you save £100 before you were married?—No, I did not; something like £30. I was eight years saving that much.

5943. Eight years saving £30?—Yes; I could not save that much now.

5944. You say the standard of living is improved?—Yes; in every way.

5945. You don't say the "expense" of living has risen, but the standard?—Yes, the expense of living has increased very much.

5946. How much is your monthly expenditure?—I make it £6 6s. 7d.—that is, for some of it, not all.

5947. How much is it all?—I couldn't make it all up.

5948. Is that for all the food?—Well, bread, butcher's meat, groceries, coal, rent, boots, and school books make £6 6s. 7d. Several other expenses are not included in it, such as church fees.

5949. How much do you receive?—My net pay and allowances amount to £6 2s. 6d.

5950. That leaves you how much in debt?—4s. 1d.

5951. How long have you been running into debt, if that is so?—It has been going on for a considerable time.

5952. Are you in debt now?—Yes, I am. I am considerably in debt.

5953. You want £34 a year more. Anything else for the police of Tipperary?—Well, they expect to get this rise of pay at present, considering their efficiency. Our late Sovereign Lady the Queen conferred the title of "Royal Irish Constabulary" on us, and we believe that that was not conferred for doing nothing.

5954. What you want is cash, and not titles?—Yes, sir. We are told that we are an efficient and good force, and we believe ourselves to be the motor power of all government in Ireland, in consequence of the way we have to do our duty, and the hostilities we meet with whilst doing our duty.

5955. Is not the state of Tipperary different now to what it was fifteen years ago?—It is not as bad; but still, it is worse now than it was a few months ago. It is often perilous. I assure you I have seen many a bottle broken against the wall, near my head, and many a scrape, and many a stone.

5956. Is there anything that you want to say about pensions?—Yes; we request a large increase in our pensions.

5957. How much do you want?—We request at least two-thirds of our pay at twenty-five years' service.

5958. Then we should lose your services if you got that?—No, it would keep us in; it would enable us to live moderately and respectably: independent of our friends and enemies in the country.

5959. But don't you see that that would be giving the maximum pension at twenty-five years' service?—That's not a maximum; it is a minimum.

5960. How much would be the maximum?—At twenty-eight years' service three-fourths, and at thirty years' service full pay—the same as the old men got.

5961. Then you want to be better off than the City of London police?—The City of London police don't serve thirty years for it.

5962. They would not get it if they did?—In this force you won't get men to serve for it, for they are generally worn out before they are twenty-six years in.

5963. You are a young man?—I am an exception to the rule.

5964. MR. HOLMES.—We have seen a good many exceptions.

Witness.—I suppose so.

5965. CHAIRMAN.—Do pensioners get good employment in your district?—No, sir. In Clonmel we have forty pensioners, of whom only twenty are employed.

5966. Are the other half old men?—No, they are not. Some are young fellows—that is, young pensioners—men of twenty-five years' service.

5967. One in Clonmel is getting 25s. a week?—No, he is not. Some of the pensioners in Clonmel are living on 6s. or 7s. a week.

5968. There is one man at 25s.; one at 22s. 6d.; and one at 15s.?—I would like to know who they are.

5969. MR. JOY, the district inspector, says so?—There is a man who is an inspector of fisheries there.

5970. Does he not get £100 a year?—I don't think he gets £100; but he is paid the best of them.

5971. Are not one-half of the pensioners in Tipperary employed?—One-half of them are employed; but it is bad employ—very poor employ. I have statistics from Clonmel, and I want to show you the kind of employment they get. In Carrick-on-Suir there are nine pensioners, of whom six are employed as follows:—James Doyle, messenger in a shop, for one meal a day—his dinner—that's all he gets; John Gavenny, employed at a weigh-bridge. I know for a fact that when these men got out they had no employment; they had to do little jobs like these. It is put down as employment. "Number 3—James Phalan"—

5972. I may take it that there is some feeling in Tipperary against employing pensioners?—The chief cause is that resolutions have been passed by different local bodies that they will not employ pensioners.

5973. Would you be surprised to learn that in the City of London police not more than 50 per cent. of the pensioners are employed?—They don't require it. They have good pensions and opportunities of earning money. They have more money invested, most of them, than makes a pension. Several of them visited me in Clonmel, and told me all about it. They were not hard up when they visited Clonmel.

5974. Then we may take it for granted that in Tipperary there is some feeling about employing pensioners?—There is. What they say is—let the policeman, be he good or bad, go for work to the Government that he served so faithfully. That's what they say. They have that animosity against the police in Tipperary, and in other parts of Ireland, and no man can doubt it that has lived in any part of Ireland.

5975. Is it the same all over Ireland?—It is very much the same all over the South of Ireland. It may be worse in the South than in the North.

5976. How much do you pay for rent?—5s. a week.

5977. Have you got a house?—Yes.

5978. Then you get 2s. towards that—you are saved the 1s. deduction for barrack rent?—I don't think I get 2s.

5979. If you were a single man you would pay 1s. a week deduction for barrack rent?—That's right.

5980. What you want is £34 a year increase on the grounds you have stated?—On the ground that every class of employment in life has increased in wages. Time was when the labourer worked for small pay. Now he has to be both well paid and well fed.

5981. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us?—Yes, sir. Those men in Tipperary—there is a great amount of discontent amongst them—wish, and believe that you, gentlemen, are going to do your duty faithfully to them now, and to drive away all the discontent out of the Force. It is in your hands to have the honour of doing it by faithfully representing it to the Government, and they would be quite willing to give us what we ask for.

5982. You have an idea that the Commission exists to give more pay. What we were appointed to do is to ascertain the grounds on which it is asked for?—Yes, sir.

5983. I don't know that Parliament will do all this?—I believe that Parliament is quite willing and ready to do it on your recommendation; and all the men in the county believe the same thing, and the necessity for it is quite obvious. The tradesmen of the country have advanced, and all classes of society have advanced.

5984. Is the prosperity of the country greater now than it was twenty years ago?—The advancement in the status of society has gone far in advance of the prosperity of the people.

5985. I don't see how you make out that, unless people are spending more money than they can afford to spend. Can they live on credit?—They don't live on credit, but there is a higher standard of society than formerly—education has advanced quicker than their prosperity; and, therefore, a great many of them may live above their means, and the policeman has to live above his means to keep up his position in society.

5986. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us?—Well, there is. The policeman is handicapped in a great many ways in this country that he is not in England. He is both a civil and a military servant of the Crown, and he is continually on duty by day and by night, and he has no means of supplementing his pay by any means whatever. He is left behind altogether. The police forces in

May 25, 1901.
Constable
G. W. Leahy.

England can save money, and put by something for old age to add to their pensions; but the policeman in Ireland has no opportunity of doing that.

5987. Do you say that is so all over England?—All over England.

5988. And in Scotland, too?—I don't know anything about Scotland; but a policeman in England can live cheaper than an Irish policeman can live. He gets everything at first market prices.

5989. Is not Tipperary a good dairy county?—But we don't live on milk; we only feed our children on it.

5990. Are eggs and butter dear there?—As dear as in any part of England.

5991. Is bacon dear there?—Dearer in Clonmel than in a great many parts of England. Leather is very dear.

5992. What do you want with leather?—In six months I have six pairs of boots to buy.

5993. They don't wear out a pair in six months?—They do; they wear two pairs of boots in six months. The youngest child will wear out three pairs to my one. They are cheap boots—only 4s. My own are only 14s. There are boots at 14s., 10s., 8s., 6s. 6d., 5s., and 4s.

Mr. HOLMES.—I have no questions to ask.

5994. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not your pay at present 3s. 10d. a day?—Yes.

5995. You ask for an increase of 1s. 10d. a day?—Yes.

5996. That is, you ask that you should be paid 5s. 8d. a day?—Yes.

5997. Are you perfectly serious in making that claim?—Perfectly serious; and all our men in Tipperary are perfectly serious in making it, and believe that it is very moderate. At twenty-five years' service we find that the policeman in the English force has drawn £1,000 more than the constable here has.

5998. CHAIRMAN.—Which English force?—The London police force.

5999. But Tipperary is a rural county?—It is; but there is a lot of towns in it. Things are cheaper in London than they are in Tipperary.

6000. Is rent lower?—The house rent of a policeman, I believe, is somewhat lower.

6001. Do you think that rents are lower in London City than in Tipperary?—No, I would not say that.

6002. What is it that you would say?—A policeman can get a house cheaper in London than I can get it in Tipperary in this way: he takes a house and, perhaps, will let it; and when a house is let the rent is paid, and he had his house free.

6003. Out of 1,000 police in London, how many can do that?—Lots of them don't have to keep houses of their own, because they are looked for and sought for to occupy houses for the protection of those houses. The constables in our Force expect their pay to be increased by increments up to ten years.

6004. Mr. STARKIE.—Do they ask for £104 a year at ten years' service?—Yes, sir.

6005. Mr. HOLMES.—Your demands are mounting up?—Yes, sir, they are. They think that long-service pay ought to be given to constables of fifteen or twenty years' service, and to old policemen.

6006. CHAIRMAN.—At what service would you give that?—Well, I would leave it to the Court to satisfy themselves as to the service at which it ought to be given.

6007. At twenty years' service?—At fifteen or twenty years—to encourage men of zeal and efficiency. It would not be very much after twenty years' service to get a long-service pay.

6008. Anything else?—I have a lot more. They want it to be left optional with them to go out at twenty-five years' service.

6009. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not that so at present?—It is. They want it to be left optional to go out at twenty-five years' service.

6010. If your claims were granted you would be better off than the City of London police, because they do not get lodging allowance, and they contribute 2½ per cent. of their pay in order to ensure a pension. If you got what you ask you would be much better off than any other police force in the United Kingdom?—We are only asking to be equal with them.

6011. But have you not lodging allowance, and free medical attendance, which they have not got?—They have got lodging-house allowance, too.

6012. The City of London police do not get lodging allowance.

Witness.—They have other perquisites which we have not: they have means of adding to their pay which

the Irish policeman has not. They are certainly an exceptional force, and are paid by a local body; but we consider that the State, who is paying us, is quite willing to pay us as well if our case is represented properly to them.

6013. CHAIRMAN.—Would the ratepayers of Tipperary be ready to pay you £34 a year extra?—Well, I don't know, really.

6014. What do you think?—I think they would not give us a halfpenny at all. They would send us off to America—out of the country, if they could. They are the people that are trying to hunt us in every way they possibly can.

6015. Do you believe that Parliament will help you?—Well, I believe they will help us.

6016. Mr. STARKIE.—If the Royal Irish Constabulary were banished to America, would there not be a tremendous loss of good employment for the farmers' sons of the country?—There would, sir.

6017. And a loss of money to the country of over £1,000,000 a year?—It is the only employment for the class of men who are joining it—small farmers' sons, who are kept from emigration by being able to join it. It is a good employment for the country, and an employment well worth keeping up, because it turns a great many young men into genuine loyal subjects of the King that otherwise might turn out another way. There is not the slightest doubt of that.

6018. CHAIRMAN.—Are not all Irishmen loyal?—They are not, sir. If you witnessed the scenes I have seen in Tipperary, and how they treat us for being loyal, you wouldn't say so.

6019. Is it not a bit on the surface?—It is visible to the whole world.

6020. What more do you want to say?—Well, as regards the pensions—

6021. Have you not told us that?—Very well, sir. There is a lot more that I should tell you. The police force in Tipperary expect that ye, as honourable gentlemen, will inquire into their case. There are lots of things that I have to say as regards the increases in everything.

6022. Have you not told us that?—Very well, sir; I will not tell it over again. There are lots of things with regard to our pensions—perhaps you don't like to hear any more about them.

6023. But have you not told us about pensions?—Very well; about the pay.

6024. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you want your allowances added to your pay for pension purposes?—Yes, any allowances that we have, or get; all the allowances that we have at present are quite inadequate. I think it would be a great means of driving discontent out of the Force.

6025. CHAIRMAN.—We have taken a careful note of all that you have said. There is nothing else, is there?—There is a great lot more.

6026. But have we not heard all these things?—You have not heard a portion of the things—bills that I have here from Tipperary, and certificates. Here is a certificate from a plumber showing the rise of wages.

6027. We have all that officially.

Witness.—Here is the price of bread in London, showing that everything is as cheap there as in Ireland, and that they can live as cheap there as we can here. I have documents to show how much money I lose at the end of twenty years by serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

6028. Then why did you serve in it?—If I had known about the London police force I would be in it.

6029. CHAIRMAN.—How tall are you?—5 ft. 10 in.

6030. You would have just got in.

Witness.—I would have got into them. I am very sorry I did not know about them in time—indeed, I would have been in them, because I lose £1,000 by not having been in them at this time of my life. All the evidence that I could give you I have summarised in this document; and I certainly don't wish to delay you. I have said all I can about pay and pensions, and it will depend on you, gentlemen, to win honour for yourselves by driving discontent out of the Royal Irish Constabulary once for all, and placing us on a level with the respectable police forces of the United Kingdom, and showing that we are getting more than praise for our services. There is no use in my bothering you with the speech that you have heard before, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the Civil List, the other day, in which he said that everything

is rising. I have a small thing here that I would like to draw your attention to—the amount of money that we save for the Government every year. Here is a question that was asked the other day in the House of Commons, by Mr. Frederick Mooney, and answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The amounts paid, he said, for obtaining the Census Returns were: in Scotland, £26,000; and in England and Wales, £113,000. It was not possible to say what portions of these sums were paid for work corresponding to the work done by the Constabulary in Ireland, as the system was much more centralised in Ireland than in Great Britain; but £3,302 of the expense in Ireland was merely for allowance to the Constabulary. The work of distributing and collecting the papers formed part of the ordinary duties of the Constabulary, and was covered by their ordinary wages. Next month the Agricul-

tural Statistics come round, and they will save as much more.

6031. CHAIRMAN.—But you do not perform police duty at that time?—They do, certainly. They don't do police work by actual hours; but they do patrols on the nights of the days that they are out.

6032. Well, have you told us everything?—I have a lot more, then, that I could tell you.

6033. Do you know how much the pensions of the Constabulary are costing in Ireland?—I know the amount has been largely increased.

6034. Three hundred and sixty-five thousand a year; that is £1,000 a day. Is not that a very large amount?—That is owing to bad management, because, if the Constabulary were well paid and pensioned they would be serving as old men, and would not be going begging about the country for bad employment.

May 26, 1901.

C. W. Leahy.
Constable

The Committee adjourned to Monday, the 27th May, 1901.

SEVENTH DAY—MONDAY, MAY 27TH, 1901.

Present:—The CHAIRMAN; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Constable MICHAEL WALSH examined.

May 27, 1901.
Constable
Michael Walsh.

6035. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Tuam, in the Co. Galway.

6036. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-one years and four months.

6037. Are you married or single?—Married.

6038. Have you any children?—Four.

6039. How old is the eldest?—Ten years and ten months.

6040. At what period of service did you marry?—I had not nine years complete.

6041. What is your age now?—Forty-two years and nine months.

6042. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of Galway, East and West.

6043. What do you want to say?—Their pay is altogether inadequate to live upon.

6044. Why is it inadequate?—Because we cannot pay for our expenses of living and maintain ourselves in the state we are in.

6045. Do you refer to married or single men?—Married men, particularly.

6046. Can single men live on their pay?—Yes; but they cannot make provision for getting married.

6047. Did you put aside a little before you were married?—No, sir, because all the money I was able to save I spent on a month's leave.

6048. Did you take your leave every year?—Every third year, when I was single; and I found that half of what I could save during the three years would go on a month's leave.

6049. Were you ever promoted?—Yes.

6050. To be sergeant?—Yes.

6051. When were you reduced?—Last October twelve months.

6052. How long had you been in the Force when you were promoted?—Seventeen years and four days when I was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant.

6053. How many years were you an acting sergeant?—I was two years and five months an acting sergeant.

6054. And how long were you a sergeant?—Five months only.

6055. What is your pay now?—£70 4s. a year.

6056. How much a week?—27s.

6057. Do you receive 1s. a week lodging allowance?—Yes; but I had to pay 1s. a week when I was single.

6058. Is it not a fact that you do not pay it now?—No; I get 1s. a week.

6059. Is not that 2s. a week—because you are not liable to the deduction?—No, only 1s. a week added to my pay.

6060. But it is 2s. a week received compared with a single man?—Yes.

6061. Are you not better off than the single men in barracks by 2s. a week?—Yes.

6062. What do you pay for rent?—On an average, 16s. a month.

6063. Is that 4s. a week?—Yes, 15s. a month and taxes, which brings it to 16s.

6064. What accommodation have you got for that?—One small kitchen, one small sitting-room, 7 feet by 9 feet, and one bedroom—it is a little thatched house.

6065. Where do the children sleep?—All the beds are in the one room; in fact, I have nearly the best house a policeman has in the town.

6066. How many married police are in the barracks?—None.

6067. What is the population of the town of Tuam?—The population at the last Census was 2,890.

6068. How many police are there in the town?—The strength is seventeen, all told; but there are only fourteen at present. Some vacancies have not been filled.

6069. What do the constables of Co. Galway want?—An increase of pay of £34 a year; that would be £2 a week pay for a senior constable.

6070. Is that 13s. a week of an increase?—Yes.

6071. Why an increase of 13s.?—To keep up to the surroundings of the place, and keep up with the other people.

6072. Is the country much more prosperous than it was?—Tradesmen and other people are getting better wages than twenty years ago.

6073. How many artisans are in the town of Tuam?—There are not many artisans in it; but those that are in it their pay has gone up wonderfully. There are carpenters, plasterers, masons, stone-cutters, painters, coach-builders, bakers, and labourers—that is agricultural labourers.

6074. They are not tradesmen?—No; but the others are. There are seven classes of mechanics.

6075. And, I suppose, two or three of each?—Yes.

6076. Are there only about 1,000 men and boys in the whole place?—There are more; the total population is 2,890.

6077. But half would be women and girls?—Yes, about half. If I thought you would have required the figures I could have given them, as I took the Census.

6078. Then the male population would be made up of old men, middle-aged men, and young men and boys?—Yes.

6079. How much are your expenses in the week?—I have them by the month, viz., £5 17s. 6½d.

6080. What pay do you receive?—Including everything, £6 2s. 5d.

6081. You are 5s. to the good. How would you spend the 13s. increase you ask for?—I have not anything in my estimate for clothing, or for boots, for myself or children.

6082. Why do you fix the amount of the increase at £34, or 13s. a week?—I believe that that would be about what would keep us in decency.

6083. How have you calculated it—how do you make up the 13s. a week extra?—In the first place, the food we have to live on is not sufficient, because it is chiefly bacon, and a man would require to keep himself in proper food for active duty.

6084. You are not badly fed, I can see?—I am not getting good solid food. I think a man should get beef three times a week.

6085. How would you spend the 13s.?—First and foremost there would be about 6s. a week for beef. I get no beef hardly; it is bacon I get, chiefly; I can't afford beef. All I could get in January was 10s. worth of fresh meat. That was the most I could get.

6086. Have you your bills here?—Yes, here they are. (Produced.)

6087. I see entered here—2 lbs. of chops, calf's head, more chops—3 lbs. of chops; total, 10s. 4d. That is fresh meat?—Yes, that is for six of a family for thirty-one days.

6088. That is much cheaper than beef?—Beef is 10d. to 1s. a pound, and you will get no meat at all under 8d.

6089. You say 6s. a week more on meat. Is that 6 lbs. of meat more?—Yes.

6090. What, then, about the other 7s.?—I have only three pints of milk for four children, and I would require at least two quarts for four children.

6091. How much is it a pint?—1½d. 3d. a quart.

6092. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you in receipt of constable's maximum pay, 27s. per week?—Yes.

6093. CHAIRMAN.—You receive boot and lodging allowance?—Yes.

6094. Boot allowance 6d. a week, and lodging allowance 1s. a week?—Yes. But the total is £6 2s. 5d.

6095. Mr. STARKIE.—You are giving us the net pay and allowances for the month. What are they by the week?—About 26s.

6096. Is not the correct amount £1 8s. 3d. per week? I did not calculate it by the week, but £1 8s. 3d. is correct.

6097. CHAIRMAN.—You pay 16s. a month for rent, so that £5 6s. 5d. is left to you. How do you spend that?—For groceries, £2 0s. 8d.

6098. I see by your bill that you pay 2s. 4d. a lb. for tea?—Yes, sir. We can't get any tea less worth using.

6099. Six lbs. of butter, two score of eggs?—For thirty-one days, sir.

6100. There is mutton 10s. 4d., bread £1 11s., milk 11s. 7½d., house rent 15s., education 10s., sundries 6s. 7d., daily papers 1s. 2d., total £5 16s. 6½d?—Yes.

6101. What do the other constables say. What do you represent on their behalf?—Well they vary in the numbers of their children, I have only four myself. They state their pay is not nearly able to support them, but they get money, some of them from their good friends to help them over the little trials that they have to encounter.

6102. Have you anything to say on behalf of the single men?—Their pay is well able to keep them while single.

6103. Able to keep them well?—I would not say well, but able to keep them.

6104. Have you anything to say about pensions?—The pensions are altogether inadequate, sir.

6105. When did you find that out?—I know it by the pensioners that we have in Tuam.

6106. How long have you been in Tuam?—One year and four months—since the 1st of February, 1900.

6107. How many pensioners are employed in Tuam?—There are only four employed, sir.

6108. How many are there altogether?—Thirty-two.

6109. Tuam is a small place; take the East Riding of Galway, how many pensioners are there there?—I don't know.

6110. Well, in the East Riding there are 136 pensioners, and of those forty-eight are in business for themselves as farmers or shopkeepers, and twenty-seven are in other situations; that is seventy-five employed as compared with sixty-one unemployed. In the West Riding fifty-one are in business for themselves as shopkeepers or farmers, forty-seven are in other situations, while 125 are unemployed. Therefore in Galway, about half the pensioners are employed or in business for themselves, and the other half would be sixty years of age or over?—The majority of the pensioners I know in the district are young men.

6111. What do you call young men?—Men who retired at twenty-five year's service. One, a constable, is a railway gate porter, and he gets 10s. a week.

6112. And a house?—Yes.

6113. That represents 16s. a week I suppose?—Another man is a porter in the workhouse, and he receives 7s. a week.

6114. And he gets lodging?—Yes.

6115. And vegetables?—Yes.

6116. And can he buy his food at the contract rate?—Yes he can. There is another man a porter at the palace gate, and he receives 10s. a week also. Then we have a fourth man in the town. He is a sheriff's bailiff, and he only gets £10 per annum.

6117. And so much on each execution?—I suppose he gets some allowance, but that might not amount to much some years.

6118. If it does not amount to much he has got little to do?—But that is all he has to live on.

6119. But he has a pension?—Yes.

6120. How much?—£42 a year.

6121. Then he gets £52 a year?—Yes.

6122. And so much on executions?—He has a family to support of seven children, himself and his wife.

6123. How old is he?—About forty-eight.

6124. How old is the eldest child?—I don't know.

6125. Some of the children are probably beginning to earn?—I don't know that they could be, if you take into account the time that he married.

6126. He is forty-eight years of age, and has eight children; well, he has probably been married about fifteen years?—Yes, about that.

6127. And his eldest child would be about fourteen?—That is about the time that a child is able to receive education. May 27, 1901.
Constable
Michael Walsh

6128. Are there no boys in Tuam earning money at that age?—Very few.

6129. Why should a man of forty-eight retire at all?—Because the inducement held out to remain on is very small.

6130. And the inducements to leave are very large?—No; allow me to explain. A man who served twenty-five years in the Force in the days gone by is crippled from work. I know that myself, because I have had to stand hours and hours out.

6131. But you do not call yourself crippled yet?—Well, sometimes, I suffer from rheumatism.

6132. Do you know Clifden, in the Co. Galway?—Yes.

6133. There are eleven pensioners there, and they are all employed—four in situations, and the rest for themselves. Do you know that a pensioner is the Master of the Clifden Workhouse?—Yes, I know that.

6134. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the pay attached to that post?—I don't know; I know it is small.

6135. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know Clonbur?—No.

6136. Do you know that there is a pensioner there who has been earning £22 8s. per year for the last few years?—No.

6137. Here is the case of another pensioner employed at Lord Ardilaun's, for the last nineteen years, at £1 a week?—But these pensioners in employment were employed before the local bodies came into operation, because they would get nothing from them.

6138. But the Grand Juries had nothing to give away?—But the County Councils have.

6139. Mr. STARKIE.—The Master of the Workhouse at Clifden was appointed by a locally-elected body, namely, the Poor Law Guardians?—I have no personal knowledge of Clifden.

6140. Do you know that the appointment was made by the Poor Law Guardians?—Yes; but I can tell you of a case in Tuam. There was a vacancy for process server, and four R.I.C. pensioners applied for it. They never got a man to nominate or second them but one pensioner, and the man who got the position was a returned American.

6141. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you know who appoints the process servers?—It is the magistrates.

No; it is the County Court Judge.

6142. CHAIRMAN.—This has, therefore, nothing to do with the County Councils.

Witness.—I thought it was the magistrates.

6143. Mr. HOLMES.—You may take it from me, constable, that it is the County Court Judge who appoints the process servers. The Act of Parliament gives the appointment to him alone, and it requires that he shall appoint a fit and proper person resident in the district.

Witness.—Another position, that of dispensary porter, became vacant. It had been held for twenty-four years by a pensioner, who resigned, and four other pensioners went in for it, and were told that they would get no position—to go back to their masters who paid them.

6144. CHAIRMAN.—They may not have been fit for the position?—They were fit: they were four good young men.

6145. Do you think that pensions should be given to such young men—would you extend the time for giving them pensions?—I would, if the pensions were raised.

6146. But they get a higher pension after twenty-nine years' service than after twenty-five?—Very little, because there is only a difference of about £4 10s. for the four years.

6147. Mr. HOLMES.—But the pay of a constable is much more than his pension. Why should he give up the difference between £42 2s. 5d. and £70 4s.?—Well, he comes to the conclusion that in three years he will have a home if ever he is to have one; and, besides, the full time is a long time to serve.

6148. In other words he is pretty sure to find other employment when he leaves at twenty-five years' service?—Yes, sir, he is.

6149. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything more you have to say?—I know that the pensions are altogether inadequate for the men when they retire. Why, their present pay is not fit to keep them. Every class of trade and labour has gone up in the market by 30 and 40 per cent.

6150. Do the people engaged in trade and labour get pensions?—I never knew them to get pensions.

May 27, 1901.

Constable
Michael Walsh.

6151. Do they get paid when they do not work?—When they are sick they do.

6152. Do bricklayers, for instance, get paid when they are sick?—They have societies of their own that pay them.

6153. How much do they pay to the societies?—I don't know.

6154. They must pay something?—Yes.

6155. How much do they get when sick?—Half their hire, for six weeks, if idle for six weeks.

6156. But if you are sick you get all?—Yes.

6157. And you get medicine and medical attendance for your wife and children?—No; as a rule, I get the certificate, and I purchase the medicine myself. As a general rule, the medical doctor does not give medicine.

6158. But you can get medicine—it is your right, is it not?—We don't ask for it.

6159. You are entitled to it?—Yes; but I have never known it given. I get the prescription, and go to the apothecaries and get it made up.

6160. Well, is there anything else you have to say?—The principal thing is, that the men say that the pay is not sufficient to keep them. They are all anxious and willing to work for a longer period, if they get better pay and allowances.

6161. When did they find this out?—It has always been the cry since I have been in the Force.

6162. Why do you not leave the Force?—I could not, after my time in the police.

6163. But why did you not leave the Force after the first six months?—A man does not well know what the position is for the first five years.

6164. Does he not know the pay?—Yes; but not for a good while after he has joined the Depot.

6165. But I myself have asked recruits about the rates of pay, and they knew all about it—they were quite clear on the matter, and know more than you appear to have done?—They are smarter now than they were twenty years ago.

6166. How is it that the candidates for the Force are increasing in number?—Some fathers and mothers would rather have their children remaining at home than going away to foreign lands, while they are alive. There is another reason, too. A young policeman going back to his district on holidays has, usually, a nice suit of clothes, and a watch and chain, which he is getting on the instalment system, and then they think he is a grand fellow.

6167. He acts as if he was very well off?—Yes; and that induces young men to join.

6168. He is proud of being in the police?—Yes.

6169. Mr. HOLMES.—A sort of recruiting sergeant in the district?—Yes, indeed, because he looks so well clad.

6170. CHAIRMAN.—And well fed?—Yes, I suppose he does.

6171. What would a good watch cost?—Six guineas. When I joined the Force first I paid six guineas for a watch.

6172. Is there anything more that you want to say?—That is the principal thing.

6173. Mr. STARKIE.—You are asking an increase of 13s. a week to the pay of the constable who has at present 27s. a week?—Yes.

6174. How much are you asking for the constable who at present receives 21s. a week?—We want him to get an increase in proportion.

6175. What amount do you fix as a proportionate increase?—I ask for the man an increase in proportion to his services.

6176. But he may have only one year's service?—Yes; but in proportion.

6177. But what sum do you name—you have fixed on £34 a year as the increase claimed for the senior constable, but what about the junior constable?—I haven't fixed on any amount; we ask only for a proportionate increase.

6178. Do you know what are the rates of pay of the English forces?—No.

6179. In the large and populous cities of Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, there are, I suppose, as fine, and as efficient, police forces as you will find in England, and quite as efficient, as far as the discharge of police duty is concerned, as the R.I.C. The highest pay of a constable in Birmingham is 32s. a week; the highest pay of a constable in Manchester is 31s. a week; and you are asking that the constables in the rural districts of Ireland should receive, for instance, 9s. a week more than the highest paid constable in Manchester. How do you justify that?—Because we have different duties to perform.

6180. I know they are different; but, surely, they are very much easier in rural districts in Ireland?—They are very much harder.

6181. That is a matter of opinion. How do you justify your claim for a rate of pay so considerably in excess of that of the constables in these large English cities—do you say that your duty in Tuam is as severe as the duty in the large town of Birmingham?—When the police there are done their duty they can go away: they can go home and dress in plain clothes.

6182. That is not so, they must be always available for duty; but even if it were so, would that fact justify your claim for a pay so much in excess of theirs?—Our duties are dangerous. First and foremost, we cannot go into the country at night without being armed.

6183. How many men have lost their lives in Galway during the last ten years?—I don't know.

6184. How many men have been incapacitated by injury received on duty during that time?—I don't know; I only know, myself, of two men being shot in Galway.

6185. Two policemen?—Yes; Sergeant Kavanagh and another man.

6186. Are you aware that during the last ten years only seven R.I.C. men have retired from the Force owing to injuries received on duty?—Yes.

6187. In any case, you consider yourself entitled to considerably higher pay than that of the highest paid constables in the large cities of England?—I think we are entitled to hold a place second to none with the best paid force in England. We are told that we are second to none, and that we have very arduous duties to perform.

6188. CHAIRMAN.—Who told you that?—It has appeared in the Press.

6189. But who said it?—In fact, our present King said it in a speech.

6190. Mr. STARKIE.—When?—I don't know; but I know he said it; and it has been said by Royalty; and they said to us in the Depot that we were second to none; and we only claim to be put on a footing with the best paid body. Labour has gone up so much, and we are expected to live in decency.

6191. You have said that the single man's present pay would keep him?—Yes, whilst single.

6192. If so, why do you ask £34 a year more for him?—They want to make provision for getting married.

6193. Do you claim that a policeman's pay should be fixed at such an amount that he should be able to lay up more than one-third of it every year?—He should be able to save something to meet the outlay when married, and without it he will then get into debt.

6194. You are, of course, entitled to your own opinion as to the validity of the grounds on which you claim such an enormous increase of pay, but it appears to me that the men you represent have formed an exaggerated estimate of their own importance?—I know, for myself, that I would be in debt, except that I have friends to stand to me, and support me occasionally. When a man gets into debt, he cannot keep enough out of his earnings to help him out of it.

6195. Have you anything more to say?—Nothing more.

6196. Have you placed everything before us?—I think so, sir.

Constable DENIS HORAN examined.

Constable
Denis Horan.

6197. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Kanturk, Cork, East Riding.

6197. How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years seven months.

6199. Have you passed an examination for promotion?—Yes, I passed an examination twelve years ago, and I am that length of time on the promotion list.

6200. Are you married or single?—Married.

6201. Have you any children?—Seven, sir.

6201A. What is your age?—Thirty-nine years last birthday.

6202. What are the ages of the eldest and the youngest of your children?—The youngest was born in September last year, the eldest is over eleven years old.

6203. What service had you when you married?—Seven years and three months.

6204. You married as soon as you could?—Yes.

6205. Had you any money to buy furniture with?—I had nothing saved.

6206. How did you buy furniture?—My wife had a little money, and bought the furniture with other little things, I could not have done that so soon myself.

6207. What is your pay now?—£67 12s. a year.

6208. How much a week?—26s.

6209. Does that include boot money and lodging allowance?—No, sir, nothing except pay.

6210. You get 6d. boot money per week?—Yes, 2s. 2d. in the month.

6211. And 1s. a week for lodging allowance?—Yes.

6212. You do not pay the 1s. a week that the single man pays for barrack accommodation?—No, I was paying it for some time with a good will, and am getting it back now as a recompense.

6213. Are you not 2s. a week better off than the single man?—I am not better off, I pay rent. I am asked to advocate the abolition of the deduction for barrack accommodation.

6214. How much do you pay for rent?—3s. 4d. per week, and I beg to tell the Committee that the house I have, I could not get a better one at the money, has only two apartments and it is a scandalous place for any one to live in, but unfortunately houses are very hard to get in Kanturk.

6215. How many people are there in Kanturk?—1,800.

6216. They do not go much in for building there?—No, but since the sale of the Egmont property, everybody then put money into his own property, and if he had not money he borrowed, and consequently there is a dearth of money.

6217. How much are your expenses for yourself, your wife, and seven children?—My expenses, sir, without clothing would amount to £5 14s. 5d. in the month.

6218. What do you receive?—I receive £5 18s. 1½d. allowances and all included.

6219. What about clothing for your children?—It is very little they get. I may tell you honestly that I am ashamed of them. I came here to represent the majority of the men of East Cork, and the married men.

6220. You do not represent the single men so much?—I represent them also.

6221. Are they not pretty well off?—They are not, they cannot save anything, I have been doing temporary duty for four months, within the last nine months, and consequently I have had examples before me of single life since I got married.

6222. Have you fresh meat every day?—The fresh meat I have, sir, is about twenty pounds of American bacon at 6d. a pound.

6223. But I see you are looking very well?—For some time past I have been out on temporary duty at an out station, and I have had to mess with the men there.

6224. How much had you to pay on temporary duty per month?—The bill came to about £3, including "extras." I could not afford to go in for extras, the mess book furnished about £2 17s.

6225. What do you want; how much pay?—I want to be put on a level with the best paid force in the kingdom.

6226. What force is that?—The London City Police.

6227. Why, compare Kanturk with London?—I don't compare Kanturk with London, but the duties are far more responsible for the Irish policeman than for the London policeman.

6228. Have you been in London?—I was there, but I did not spend any time in it. I have no experience of London. Let me say that the Irish policeman's responsibilities are immense. He is responsible for the life as well as the property of the people, and most of the people down there in Cork, where I live, are in an organisation termed "The United Irish League." There is also a labour organisation, and anyone who goes in contravention of the behests of these organisations becomes obnoxious and a marked man.

6229. But are not they peaceable now?—They are not, sir; that is a mistake. If you were at the Quarter Sessions Court to hear the applications made for malicious injuries, maiming of horses, burning of property and so forth, you would have a different opinion.

6230. How many of such cases were there last month?—I have not taken statistics for the county, but there

were two at Fermoy, and two at Kanturk Quarter Sessions, the quarter sessions before the last, before the Recorder.

6231. That is four?—Yes, involving a considerable amount of money. I know one man who got over £120.

6232. But are you not always giving the judges white gloves now?—The judge will get white gloves as long as the place is crimeless; they don't consider malicious injury to property a crime as long as the person is not brought up before the judge.

6233. What is it you want to represent?—I want £34 a year to be added to my maximum pay as constable.

6234. £34?—Yes, sir.

6235. That is an increase of 13s. a week?—Yes.

6236. Would not that make you very expensive?—It might make me expensive, but I think I am value for the money; I will show you:—Since the last Commission that was held, there have been additional duties imposed upon us. There have been at least twenty, or perhaps more, Acts of Parliament which directly impose a duty upon the R.I.C. There is the "Criminal Law and Procedure Act, (Ireland)."

6237. Mr. STARKIE.—That Act is not in force now?—It could be put in force by a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant in a day.

6238. But it has not been so for some years.

Witness.—We have the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

6239. CHAIRMAN.—That Act does not give you much trouble?—I am sorry to say that one of the cases before the Recorder last sessions was under that Act.

6240. Mr. STARKIE.—Cases under that Act are very rare in this country.

Witness.—It imposes additional duties upon us. Then there is the Diseases of Animals Act; that replaces a former Act, but at the same time new Orders in Council have been introduced.

6241. CHAIRMAN.—There are of course some new Acts of Parliament, but I do not see how they impose additional duties on you?—Well, in the first place we have to learn them almost verbatim.

6242. What is the use of that when you have the book at hand?—Our county inspector and district inspector, and our late Inspector-General, who was a great authority upon law, wished it, and I had the honour myself of being complimented three times for my knowledge of police duties and Acts of Parliament. I want to show you all these Acts of Parliament. We have the Factory and Workshops' Act.

6243. Have you any factories in Kanturk?—Yes, we have several workshops, mills, and tailors' shops.

6244. Mr. STARKIE.—But you have to learn only the parts of these Acts of Parliament which affect the police?—We have to learn our duty in them, and have to learn the different penalties imposed.

6245. It is not pointed out to you that you have not to learn the penalties?—Some of the authorities make us know them. Then there is the Inebriates Act.

6246. How many prosecutions have there been in Ireland under the Inebriates Act?—There has been at least one case sent to the Ennis Inebriates' Home. We have to prove as to habitual drunkards who are qualified for the Home. Then there is the Indecent Advertisements Act.

6247. Have there been any indecent advertisements in Kanturk?—They might turn up some day, and forewarned is forearmed. There is the Injured Animals Act, and the Merchandise Marks Act.

6248. CHAIRMAN.—Well, what about that?—A false trade mark, or false trade description—we have to report this.

6249. What do you call a false trade mark?—A mark so resembling a trades mark as causes goods to represent articles that they are not. That is a false trade mark.

6250. How many of these Acts are there altogether?—You may take it that there are about twenty-five Acts of Parliament. There is a very important one for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

6251. You need not detail any more of these Acts, have you anything further to represent?—I want to show you that my pay is altogether inadequate for my support. I have shown you from my account how nearly all my money goes in food stuffs, and that nothing is left for the clothing or education of my family, consequently I require at least the rise in salary that I ask for.

6252. Mr. HOLMES.—But the education of your family costs you nothing—is it not free?—I beg your

May 27, 1901.

Constable
Denis Horan.

May 27, 1901.

Constable
Denis Horan.

pardon, sir, I pay 9d. a month for two children. I pay by the month, 6d. for one, and 3d. for the other—in the male school. I pay nothing in the Convent national school. Then there is a great deal in the line of clothing that I require. I can say that I could not support any family on anything less than what I claim.

6253. Has your wife got any means?—No, sir, in any case we would not be allowed to keep a shop. If my wife had a trade as a dressmaker, she would not be allowed to put a plate on the door, or a card in the window. Then there is never a holiday for me. I have not had a holiday for nine years except when I went home to bury my mother.

6254. That was not much of a holiday?—On the previous visit, I went home to bury my brother.

6255. But you could have holidays if you wished?—I cannot avail myself of it. If I took a holiday tomorrow, I could go no farther than my own door. Then I want to show you that our duties are very arduous duties. We are an armed force, that shows you the responsibilities attached to us. I know a station in which I was on temporary duty last summer, and I often had to go out, as I have done since, at eight or nine in the evening, and proceed seven or eight miles to the house of an obnoxious man and ambush there for, from three to four hours after walking this long distance, carrying a loaded rifle with ammunition. We would be very warm on reaching there and we would have to lie down very secretly and make no move, lest we might give warning to anybody going there, and we would have to remain until we were stiff with the cold. Then we would have to get up and walk back six to eight miles.

6256. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the length of the night patrol?—Three to four hours; it varies in localities.

6257. What is the longest at night?—Eight to nine hours. I have done ten hours' patrol in County Cork.

6258. Mr. HOLMES.—When?—Up to about three years ago.

6259. CHAIRMAN.—Do you do much night duty now?—There is no night that I am not on duty. We might have the patrol arranged to go out at any or every hour. The shortest duration of a patrol is three hours, and it is not very pleasant to get up at two or three o'clock in the morning and go out on patrol.

6260. Do you think that the London police have not to do this?—I am sure they have, but they are not exposed to the risks that we are.

6261. Do they not come into collision with the populace?—They do I know, but the London policeman is the friend of the people, is patronised by the people, they will stand to him when they see him with a prisoner, whereas with the Irish policeman, the people, if they do not assist the prisoner, remain passive. Then, too, it is very hard to get information. If you want to look for information in Ireland, it is by the greatest engineering that you will get anything out. There is one way with people of a certain sort, and that is by spending money on them—from some of the people you may get something in that way, but we have no means of spending money, and many a good case falls to the ground through want of funds with which to purchase information.

6262. Are you a good detective?—I won't claim anything particular on the ground of detective skill, but I belong to a Force which has a reputation of a very high order in that respect; a high percentage of criminals in the country are brought to justice.

6263. Is there anything else you have to say?—The cost of living is changed since 1883.

6264. Has it increased?—Well yes, in consequence of the high standard of comfort that has been alluded to, and in connection with that I beg to read the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

6265. You must remember that the Chancellor of the Exchequer referred to 1837, and is there not a great deal of difference between 1837, and 1882?—Yes, but it is more expensive now.

6266. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that the pay of the R.I.C. has been increased several times during the period that the Chancellor of the Exchequer refers to?—Before the last Commission, a man of six months to four years' service had a pay of £52 a year, and there was an annual deduction made of 1½ per cent. for the Constabulary Force Fund, in reality he received £51 4s. 5d. Now after the Commission, the same man receives £51 3s. 7½d., though he was supposed to get an increase—there being a deduction made of £2 12s. a year from his pay for barrack accommodation, so that he is really receiving less.

6267. Mr. HOLMES.—No, he receives exactly the same. Under seven years' service, excluding the deduction for barrack rent, the pay was raised by a 1s. a week, so that under seven years' service a man receives in net pay, precisely what he did before?—That is correct, that is what I am instructed to say, sir. I am only showing that in reality a man's pay was not increased until eight years' service.

6268. He was not allowed to marry until after seven years' service, and it did him no harm?—But he should be allowed to draw his money.

6269. Witnesses have told us, that single men can save money, several of them could produce their bank books to us?—It was not from the Force that they got the money. I know a man who got a legacy of £100 from a man who died, and he has married, and if his bank book was brought up I suppose they would say it was in the Force he made it.

6270. What else have you to say?—I want to show you the cost of lodging in other places besides where I am myself in Kanturk, or in New Market, a small town about five miles away from where I am, they pay £7 3s. to £7 16s. a year. Then the cost for married men of messing—

6271. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose yours is a good sample case?—Well yes, I suppose I need scarcely go into the matter. Their expenses are all as much as my own in proportion to the number of the family, no married man can live in the service.

6272. How is it that so many thousands do?—They get assistance from friends. If you travel through the East Riding of Cork, through Cork or Kerry, you will find that the men stationed there all get things such as presents of potatoes or butter from their friends. I am not near enough to my friends, as I belong to the West of Ireland, and I don't get any of these things.

6273. Have you anything else to say?—I want to impress upon you the importance of our position as policemen: we are the Intelligence Department of the Government of this country, and we are literally holding the country for the Government. Besides being policemen we are an armed force.

6274. Are not policemen always holding a country; they are holding London?—They are here for the protection of the property of the citizens.

6275. What are they for in London?—There are no secret societies, I suppose, in London, that would go in for overthrowing the Government of the country. In this country it is different. I want to show you, if the necessity arises—as, indeed, may be the case—they always avail themselves of the opportunity of finding our Government in a hole—

6276. They are not in a hole, or likely to be?—When the necessity arises again, we will be as willing as ever to put down this sort of thing, as willing as our predecessors in 1867.

6277. I am sure you will.

Witness.—Consequent upon our position as a police force and an armed garrison in the country, we expect to be put in a position through this honourable Committee and Parliament—an independent position. I want to say something about independence—

6278. Do you mean political independence?—No, sir, economic independence. From my position as a policeman, it is laid down in the regulations that I am to be independent of every person, in order to be a good policeman. I am not to be in debt to any person. From the figures I have read out the only conclusion you can arrive at is that I am in debt.

6279. Are all the married men in debt?—Well, remember that they have the same responsibility as I have, and, consequently, they are all looking anxiously to the deliberations of this honourable Committee, and they expect that relief which, I hope, will not be withheld from them.

6280. But you must remember that Committees of Inquiry such as this are not appointed to increase pay, but to inquire into the grounds on which claims for increased pay are made?—Yes, of course; and I have given you reasons, as I think.

6281. Is there anything more you have to say?—A man in our Force, unless his pay is increased, can never take a holiday.

6282. But how is it so many of them do?—They do not. I know them in the town in which I am living, and not one of them takes a holiday, except men who are living in the next county to their friends, who get a cheap fare, or who have a bicycle.

6283. Have many of them bicycles?—Yes; but they got them before they got married. Another reason

why we should have higher pay, or pay equivalent to that of the City of London police, is that the cost of living in the City of London is scarcely as much as it is where I live. The price of coals, in the month of January, in Kanturk—

6284. Would you be able to get a house in the City of London for yourself, your wife, and seven children?—I would.

6285. For 3s. 4d. a week?—I am told that the City of London policeman is often invited into warehouses, or vacant houses, when the owners go away, to take care of them in their absence, and that no money is paid in such cases.

6286. A man with seven children?—Yes.

6287. You have not that opportunity in Kanturk?—No, sir, unfortunately, we have not. Besides, the London policeman has a house of his own, and can take in lodgers.

6288. But how much does the house cost?—A house in London costs 8s. a month.

6289. Eight shillings a month?—That is what lodging costs the London policeman. I have it here. Then his wife may embark in trade or business, except, I believe, she cannot keep a shop. I am not aware whether she can or not; but she can work at a trade.

6290. At dressmaking, or any other business. But cannot your wife, also?—Mine could; but at the same time, the conditions are different. The conditions of the country are different. No one would patronize my wife, while the people would be too happy to patronize the London man's wife. The policeman himself, in his leisure hours, can work at his trade, or do anything else to supplement his salary.

6291. I think it is hardly worth your while going into these matters. We know the London policeman, and you do not. Yours is hearsay evidence, and hearsay evidence is often wrong. We will take direct evidence on this question?—Very good, sir.

6292. Have you anything to say about pensions?—As regards pensioners, I cannot too strongly represent to you the condition of the unfortunate men who have retired on the present small pensions.

6293. Will you retire in another six years?—If I retire then, sir, as probably I will have to do as there is no encouragement for a man to remain on, it will be because I want to try to get my family educated, and as I won't be able to separate from them, and as I must go to some place where I can get them educated, I will have to retire, then, on £42 a year, and £42 will not be sufficient to support me and my family.

6294. You will be only forty-five years of age when you retire. What do you intend to do then?—I would have to look some way or another for employment. I might find it in the city, not in the country. Nearly all my pension would go in rent.

6295. If you go to the city, your pension of £42 a year would all go in rent?—Rent and the support of my children; the greater portion would go for rent.

6296. How much, do you think, the rent would be?—I have no experience.

6297. Are many of the police pensioners employed in Cork?—I don't know; but representatives of the City of Cork will no doubt be here, if they have not been here already.

6298. Fifty-four per cent., or more than half, of the pensioners in the East Riding and City of Cork are employed?—I happen to know some of them myself.

6299. What do you know about them?—I know one of them, who served something like twenty or twenty-two years, and he has got £24 of a pension per year.

6300. Why did he leave so soon?—Ill-health. One would think that provision should be made for a man in ill-health, after he had given his services to the State.

6301. Here is a list of pensioners in Cork East Riding and City:—Four are earning £2 each a week; 1 earning 24s. a week; 6 at 22s.; 27 earning 15s. a week; and so on?—But this man I mention has five children and a wife to support.

6302. We have clear evidence that the majority of the pensioners in Cork are making a good living?—They are not, sir. In Kanturk they are not doing that.

6303. CHAIRMAN.—More than 50 per cent. of the pensioners in Kanturk are employed. Out of nine, only four are unemployed; two are in business for themselves, and three are in situations, and are earning such sums as 7s. a week, 10s. a week, and 7s. a week?—That includes the district; that is not the town. Take the case of the man I spoke of. I know him to be working with a spade for those who are selling cabbages and fish on the street. I consider that

a very degrading position for a man who has given faithful service, that when his health is broken down, and he had, through bad health, to leave the service, that he should have to take up a spade and work for a subsistence.

6304. What position would you look for, if you retired?—I would not look for any position, because I want you to recommend that, when I leave I will have sufficient pension to keep me for the remainder of my life.

6305. Mr. HOLMES.—You are the twenty-sixth witness who has appeared before us on behalf of the men. For all practical purposes one witness would have been sufficient: for all of you have asked for the same thing—all of you have cried for the moon, so to speak. Will you, even now, at the eleventh hour, try to be an exception, and make some proposal that would have a chance of being considered; you are repeating in a parrot-like fashion a particular cry. Try to put some reasonable proposals before us?—With great respect, I am not repeating anything in a parrot-like fashion. I come to represent 500 constables in the County of Cork, from the hotbed of sedition and moonlighting, where we have lost our health.

6306. You have not lost your health?—I spent all the money I had before getting married in recruiting my health.

6307. Mr. STARKIE.—When was the last moonlighting attack in your neighbourhood?—Sunday week.

6308. CHAIRMAN.—What was the nature of it?—They fired into a man's house, and took away his gun, and a few days before they did the same thing. It is a hotbed of sedition and lawlessness. And a policeman's life is recognised by the authorities as always in danger, because they have given him the most modern fire-arm to protect himself with.

Mr. STARKIE.—It is not the most modern.

6309. Mr. HOLMES.—As a sensible man, do you think that Parliament would listen to proposals of the class that you have mentioned to us to-day? The present First Lord of the Treasury came over to the Constabulary Depot, and he praised us to the skies, and told us that we were one of the most efficient forces in Her Majesty's service at that time. And, consequently, I expect that when he is made aware of the position we now occupy, that he will consider means of dealing with and removing our grievances.

6310. Irishmen are not devoid of humour, and you, surely, as an Irishman, must know very well that the proposals you are now making are absurd, and have no chance of being listened to?—If I belong to one of the most efficient forces in the kingdom, I want to know why I will not be paid as well as the men in the most efficient force in the kingdom are.

6311. Did you ever hear it said in your part of the country that the only gentry left are the police?—I did not; but I heard something else said. I was out, some months ago, in the streets of Kanturk, talking to a District Councillor, a shopkeeper, and another shopkeeper. There was something said about a policeman who, on account of debt, was transferred from the place. He had been unable to pay his debt. This District Councillor said the police were all paupers. The other man beside him said, "You don't mean the whole of them?" and he said, "Well, I mean the married portion of them." I was standing there, and could not say a word in dissent, though the blood boiled within me.

6312. CHAIRMAN.—Why do so many join the police?—The love of home is one thing. I know what impelled me to join. I was anxious to emigrate at the time, and my parents would not hear of my emigrating. They wanted me to keep at home, and, in order to satisfy them, I joined the police, and remained there ever since. That is why I joined the police, and, I think, there are a great many others who joined for the same reason.

6313. Mr. HOLMES.—Have you any idea of what the pay of a bank clerk is?—Yes, I have; it is about £60 a year for a start.

6314. And how does it increase?—I don't know how it increases. But I believe they cannot marry until they are able to support a wife. If a decision of that kind was made in our case it would be very beneficial, and we would not be crying now for this support.

6315. Would you like to have a regulation to that effect?—I did not say that we would like it.

6316. Mr. STARKIE.—You referred to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the Civil List. He stated that the cost of living has

May 27, 1901.

Constable
Denis Horan

May 27, 1901
Constable
Denis Horan.

largely increased since the year 1837, which is the date of the last revision of the Civil List. The pay of a constable, in 1837, was £27 14s. a year. It remained so until 1866. Since 1866 the pay of the highest-rated constable has been considerably more than doubled; it has been nearly trebled. Since 1866 it has been increased on three different occasions: it has been raised from £27 14s. to £70 4s., being an increase of £42 10s. a year. In view of these facts where is the point, in quoting the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the cost of living has largely increased since 1837. If the cost of living has largely increased since 1837 so has the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary?—But the wages of every class of people have increased, as well as the wages of constables.

6317. Yes; but I am dealing with your quotation from the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?—Well, I say that the wages of all others have increased considerably.

6318. CHAIRMAN.—Have bank clerks had their salaries increased?—Tradesmen and labourers have.

6319. Mr. STARKIE.—What are the trades the wages for which have increased by 48 per cent. since 1837?—We will take the school teachers.

6320. Would you like to serve under the same conditions as school teachers?—I am sorry I do not.

6321. Would you like to be under a manager who could dismiss you at will?—I am acquainted with the managers very well, and I know that they are very generous gentlemen.

6322. But there may be exceptions?—There are exceptions.

6323. CHAIRMAN.—At what age do they get a pension?—The male teacher gets full pension at forty years' service, or sixty-five years of age.

6324. Mr. STARKIE.—But he supplies his own pension?—He subscribes to it; and we subscribe to our pensions, too.

6325. You do not subscribe a penny towards your pension. The English and Scotch forces do, but you do not. There is no proper comparison between constables and school teachers, as teachers had to pass a severe examination?—It is not so stiff at all. Any man that will pass the Fifth Book is capable of getting through.

6326. Mr. HOLMES.—You are talking of what you know nothing about. The examinations are most severe in the Training Colleges?—They may have become very severe in the last few years; but I had a thorough knowledge of them for the junior grade of teachers.

6327. Have you any idea of the rates of pension to school teachers, who all contribute to their pensions?—I have. I know a man, a first class teacher, under the old system, and he receives £60 or £65 a year.

6328. I happen to pay their pensions, and I can tell you that about £8 a quarter would be a rather high average?—Well, I know a man getting about £65 a year.

6329. Your full pension, as a constable, would be £46 a year?—Yes; but he has only about twenty-five hours in the week to do duty. He has Saturday and Sunday in each week.

6330. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you mean to tell us that all recruits who join the Constabulary would be able to become school teachers?—Some of them were teachers.

6331. Are they not mostly farmers' sons?—Yes; but a good many of the recruits are very intelligent men, and good scholars. Take policemen's sons, or sons of schoolmasters, who join the Force; they are intelligent men, and good scholars.

6332. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you wish to say?—I will tell you with reference to skilled labour. About twelve years ago, when trades were not under the rules of the united trades societies, and unions, wages were settled by agreement more than by fixed scales. The wages of a carpenter, mason, or bricklayer amounted to 30s. or 33s. a week.

6333. But is he not paid only when he works, not when he is sick or out of work. He gets no pension, nor free medical attendance for himself and his family?—I pay for that.

6334. In what way do you pay for medical attendance or medicines?—In hospital I have to pay out of my own pocket.

6335. But you get full pay the whole time. If you go to hospital you get medical attendance and medicine for nothing. The English policeman has deductions made from his pay when he is in hospital?—I want

to show the Committee how wages generally have increased for the last ten or twelve years for skilled labour, whereas there has been no revision in the R.I.C. pay.

6336. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know the wages paid in 1866, to carpenters, masons, and painters?—I could tell that. I have the return here.

6337. I suppose, about 3s. a day?—Yes, something over 18s. a week.

6338. Do they now receive between 8s. and 9s. a day?—No, about 6s. 6d. a day.

6339. Your wages have been nearly trebled since 1866, and theirs have not?—During the last twelve years there has been a great increase in theirs, and nothing in ours.

6340. And have not yours been nearly trebled since 1866—you got your increases before they got theirs?—It was recognised by the last Commission that we had grievances, and that our case required consideration, and all the consideration which it got then was simply nothing.

6341. CHAIRMAN.—£100,000 a year. Do you call that nothing? If the pay is so bad, how is it that there are a thousand candidates ready to take your place?—I suppose the same reason as in my case.

6342. But if a thousand candidates are got to take your place why should there be an increase?—A lot of them do not know what they are to receive until they are sent to the country.

6343. The recruits?—Yes.

6344. But they do know. Why did you not leave when you found out what the pay was?—I did not know about the pay until I came to the county. I am sorry I did not leave; because if I had gone to any other country and spent twenty years there, I would now be either a rich man or dead.

6345. But you are alive and well?—Yes.

6346. Mr. STARKIE.—And is it not better to be a live policeman than a dead millionaire?—If I had spent in a foreign land all the energy and labour that I have spent in the police, I would be a rich man now.

6347. Mr. HOLMES.—Have you any time for fishing about Kanturk?—No, I don't enjoy that privilege, I did not fish since I joined the police.

6348. Have you anything more to say about pensions?—Before I go away from this scale of wages, I would like you to consider it; because it shows in a clear manner how every other body has increased its wages.

6349. CHAIRMAN.—But your wages have increased three times, they have been nearly trebled?—But we have got nothing for the last twenty years.

6350. But why should you?—The present pay is not sufficient to maintain us.

6351. There are a thousand candidates on the books and hardly any resignations?—If the question of pay was put to these young men they would not know what their pay is.

6352. But I have put the question to recruits at the Depot.

Witness.—These recruits above would not answer it, they would not know.

6353. They knew perfectly well.

Witness.—Well, perhaps so, sir.

6354. Are not some of them sons of policemen?—Well, they ought to know then.

6355. Would their fathers have put them into the police, if so bad a thing as you represent?—That is not the reason they put them in; but because they often cannot put them to anything else. They will be an assistance to them in a small way. And then there are prospects of an early promotion.

6356. Prospects of early promotion?—Yes. A young man with a good education on joining, has better chances than there were when I joined.

6357. Do you say the police put their sons in the Force because of the prospects of early promotion?—No.

6358. But did you not say so a moment ago. You cannot blow hot and cold in that way?—Well, yes, there is now a better prospect of promotion. After five years' service they are eligible to compete in the "P" examination for early promotion, and if successful in passing, they are promoted and become sergeants.

6359. Well, is not that a good prospect, and first-rate for the service?—It is not first-rate for the man of long service.

6360. But are you not going to leave the service?—I expect to be promoted before I leave, unless too many of those young gentlemen get in; that is the cause of

the dearth in promotion for the senior men. Too many of the "P" men are introduced into the service, and this is retarding promotion for the senior men.

6361. Why did not you tell us that at first?—I did not think of it.

Mr. HOLMES.—That is a reasonable proposal to bring before us.

6362. CHAIRMAN.—Do you say that the "P" system retards the promotion of the senior men?—It is laid down that the road to promotion is efficiency in the service and good conduct. The senior men do not get promoted until twelve to fourteen years, if at all. The system is injurious to senior men.

6363. Have you anything further to say?—No, except to refer to rise of wages, and to say that the cost of living in Ireland is heavier than the cost of living in England.

6364. You have no personal experience of England?—No, except that I have the price lists of some traders who trade there. I have here some of Sir Thomas Lipton's price lists.

6365. Lipton's highest price for tea is, 1s. 9d. a lb., why do you pay 2s. 9d.?—I could get it at the cheaper rate in Cork, but Sir Thomas Lipton has no agents where I live.

6366. Could you not get tea by parcel post?—That would bring the cost up, the postage is 3d. in the pound.

6367. Mr. STARKIE.—The postage would be 3d. for the first pound and 1d. for every additional pound.

Witness.—If I went to order my tea from Lipton's, I would have to pay down the money, and it might not be convenient for me until my month's pay was due.

6368. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you like to give your custom where you are quartered, and at any rate you do not buy the cheapest tea?—I do not buy the cheapest tea, and in any case if I asked for the dearest, I am sure I would get an inferior quality because of my not buying for cash. I cannot send to Lipton's, not having ready money, and I consequently must leave my custom nearer home. As to my being in debt to those people, the matter is an important one. I am not independent, and a great many things turn up in a policeman's duty as regards publicans in particular.

6369. Are you in debt to the publicans?—I must be, because they are grocers and I must get articles there.

6370. Have you ever been reported for being in debt?—No, sir.

6371. If you have never been reported for being in

debt, you cannot be much in debt?—I am in debt in reality.

6372. But not sufficiently so to be reported?—No, I try to meet bills here and there.

6373. You have now been under examination for over two hours, have you anything else to say?—I want to hand in this paper. (Paper handed in.)

6374. What is this?—It is the scale of dietary in the Kanturk Workhouse.

6375. How does that affect your case; paupers are better fed now than they used to be?—The average cost for the support of an inmate is 3s. 8½d. per week. Then clothing is 7d. a week. All I have to support myself and my wife and my seven children on, is 3½d. a day each.

6376. Have you anything further to urge?—A tramp who comes into the workhouse at night as a casual—

6377. We are not comparing you to a tramp. Tell us something useful?—The men who sent me here consider this useful. They wish to contrast the expenses of their families with this.

6378. Mr. STARKIE.—You have 3s. 10d. a day, and the paupers cost 3s. 8d. a week?—Yes, but there are nine of us and house rent, and if my wife gets sick, or anything of that kind happens—

6379. CHAIRMAN.—But we cannot take your wife's or your children's sickness into account?—We go for a living wage.

6380. Mr. STARKIE.—Had your wife means when you married?—Yes.

6381. How much?—She had something like £60; she was a dressmaker.

6382. Has that been expended?—Yes.

6383. How long are you married?—About twelve years, and I kept out of debt as long as I could.

6384. Do policeman as a rule, marry women with money?—Some do; some are lucky enough; but it is not often it happens.

6385. Do policeman as a rule, make improvident marriages?—With the paltry pay that a policeman has, no parent will allow his daughter to marry him, if he has any control over her, unless she falls in love with the policeman or becomes infatuated with the uniform. I may say that my wife and the wives of all the policemen in the Force are looking with great hope towards this honourable Committee. Our wives have such a thorough knowledge of the justice of our claim that they think it will not be ignored, and I am confident myself from my experience here, that it will not.

County Inspector ALEXANDER GAMBELL, examined.

6386. CHAIRMAN.—You are County Inspector for Cork, East Riding?—Yes.

6387. How long have you been county inspector?—Seven years and eight months.

6388. Before that you served as a district inspector?—Yes, since April, 1868.

6389. In your long service of thirty-three years have you been stationed in many parts of Ireland?—In all parts of Ireland—all the provinces.

6390. Is the service as popular now as formerly?—I consider that it is.

6391. Are there more resignations than formerly?—There are very few; nearly all the resignations for the last six years have been of men who got into trouble and were allowed to resign.

6392. Very few resigned to seek better employment?—Very few; it is almost unknown.

6393. Do the police get on as well, or better, with the people than they did?—Certainly better, latterly, than they did during the troublesome times.

6394. And are there plenty of candidates for the Force of a good class?—Yes; I have some figures on the subject. The average number of candidates in my county, according to the Returns for the last twelve years, in the book of candidates in my office, has been twenty-seven. In 1900 I had thirty-four candidates.

6395. Are the recruits of as good a class as before?—Yes. Thirty-four is not so high as in some years; but it is much higher than in others.

6396. Do accepted candidates know all about the Force—and are they thoroughly informed as to their pay and future prospects?—Yes; I take it for granted that they know what they are doing.

6397. From what class are they mostly taken?—Farmers' sons, and sons of members of the Force, or of pensioners.

6398. Do many sons of members or ex-members of the Force join?—Not very many; they are a minority. A few shopboys, and some labourers' sons—sons of the better class of labourers; and a few, perhaps, of the artisan class also come forward as candidates.

6399. Is it one of the best openings that a young Irishman of the required physique can have?—I think it is.

6400. If the Royal Irish Constabulary were not open to him would he have to go abroad or emigrate?—He would go to Great Britain or emigrate.

6401. Do you consider that the cost of living has been greatly increased since 1882?—No, I do not think it has.

6402. Has rent increased?—Rent has increased in the City of Cork by fully 25 per cent. or more. I cannot give particulars as regards the Riding. I don't think the rise has been to the same extent in the Riding.

6403. Is the Royal Irish Constabulary, as a whole, a rural force?—Mainly a rural force.

6404. Except in Belfast and Derry?—Yes; and in Waterford and Cork. In the main it is a rural force.

6405. Would it be fair to compare a force of that kind with the police of the City of Liverpool?—No.

6406. Would not the conditions prevailing in each be entirely different?—Entirely different; and the duties performed would be different, and other conditions, too, should be taken into account.

May 27, 1892.
Constable
Denis Horan.

County
Inspector
Alexander
Gambell.

May 27, 1901.

County
Inspector
Alexander
Gambell,

6407. First, let us take the single men. Could you give us the average of their messing from their mess books?—The average messing in the city, including extras, is £2 19s. 9½d. per month.

6408. We had better say £3, in round numbers, for single men—that is, including extras?—Yes.

6409. Would that feed the men well?—It would; without extras the messing would be £2 0s. 7d. per month.

6410. Mr. STARKIE.—Is that what would appear in the station mess book?—It is from a Return furnished for the purposes of this Committee that I take these figures.

6411. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of food has a man in the mess?—He has bread and tea and eggs for breakfast.

6412. Is all that in the mess book?—Eggs and butter are not.

6413. What are the items in the mess book?—I will give you the items from the Union Quay, Cork City, mess book, for January, 1901.

6414. Mr. STARKIE.—How many men were there in the mess?—It varies. I see that in January only 15 single men were messing; in February there were 16, and in March there were 17. I suppose, on an average, there would be about 16. Then it rises up to 19. There are 20 in May. This is an exceptionally good station as regards the number of men.

6415. Will you say an average of about sixteen?—About sixteen.

6416. Do they get bread and tea in the mess?—I will read the items. I think it will be better if I take all the items, and then give you the extras:—Beef, bacon, groceries, potatoes, bread, milk, cooking, washing, extra coal, sundries.

6417. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that coal over and above the Government allowance?—Yes. Then sundries; and the last item is fish and eggs.

6418. In the one mess account?—Yes.

6419. Mr. STARKIE.—That is for dinner, I suppose?—It is rather confusing about these extras. As a rule, butter and eggs are extras; and, also, bacon for breakfast is an extra—things out of the ordinary run are extras.

6420. And would their amount not, therefore, vary?—Yes; I have had a list made out, to assist the Committee, showing what each item costs, per month:—Beef, £7; bacon, £2 7s. 8½d.; groceries, £3 6s.—that is, tea, sugar, pepper, salt, &c.; bread, £2 1s. 2d.; milk, £2 1s. 5d.; cooking, £2 3s. 6d.; washing, £1 11s. 6d.; extra coal, £3 0s. 8d.; sundries, 10s. Coal was extremely dear last winter—it was up to 32s. a ton. Fish and eggs, 12s. 9d.; potatoes, £2 2s. 6d. The total of these is £26 17s. 5d.; and I see here, "Deduct for married men, £1 3s."

Mr. HOLMES.—What is the meaning of that?—I am not quite sure.

6422. Mr. STARKIE.—Could it be for the barrack servant—do not the married men pay a certain proportion of the barrack servant's wages?—Yes, quite so; I should say it is for the barrack servant. The average for each man is £1 16s. 8½d.—that is what a single man paid in January last; but the payment by the last four men is less than that of the others—£1 15s. 7d.—due to broken periods, I fancy, as they were not so long in mess as the others. But eleven of them paid £1 16s. 8½d.

6423. CHAIRMAN.—In your opinion, is the pay of the single man, with whom we are dealing—sufficient to enable him to put aside a little?—He can put aside a little, if he is provident.

6424. Have you had many cases before you of men running into debt?—No.

6425. Have you heard of processes for debt being instituted against many men?—In very few instances.

6426. And in the cases you have heard of it was generally the man's own fault?—I should say so—due to want of economy, bad arrangements, or unthriftiness, or something of that kind—too much drink, perhaps.

6427. Do the men look well-to-do?—They are all well-to-do—looking well fed.

6428. Have they money to go outside and amuse themselves?—They have, and to spare.

6429. What about the extras?—Here is a return of the extras at Union Quay Barrack, furnished by the head constable. This is an average taken for all the year round:—"Return showing the extras used by the men at the above station, not included in the mess account, with total averages for the month:—Butter, 5s. 5d.; eggs for breakfast, 5s.; bacon for breakfast, 4s."

6430. How much are fresh eggs?—1s. a dozen. "Supper, 7s. 6d.; total, £1 1s. 11d." That is a city station, of course.

6431. Mr. STARKIE.—That, for the Union Quay man already quoted would be £2 18s. 7d. for all his messing for a month?—Yes.

6432. CHAIRMAN.—I may take for extras and mess £3; would that take him well through it?—Yes. I have selected three mess books—one from Union Quay, and two on the following principle, namely, one representing a station composed altogether of married men—

6433. We will come to them in a moment. The single man who gets 22s. a week—the single steady man under seven years' service would be able to put aside 10s. or 15s. a month?—Yes, easily.

6434. Have you known many single men to save?—I cannot put my hand on any particular man; but I have no doubt that some of them do.

6435. When applications for permission to marry are made, have you ever said to the applicant, "Have you saved anything"?—No; but I often tell the young men that if they save, and marry at ten years' service, they would then have a very handsome sum.

6436. What would you say that they should have?—£120, easily.

6437. The expenses that you gave just now are for the city. Would they be less in the Riding?—Yes.

6438. Would it be 5s. a month less?—The average messing, according to the return, for the Riding, with extras, is £2 8s. 4d.

6439. That is a difference of 10s.?—Fully that. I should think there would be about 10s. difference—£2 8s. 4d., with extras, in Cork, East Riding, and £1 16s. 8d. without them.

6440. Mr. STARKIE.—Would not the £1 16s. 8d. for messing, without extras, be the same as that at the Union Quay Barrack?—About that.

6441. CHAIRMAN.—The cost of living in a country station would be about 10s. a month less than in the city?—I think it is less, because, from the nature of the duties, and the style of living, men would live cheaper than in the city. A city man coming off duty about 11 o'clock would like some supper, and so on. I think there is decidedly a difference.

6442. Would not a small mess with only two or three single men, owing to the number of married men, be more expensive than a large mess?—Decidedly.

6443. Now we will go to the married men. Has not the proportion of married men very much increased of recent years?—It is very large in my Riding—about 50 per cent.

6444. How do you account for its having increased so much?—The number of married men is 382, and of single men 261, in my Force.

6445. Does that put you to some difficulty, sometimes, in selecting men for the different stations?—First of all there is the difficulty of housing such a large force of men. I don't think that in the stations in the East Riding there are more than one or two houses to be had for married men, and it is with the greatest difficulty that one fits them in.

6446. In moving men you always have to think about this?—Yes; and sometimes, when a married man is moved, his house is snapped up in the meantime. I have to arrange that his house will be kept for him, or else somebody like a National School teacher takes it, and then I have to cancel the transfer. Another objection is, that the married men usurp all the good stations. It must be so, because there is no housing at the bad stations. Every town in my Riding is filled with married men except one.

6447. And that gives the back stations, or dull stations, to the single men?—It does; and where there is a majority of married men the messing of the single men is proportionately higher. In 25 per cent. of my stations there are only one or two single men at each mess.

6448. That makes it hard on them?—It does. Another thing is, that the married men enjoy some privileges that the single men do not. They are less liable to be transferred, because it is more cumbersome to transfer them; and when they are sent on temporary duty to protection posts they only serve two months, as compared with three months for single men. That's another advantage they have.

6449. The married men have the best time?—They have, decidedly.

6450. Is that operating as an inducement to marry?—I think it does; and, also, the fact that the married man draws more money.

6451. You would not shorten the period at which men are allowed to marry?—No; I would rather try to induce them not to marry until they have ten years' service.

6452. How could you do that—it would not be practicable, perhaps, to say that they should not be allowed to marry under ten years' service?—No; I hardly think it would do. It has never been the case.

6453. It would not be accepted as a popular policy?—I don't think it would; and you would have the men marrying without leave.

6454. It would not be a practical proposal?—I don't think it would. It has been suggested to me; but I would not like to recommend it.

6455. What would you do?—I would reduce the disparity between the money drawn by the single man and the married man in this way: I would abolish the deduction for barrack accommodation which the single men are liable to. Of course, I know that this is liable to objection. In view of the increased rents paid by the married men I would give an increase of, say, £5 4s. to the men of ten years' service. I would give that in pay to all ranks—single and married—at ten years' service.

6456. Can you help us with some practical suggestion that would not require an Act of Parliament, having regard to the difficulty of getting Acts of Parliament through?—I understand.

6457. Mr. HOLMES.—Would the £5 4s. be in the nature of pay, or an allowance for rent?—It would be, practically, to meet the increase in rents; but to prevent any further disparity between the positions of the married and the single men I would give it in the way of pay, or half in the form of pay and half lodging allowance.

6458. CHAIRMAN.—As to the rents paid by the married men, what do they amount to?—The average rent in Cork City is £16 a year, and £9 15s. in the Riding.

6459. About 60 per cent. less in the Riding?—Yes.

6460. Towards his rent the married man gets 1s. a week lodging allowance?—Yes, a lodging allowance of 1s. a week.

6461. He is 2s. a week better off than the single man. Do you consider the allowance to the married man sufficient?—No, by no means.

6462. What would be sufficient?—Another £5 4s.—equal to £10 8s. a year.

6463. Mr. HOLMES.—You would not give it to the Force generally?—I don't know. It would make it right for many men, with a little margin over. It would give about 13s. over. They do pay high rents—no doubt about it—and I should think they will increase.

6464. Have the rents a tendency to increase?—Yes. People will not build houses. I have tried to get suggestions made to owners to build houses; but it is very seldom that anything of the kind is done.

6465. Would it be practicable for the Constabulary authorities to build houses?—As a rule, they do not like building even barracks. It is very difficult, in some places, to get good barracks.

6466. By how much, do you consider, that the lodging allowance of the married man should be increased?—2s. a week.

6467. In addition to the present 1s.?—Yes; £5 4s. a year more.

6468. Mr. STARRIE.—That would be a lodging allowance of £7 16s. in the year, instead of £2 12s.?—Yes.

6469. CHAIRMAN.—Of course, you are aware that men under ten years' service do not get any lodging allowance?—Yes.

6470. Would you leave that as it is?—Yes.

6471. Because giving it sooner would be an incentive to matrimony?—Yes.

6472. Which, in the public interest, is undesirable?—Yes; and in the interest of the men themselves. It is open to them to marry, if they like, after seven years' service; but they will not get the lodging allowance until they are ten years in the service.

6473. If you gave 2s. a week more to the married man how would you give some compensation to the single man, because that would make the married man 4s. a week better off than the single man?—That is the objection to it.

6474. How would you make compensation to the single man?—The only way you can do it is to abolish the deduction for barrack accommodation.

6475. That, I may point out, is a statutory provision?—Well, give them an increase of pay.

Mr. HOLMES.—Pay cannot be increased except by statute.

6476. CHAIRMAN.—The married man, in addition to rent, is at the expense of the barrack servant, and of cleaning, and things of that sort; and of crockery and delph in the barrack?—Yes.

6477. Would 1s. a week compensate the single man for that?—Oh, of course.

6478. I am asking you how would you compensate the single man for the 4s. a week disparity?—You could give him some kind of allowance, as you suggest. It is the only way you can do it. I did not consider that view of the question, because the suggestions I had to make were those which I see now there is a difficulty about.

6479. You can quite understand, from the constitution of Parliament and the pressure of legislation, how extremely difficult it is to get an Act through?—Yes. I certainly think that something ought to be done for the single men, for the reasons I have stated—because of the increased cost of messing owing to the great preponderance of married men. I may mention that sometimes the men bring that forward to me: a man represents the cost he is put to by being the only single man at a station.

6480. How do you adjust that?—When I can do it, by removing the single man and replacing him by a married man; but when I am hampered by the fact that no house is to be had I must leave the single man there.

6481. Do you think 1s. a week would be some compensation in that direction?—Well, of course, it would be some, as far as it goes.

6481A. And, therefore, if the barrack deduction stood it would be really taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other—it would be, practically, a cancellation?—It would be practically the same as cancelling it.

6482. Leaving the allowance question, and coming to another point—promotion—are there not many men who, owing to the institution of the "P" examination system, and being old men, get disheartened from not getting promotion after nineteen or twenty years in the service?—Yes, there is a considerable number.

6483. Would you be in favour of the institution of a merit class?—Yes, I thought of that. Good service pay, or a merit class.

6484. After what service would you give it—fifteen years?—I was about to suggest giving them maximum pay at sixteen years. I should say fifteen years for a merit class.

6485. Are you in favour of the continuance of the rank of acting sergeant?—Yes.

6486. Because it enables you to test a man's capacity to be a sergeant?—Yes, a time of probation. It is very useful.

6487. How would you view a suggestion such as this:—some posts in your Riding and in other counties, are in charge of constables; would you think it advantageous that there should be a power of giving one stripe to such men instead of two as for an acting sergeant, with an allowance in pay?—I do think that a good suggestion.

6488. Some protection posts are in charge of constables?—Yes, there are one or two in my Riding.

6489. Would it not enable you to choose the men fit to command a party?—It would be an excellent idea, because as a rule the men promoted under the old system are so long in the ranks that they find it difficult when they are promoted to rise to their position. It is the great difficulty with those men who are promoted under the ordinary system, and who have to wait eighteen or nineteen years for promotion, they have been so long in a subordinate rank that they find it difficult when they are promoted to rise to their position.

6490. One gold stripe on the arm would put them in a better position with magistrates and the general public?—It would, and with their comrades. It would accustom them to a position of command. I think it an excellent idea.

6491. Have you anything to suggest about the sergeants?—I have.

6492. Favour us with your views about them.?—The sergeants have a very onerous and responsible position, perhaps the most so in the service.

6493. How many sergeants have you got?—About a hundred.

6494. How many are in charge of stations?—They are all in charge of stations except at the Head Quarters Stations. I suppose eighty-five are in charge of stations.

May 27, 1901.

County
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6495. How would you view the suggestion that there should be a "charge" pay of £5 extra for the responsibility of being in charge?—I think it a very good idea.

6496. Would it be an incentive to a man to do well as a sergeant?—It would be a remuneration for their very onerous work.

6497-8. Have you come across cases of sergeants whom you have reported—who got slack in their work and were removed from the charge of stations, and who under the present system do not lose any pay?—

They don't lose anything.

6499. Then they don't gain anything by being in charge of stations?—Nothing whatever.

6500. By being removed from charge they lose the responsibility?—They do.

6501. And therefore they are gainers?—Quite so—they are gainers. They get rid of all their responsibility.

6502. Is not that a bad system?—A bad system.

6503. And you think that to give £5 or £6 for "charge" money would be a good thing?—I do—an excellent thing. As to the formation of a third grade of sergeant, I had it on my note to suggest three grades. I think the suggestion in the Belfast memorial a fair one—to have three grades with increments at two, four, and six years.

6504. As to the head constables have you anything to suggest?—Well, no.

6505. Are you in favour of the abolition of the third grade of head constable?—Well, I don't see that there is any advantage in it.

6506. You are aware that the "demands" as they are called—a better word would be "requests"—are, that the constables' pay should be increased £34 a year, the sergeants' £55, and the head constables' £78. That is an average increase of about 64 per cent. Is there anything in the present condition of the Force, in your opinion, to justify so large an increase as that?—No, I think that is unreasonable.

6507. Quite unreasonable?—That request is unreasonable.

6508. Mr. HOLMES.—You are aware that they ask to be put on a level with the corresponding ranks in the City of London police?—Quite so.

6509. And you think that extravagant?—I do.

6510. CHAIRMAN.—You think there is no analogy between a force mainly rural and that of the City of London?—No, I don't think you could draw any parallel between them.

6511. In Belfast, Derry, and Cork, the police get an extra allowance for being in the city?—The Cork men only get 6d. a day for beat duty.

6512. How much would that work out to in the year?—£7 a year about.

6513. But it would go towards compensation for extra rent?—It would.

6514. Is there anything else you would like to mention—for we would be grateful for your views owing to the high reputation you have in the service?—The men ask for an increase of pension.

6515. What is your view about that: we have been favoured with a return from you, showing that considerably more than 50 per cent. of the police pensioners in Cork City and Riding are employed, and that those who are not employed are men over sixty years of age, and who in all walks of life would therefore find considerable difficulty in finding employment?—Yes.

6516. And that is very much increased by the operation of trades union rules?—Yes. Well I am inclined to think that there is something in the argument used by the men that in future they will not have the same facilities for getting employment that they have had in the past.

6517. On the other hand, the County Councils, which have been instituted in place of the Grand Juries, have very few posts to give away?—It is not so much that, as that probably the influence of those boards—

6518. Is against people who have got pensions?—I think they would be more inclined to put in their own nominees.

6519. Isn't that labour politics—that the men who are outside should have a chance?—Quite so.

6520. Is it not as much labour politics as any feeling against the constabulary?—Well, it may be, but I think there is a bit of feeling. It may be used in favour of individuals. But that, of course is a matter that remains to be seen.

6521. Do they have any objection to associating with the police, or to marrying them?—No.

6522. No popular feeling such as—"You mustn't be seen with a policeman"—or that to marry a policeman would be "*infra dig.*"?—Well, no. I may mention that an old sergeant told me lately that they are not looked on as quite as good a "spec" as they used to be—that the farmers are all living better than they used to do—that the class from which the constabulary are taken are living better than they used.

6523. There has been increased prosperity in Ireland during the last twenty years?—I think there has.

6524. The times are very much quieter than they were?—They are now, but you never can tell in Ireland what may happen.

6525. Is there any moonlighting going on in your county?—There is.—In three districts there have been moonlighting outrages, but I don't expect anything on an organised scale. The country generally is quiet.

6526. Have you heard for any length of time that there has been dissatisfaction with regard to the pay?—Not the pay, but I know there was with regard to the lodging allowance.

6527. You have not heard of dissatisfaction with regard to the pay?—Not until within the last few months.

6528. How did it spring up, all of a sudden?—Well, it seems strange indeed I must say, it took me rather by surprise about the pay.

6529. Until the year 1900 you heard nothing of dissatisfaction at all?—No. Last autumn the men represented that they had a grievance with regard to the smallness of the allowance for lodging.

6530. Mr. STARKIE.—To whom?—To the Inspector-General at the inspection.

6531. CHAIRMAN.—Had you heard of it before that?—I think I had not to any great extent. They asked permission to lay all their grievances before the Inspector-General then as regards the allowances and did so.

6532. Mr. STARKIE.—Did they say anything about pay then?—No, nothing whatever about pay.

6533. That was last autumn?—Last autumn.

6534. CHAIRMAN.—The complaint about pay has only been within the last few months?—Yes.

6535. Are you generally acquainted with artisan life in Cork, and that of persons in positions analogous to that of constables?—Yes.

6536. Civilians get no medical allowances for their wives and families?—No, I don't think so.

6537. And no pensions for their wives and children?—No.

6538. He suffers a deduction of pay for absence from work?—Yes, that is understood.

6539. And only receives full pay while he is at work?—Yes.

6540. And there are no pensions—policeman can in many cases retire on pensions at forty-five years of age—you would not say that pensioners at forty-five are by any means old men?—Well, I suppose they are not.

6541. Is not that a comparatively early age at which a man can retire on a pension?—Yes.

6542. It is stated that there is some dissatisfaction because the Constabulary Force Fund applies to comparatively few men in the service?—The Benefit Branch—yes.

6543. It only applies to men who joined before 1883?—Yes. The men who joined since 1883, do not contribute.

6544. That has nothing to do with pensions, but it is a provision for widows and children?—Yes.

6545. We had a witness before us who, with his wife and seven children was living in one room and kitchen; would the Sanitary Authority allow such a state of affairs as that?—I think they would interfere. I should not wonder in the least if they did. I may tell you that the difficulty of keeping barracks from being overcrowded is very great.

6546. With children?—Yes.

6547. It is unfair to the single men?—No, they never complain: but the barrack accommodation in many cases is not large enough for the number of children, and they have to adopt a system of putting beds in the sitting-room to prevent overcrowding.

6548. Mr. STARKIE.—Are the single men overcrowded in their dormitories?—No, that is taken care of.

6549. CHAIRMAN.—Are your dormitories big enough to transform into cubicles?—No.

6550. Do they take their meals in the bedrooms, or have they a common room?—They take their meals in a day-room. There is always a day-room or guard-room for sitting in.

6551. So that the men who have been out on night duty can rest quietly?—Yes.

6552. The average length of duty, as I have gathered from previous witness is from six to seven hours a day?—Yes.

6553. Except two or three times a month?—I think about twice a month the men do duty after midnight.

6554. There is no constant patrolling for eight hours on a stretch at night?—Except on protection duty, which averages six hours duty.

6555. There are occasional "rising" patrols?—Yes.

6556. Why are these so called?—Because they have to get out of bed to do them.

6557. Mr. HOLMES.—Your proposal is, I think, to increase the allowance for rent assistance from 1s. to 3s. a week after ten years' service?—Yes.

6558. That, with the 1s. which he gets in his pay by reason of there being no deduction for barrack accommodation, would amount to 4s. a week?—Yes.

6559. I find by a return we have, that more than two-thirds of the constabulary rents in Ireland are under 4s. a week; your proposal therefore, would mean that in these cases the allowance would cover the whole rent and leave the man nothing to pay?—Yes it would.

6560. Do you not think that that would still further encourage early marriages?—No doubt; but I hope it would be given in the form of pay for all—single and married.

6561. Why should the single man who admittedly can live on his pay and save money, get anything by way of compensation, because the married man gets something to enable him to pay his rent?—Well, I suppose strictly speaking, his only claim would be on account of the increased cost of messing he is put to at some stations.

6562. You make a good point there: but take the case of the single man who does not suffer in this way?—Yes.

6563. Why should he get anything by way of compensation—he doesn't suffer at all?—Well, except that it would be rather hard on him to see others drawing more pay for doing the same work that he did.

6564. But the others are married?—Yes.

6565. The Government allow the men to marry after a certain number of years' service?—Yes.

6566. Necessarily their expenses are greater owing to the circumstance that they have to pay large rents for, in many cases very indifferent accommodation?—Yes.

6567. Are you aware that in England something is given in the form of rent assistance?—Yes.

6568. I understand that the general regulation in the counties of England is, that the man is expected to pay at least 2s. a week for his rent, and that anything over that is paid by the county?—Yes.

6569. He is therefore expected to pay at least 2s. a week?—Yes, quite so.

6570. It is only fair that some such thing should be done for the men here, and it is done to the extent of 1s. a week?—Yes.

6571. Supposing that the allowance were increased by 2s. a week on the ground that it is at present insufficient. I do not follow you when you say that something should be done for the single men by way of compensation?—Well, I suppose that strictly speaking, the only ground for it would be the increased cost of messing.

6572. Where the single men are few, their messing account runs up in consequence of the number of married men?—Yes.

6573. The allowance for beat duty in Cork City is, 6d. a day?—Yes.

6574. It is not confined to night duty, but is given for both day and night duty?—Yes, any kind of beat duty or patrol.

6575. Can every man in the Force in Cork, get this 6d. a day throughout the year?—Nearly all I think.

6576. If a man managed to get that 6d. a day for every day in the year, it would come to £9 2s. in the year?—Yes.

6577. You said it works out to about £7 per man in the year?—It works up to £7, allowing for days when the man is barrack orderly, or on leave, or off duty from sickness. It doesn't come to more than £7 a year.

6578. On the whole, they are as well off as the Belfast men?—Pretty much the same.

6579. The Belfast man gets 2s. a week for extra cost of living, and 6d. a night for night duty, when engaged on it?—Yes.

6580. That only works out to 2s. 9d. a week?—So that the Cork man is slightly better off than the Belfast man?—Well, I have never gone into it very closely; but it is very much the same in both places.

6581. Mr. STARKIE.—The Belfast man gets a fixed allowance of £5 4s. a year, and his night duty allowance brings him, perhaps, £2 a year, and the Cork man, for beat money, would, I suppose, get about £7 a year?—About £7. It is very much the same in Belfast and Cork.

6582. What is the average service at which a constable attains promotion by seniority in your county?—At from eighteen to twenty years' service.

6583. Is it slower than it used to be?—It is about the same. Occasionally they are promoted earlier; but the average is about that.

6584. Complaints have been made of the slowness of promotion for senior men. Has there been any cause which would retard promotion, in recent years?—Yes; the "P" list.

6585. Have you many promoted "P" list men?—Yes.

6586. What was your shortest service promotion under the "P" list?—I could not say; but a man passed, the other day, who had only five or six years' service. He is not promoted yet, but he passed the examination.

6587. When will he be promoted?—Perhaps, within the next six months; I am not quite sure.

6588. Will he be sent in charge of a station?—He will, probably.

6589. And will he be in charge of men of long service who are, perhaps, on the promotion list, and who will probably be hereafter promoted?—Yes. There is a feeling that the "P" list men press very heavily on the senior men. A number of young men are promoted over men of very much longer service.

6590. The head constables examined here have laid stress on the amount of duty they have to perform as deputies for the district inspectors, and claim an increase of pay on that and other grounds. Does the head constable perform more duty of that kind than should naturally be expected from him?—I don't think he does; it is not hard work; it is purely office work; there is nothing very severe in it. And his other duty consists in inspecting patrols, which requires no brain work.

6591. If the head constables had not to take charge in the absence of the district inspector, could not many of them be dispensed with, that is, in small towns where there are district inspectors stationed—could not a sergeant in such places discharge the head constable's other duties?—A good sergeant would be able to do it.

6592. Do your men, as a rule, value the privilege of getting a month's leave in the year?—They do.

6593. Do many of them apply for leave?—Well, the married men don't ask it. Indeed, a good many of them ask two or three weeks to spend with their families, and I allow them to do it.

6594. Is there accommodation for married men at Union Quay Barrack?—Yes, there is.

6595. What accommodation has the head constable in the barrack?—I cannot exactly remember; I think he has three or four rooms.

6596. Are they good rooms?—Yes, they are comfortable rooms. I gave him an additional room lately.

6597. Has he at least three rooms?—At least three rooms.

6598. And he pays for these three rooms 1s. a week; that is, he pays no more than the single man does for his part occupation of the dormitory?—Yes, quite so. He is very well off, indeed.

6599. Are the married men anxious to get accommodation in barracks?—I have had very few applications of the kind; I don't think they are.

6600. You suggest that the deduction from the pay of single men for accommodation in barracks should be done away with. Would you do away with that deduction in the case of the married man who has his wife and family in barracks; that is, would you allow the married man accommodation in barracks for himself and his family rent free?—Well, he should not be. It would be very hard to arrange the matter. If the number of men in the barrack were few it would not matter much. Of course, on principle it would not be fair.

6601. With reference to the lodging allowance of £7 16s. a year which you propose, that, including the remission of the 1s. a week, would really mean

May 27, 1901

County
Inspector
Alexander
Gambell

£10 8s. a year. Are there not many married men, for instance, in Cork East Riding, who are paying less than £10 a year for rent. I see that in Cork East Riding and City one is paying 1s. a week; three, 1s. 6d.; six, 2s.; twenty-six, 2s. 6d.; thirty-eight, 3s.; and thirty-four, 3s. 6d. These are all well under £10 a year, and, of course, if these men had £10 8s. a year lodging allowance they could put a considerable portion of it into their pockets?—They could.

6602. Would not that fact afford an inducement to men to marry?—It would, certainly, no doubt. That is the great difficulty of the matter.

6603. Are you aware that one of the memorials asks that on the transfer of a married man the cost of moving his wife and children should be defrayed from public funds?—Yes.

6604. Do you wish to say anything on that point?—I would not recommend that. I think that if a man enters the service he should make up his mind to abide by whatever the rules are.

6605. The memorials refer to the subsistence allowances for eight and twelve hours, and for absence for the night?—Yes.

6606. Do you wish to make any observations as to their sufficiency or otherwise?—No; I think that allowance is pretty fair. I have never heard any complaints about them. I fancy there is nothing over, but that they are sufficient.

6607. It is not intended that a man should make money out of his subsistence allowances, which are given for his maintenance only. You know that there has been an improvement in the standard of living in Ireland during the last twenty years. Is not that, owing to the operation of the Land Laws, chiefly amongst the farmers and those who are dependent on them?—Yes, it is chiefly so; but I fancy the labourers must be living better.

6608. Are not they very largely dependent on the farmers?—Quite so. I may mention that the cost of labour has gone up within the last twenty years fully 20 per cent., and that is one of the arguments used by the men in favour of an increase of pay.

6609. The wages of labourers and artisans have gone up; but the pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been increased three times since 1866. At that date £27 14s. a year was the highest pay of a constable?—Yes.

6610. Since 1866 it has been nearly trebled: it is now £70 4s., which is an increase of £42 10s. a year. The question is, have the wages of artisans and labourers doubled or trebled since 1866?—No; at least, I don't think so.

6611. Or anything approaching it?—I should say not.

6612. The wages of artisans and labourers have gone up considerably; but would it not appear that the rise in the pay of the Constabulary took place somewhat sooner than the corresponding rise in the wages of artisans and labourers?—It is quite possible. There is a wonderful change in the condition of the country generally since 1866—a marvellous change.

6613. And has not the Constabulary pay changed with it?—Yes.

6614. But the artisans' and labourers' wages do not seem to have risen as soon, or with the same rapidity, as the pay of the Constabulary?—Yes.

6615. The artisans got their increase of wages later?—It would seem so.

6616. The memorialists also refer to the extra duties they perform under the Food and Drugs Act, the Weights and Measures Act, the Census Act, and in the collection of Agricultural Statistics?—Yes.

6617. Do you think the enforcing of these Acts entails much additional duty on the Force?—Well, they certainly impose extra duties on them, no doubt; and there is a tendency to the multiplication of these duties—the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, for instance, the Congested Districts Act, and inquiries under the Board of Works entail additional duties.

6618. Do not Inspectors under the Weights and Measures Act receive a certain sum as remuneration, namely, a proportion of the fees?—Yes; and for the collection of Agricultural Statistics the men are paid a subsistence allowance; but they think that as civilians do that work in England they ought to get, not an allowance, but regular pay for it, here.

6619. But when so engaged they do not perform ordinary police duty?—No.

6620. If there is a wrong would it not appear to be not to the men, but to the public, in taking away the men from their ordinary police duty?—Well, but these

duties entail a great deal of hard work. The Census duty is a very troublesome one, and there is an enormous amount of work in it, and the collection of Statistics duty takes a great deal out of them, too.

6621. With reference to "merit" pay, would you confine it to men who had no chance of promotion, owing to being unable to pass the literary portion of the examination?—I would try to keep it for men who really deserved it: I would be inclined to give it to the man who had a hope of rising.

6622. Would you say after fifteen years' service?—Something of that kind. I was going to throw out a suggestion, but it would require a statute to carry it into effect. It is to give the maximum pay after fifteen years' service, instead of twenty, as at present.

6623. CHAIRMAN.—Do you see any objection to the title of "Corporal of Police"?—Well, it would certainly be a misleading title. I think it would be objectionable.

6624. Could you suggest any other distinction—say, to give a man a stripe, to show that he was something above a constable?—We used to have badges.

Mr. STARKIE.—If a man gets good conduct pay he ought to have a badge to show it.

6625. CHAIRMAN.—Would the man who had been a "Corporal of Police" have a better chance of employment as a pensioner than if he had been just a constable?—I don't know that he would. The public would never ask what his antecedents were. They generally know their man beforehand, and, sometimes, they refer to me or to the district inspector in charge, and say, "Can you give me a good man?" and they take him on our recommendation, no matter whether he is a sergeant or a constable.

6626. Personally, I should give the employment to a man who, from his distinction, was likely to have had the command of others.

Witness.—Practically, they do get it. The sergeants and head constables get it in preference.

6627. CHAIRMAN.—You are not in favour of introducing the military title?—No, I am not.

6628. Mr. HOLMES.—Is it not a principle of the service that, if the barrack accommodation admits of it, all the Force, both married men and single men should be lodged in barrack?—Yes, certainly.

6629. That is, if your barrack at Cork admitted of it, you would accommodate all your married men in it?—When I was a young officer in the service it was most unusual to have married men living out at all.

6630. If so, would not a remission of the deduction of 1s. a week logically require the State to provide lodging accommodation for the married men who are not so accommodated, free of charge?—I suppose it would.

6631. The principle is now, that if the barrack accommodation admits of it, you accommodate the entire Force of the district, single and married, in it?—Yes.

6632. And when you first joined the Force there were very few cases of married men who lived outside?—Yes.

6633. Then if you were to do away with the deduction of 1s. a week for barrack accommodation you think the State would be compelled to provide accommodation for married men outside, rent free?—Having once introduced the system of deduction for barrack accommodation, I suppose it would.

6634. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else that you wish to say?—I don't think there is.

6635. Mr. STARKIE.—What "merit pay" would you propose?—I really have not thought about that.

6636. What would you say to "merit pay" being granted after a certain service, and after another lapse of years being increased?—Yes.

6637. Supposing, for the purpose of keeping men in the Force, that it were to commence at twenty years' service, and to increase at twenty-five years' service?—I think that would be very good.

6638. Would that be calculated to keep good men in the Force?—It might. It ought to be done in such a way that, if possible, it would not be given to the drones.

6639. Would not that be in the hands of the county inspector, who should recommend for it only men who had distinguished themselves, and who, if their literate qualifications had been sufficiently good, should have had a fair chance of promotion?—Yes.

6640. CHAIRMAN.—Would you give "merit pay" for police aptitude at the end of seven years' service, so as to encourage the industrious, and to do away with drones?—I am afraid it would be too early. If they are active bustling young fellows, wishing to get on, they can read for the "P" list examination, and get on.

May 27, 1901.
County
Inspector
Alexander
Gambell.

6641. You think the "P" list has opened a sufficient avenue for the young men?—I think it has.

6642. Would you give "merit pay" at fifteen years' service?—I think it should be fifteen or sixteen years.

Mr. STARKIE.—Is not the man with fifteen years' service very close to his promotion if he is ever to be promoted?—He is not, practically speaking, because in my county—it may be exceptionally circumstanced—there is a large number of men of between seventeen and nineteen years' standing, who are pretty eligible for promotion, and yet you could not say that there is anything special in their cases to justify their being promoted sooner. It is a very difficult question.

6643. In your county, how many constables out of every four attain promotion?—I suppose one out of four. I could not say right off.

6644. What would you say to a lodging allowance at ten years' service, increasing after a certain number of years when a man's family would be growing up and therefore require more accommodation?—I think that would be a very good idea.

6645. Say an allowance at ten years' service to be increased at fifteen?—I think that would be a very good idea.

6646. CHAIRMAN.—You are strongly opposed to reducing the limit of ten years for the granting of lodging allowance?—Oh! decidedly; I never would reduce it.

6647. Mr. HOLMES.—Would you be in favour of an age limit—say fifty—below which without a medical certificate, no pension could be given, so as to prevent men from retiring at the early age at which they now do?—The worst of that would be that it would hold out an inducement to some men who would not be over scrupulous about malingering.

6648. There is a limit in many English forces, and in Scotland no man can retire under fifty-five years of age?—I was not aware of that. I don't know very much about English or Scotch police. A scheme has been suggested to me which I may mention for your consideration with regard to pensions. I think it would require a statute. You would have to alter the provisions of the Act of 1883, and substitute this scale for that laid down in it with a view to inducing men to remain longer in the service. There should be increments of 1-50th for each completed year of service from twenty to twenty-five years, and of 2-50ths for each completed year of service between twenty-five and thirty years.

6649. Mr. STARKIE.—That would be exactly inverting the present scale?—Yes, and giving a pension of

35-50ths at thirty years' service. This would be more than two-thirds of the income.

6650. Mr. HOLMES.—When sixty years was the limit below which men could not retire without a medical certificate, one could understand men trying to make out that they were unfit for duty; but if you reduced it to fifty years it should be obviously necessary to convince the doctor that the man was unfit for duty?—Perhaps so.

6651. Does not ten years make a great difference?—Yes. It might not be so objectionable at fifty years; but if you do that I think it would be fair to give an increase of pension in consideration of the length of service. One could not well go back on the 1883 Act.

6652. If a man benefits under anything that may now be done, should he not take the rough with the smooth?—A man joining the Force now would know what he was doing; but a man who had been for some years in the Force would not see it in the same light.

6653. Mr. STARKIE.—What would you say to fixing the limit of twenty-one years of age before which service should not count for pension?—That might be considered.

6654. Because at present a policeman's son joining at eighteen years of age can count his twenty-five years' service from that age?—Yes.

6655. Would it not be fair to count pensionable service from twenty-one years of age, and not allow such a man to retire at forty-three years of age on three-fifths of his pay?—Yes, that is worth considering; I have not thought of it.

6656. A man is not of age until he is twenty-one?—No, that is quite true.

6657. Of course any alteration in the pension system would require an Act of Parliament?—It seems so difficult a matter. I have not considered the question sufficiently.

6658. You say that about one in four constables in your county attain promotion. In Cork City the proportion of constables to sergeants appears to be 2·7 constables to one sergeant?—The number of constables to sergeants is smaller in the City than in the country.

6659. That would be not quite three constables to one sergeant—of course promotion would be more than one in four there?—It would be rather more.

6660. In the county there are 3·5 constables to one sergeant?—Yes, I have not gone into those figures.

6661. Would not the promotion of constables there also be more than one in four?—I should have thought it would be about that. It is rather more than what I said.

Assistant Inspector-General and Commissioner THOMAS FRENCH SINGLETON, Commandant of R.I.C. Depot, examined.

6662. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Commandant of the Depot?—Yes.

6663. What is the length of your service in the Force?—Over thirty-seven and a half years.

6664. And you have been through all the grades from cadet?—From cadet to commandant.

6665. How long have you been commandant?—Five years next June.

6666. All the recruits that enter the Royal Irish Constabulary pass through your hands as Commandant of the Depot?—Yes.

6667. Practically you saw every recruit who entered during the last five years?—I see all the recruits that come in, unless I happen to be absent on duty on the day they come to the Depot; but I see them during the period they are there, and I examine them before they leave the Depot.

6668. Practically every man that enters the Depot comes before you?—Yes.

6669. And his training is under your personal direction?—Yes.

6670. And you allocate the constables to the several counties?—To their counties, according as we are informed of the numbers of vacancies, we call for recruits to meet them. A register of candidates is kept in my office.

6671. Can you tell us the number of candidates you have?—To-day we have 633 first class candidates, and 189 second class. I may add that this being the 26th of the month, (May), by the first week of next month we shall have increased that number of candidates by about fifty more—the May candidates turn up at the Depot about the first three or four days in June.

6672. They would then be in round numbers?—About 900 candidates on the first of the month.

6673. What is the difference between first and second class candidates?—Their educational qualifications, their manner, address, appearance and physique, the County Inspectors describe as fully as they can on printed forms to me. Some of them say "He will do credit to the Force," others that he is a "fine respectable young fellow," and they generally give me so much information that I could photograph the candidate. That would be a "first class" candidate. If I find a candidate described as having only middling qualifications, or that anything is put in against him, or that he is clownish, I say "second class." Every candidate is informed through the County Inspector as to the class he is taken into. If he is second class he is allowed to present himself again, to have the chance of being put into the first class; and if he succeeds he is not put at the bottom of a "first class" list, but is treated as if he had been "first class" all along.

6674. How long has the candidate to be on the list?—A great deal depends on what he is. If he is a policeman's son, I keep these by themselves. If he is a widow's son, or a pensioner's son, I give him a little preference so as to temper the wind to the shorn lamb. But if he is a member of the ordinary public who has hitherto had no connexion with the Force, it may be from fourteen to fifteen months before he is called. These several classes are on separate lists, and are called as they come to the top of each.

6675. At what age do you put them on the list?—At eighteen years if a policeman's son, and eighteen if a pensioner's—both the same. Every chance is given to

Commandant
T. F.
Singleton.

May 27, 1901
Commandant
T. F.
Singleton.

the sons of pensioners and policemen—everything possible is done for them—and the standard of height for pensioners' sons is less; they are taken at five feet eight.

6676. Are the candidates as numerous now as they were?—Just about the same every month.

6677. There is no falling-off?—Not that I have noticed.

6678. Is there any falling-off in the quality of the candidates?—No, I should say they are much about the same as before.

6679. There is no falling-off whatever?—Certainly not.

6680. Do you see any sign of the service being unpopular?—I never did.

6681. None at all?—None whatsoever.

6682. Appointments are just as much sought for as ever? Just the same.

6683. What class of men other than policemen's sons present themselves?—Our mainstay consists of small farmers' sons. These are the men we try to get, because they are brought up independently at home and have never worked for anybody, except on their own farms; and they come independent respectable young fellows who have not been labourers or servants. Of course we would take a footman, or a good labourer; but our mainstay is, the small farmer's son who has been reared at home and kept studying at school for the police.

6684. Are clerks taken into the police?—Certainly, if you knew all the influence people bring to get their sons called out of their turn. I have dozens of letters every month from different people—from dukes and curates—asking to have candidates called out of their turn.

6685. Of course it is almost unnecessary to ask you this, but I must do so in view of some of the evidence that we have had. Is there any compulsion put on recruits—you don't put a handkerchief over the recruit's eyes and drive him into the service—he is aware of what he is going to do, and what his prospects are in the service?—If he is not it is his own fault. No man takes a situation without knowing the objections to it. The local sergeant of his county would tell him all about it. Then they find out through our rules—they know all about it.

6686. CHAIRMAN.—We are obliged to ask you this in consequence of some rather extraordinary statements that have been made to the effect that the young men have no idea of what their pay and prospects are.

Witness.—It is open to him to go the day after he comes in if he doesn't like it, and he has never put forward the reason that he did not know. Some get home-sick of course, but as a rule they come back again when their people say they don't want them. Some of them are ashamed to go home for fear they would be thought medically unfit—that is the thing they are most ashamed of. They don't like that at all. They don't like it to go abroad that they, young Irishmen, athletic chaps, were rejected by the doctor. Then; when they are rejected by the doctor they do everything they can to recover their position. They go to a local hospital and get veins cut out of their legs, and to a local dentist and get teeth put in; and then they come with certificates to me, saying that they are now sound and will I take them in, and I give them a second chance then.

6687. At the Depôt, is the candidate, figuratively speaking, kept with a handkerchief over his eyes, or is every opportunity given to him of ascertaining the conditions of the service?—Oh yes, they talk to one another. Some apply to go home and say that they do so because their father is dead, or their mother is ill and they are wanted for the land; and then they come back again saying that their mother has recovered, or that their brother has got the land. I sometimes say to a candidate—"Why do you want to go home, remember that I won't take you back." That is where it is a case of home sickness; and sometimes he goes away and does not repeat the application to get home; and if he does go home he comes back very often.

6688. So that in the Depôt the men have every opportunity of learning what the service is like?—Oh yes.

6689. Do you have many resignations of recruits in the Depôt?—I suppose we had not a dozen in the last year. I don't think we had more than one or two in three months—I can give you the figures.

6690. I observe that you had twenty resignations last year of recruits in course of training?—Last year is no criterion because some resigned to go to South Africa; we had a number of men who resigned to go

to General Baden-Powell. Otherwise I don't think I had more than one or two resignations in three months; but I can get you the correct figures.

6691. How long do they stay at the Depôt?—Six months would be about the time.

6692. That is on drill?—Police duties' drill and shorthand. It is open to them to learn shorthand.

6693. That is teaching a trade—then you teach shorthand?—To any man who wishes—he has a head constable or a sergeant to teach him.

6694. Have they not also to learn ambulance work?—Yes; and they go through a course at the gymnasium.

6695. Has he to pay for the instruction in shorthand himself?—I think they pay some small fee to the instructor.

6696. I saw, when I paid a visit to the Depôt yesterday that you had a dining hall?—Yes.

6697. And an admirably-fitted recreation room for the amusement of the men?—Everything is done at their own expense. The object is to keep them in barracks, and away from the town; and it has that effect, for we never have any crime amongst the recruits, except that a young man may be ten minutes' late at roll-call.

6698. They are extremely well-behaved?—Most excellently behaved.

6699. And very little drunkenness?—Scarcely any—about a case in the year, perhaps.

6700. There is nothing, in your opinion, as far as I am able to gather from your answers, to induce you to suppose that there is any feeling of dissatisfaction in the country as regards the prospects of the police service?—Amongst the men or the people?

6701. Amongst the fathers, or their sons?—I don't see any. I never heard of it.

6702. After the man has gone through drill instruction, and the subsidiary course, he comes forward as an accepted man on the lowest scale, and you post him to a county?—To a county.

6703. You are guided by considerations as to where he came from?—Yes, I try to keep them as much in their own province as possible.

6704. Mr. HOLMES.—In their own province?—Well, near their own locality. For instance, if a man were from East Galway, with only the breadth of the Shannon between him and Leinster, I would not send him next to there, except under exceptional circumstances. I would not send a policeman's son to where his father was; but otherwise, I would try to send them as near to their own locality as could be safely done without their coming into contact with their own people, for this reason, that if any of their people are sick at home, and a man gets a day or two leave, he can go home at very little cost; secondly, because they are more in touch with the people of their own part of the country, and their ways of living, than they would be if I were to send the Northern man to Cork, or the Cork man to the North. There is a natural hostility between the two ends of the country that would militate against us if that were done. I try to keep the Ulster man in Ulster—not absolutely, but as near home as may be consistent with advantage to the public service.

6705. You are aware that certain memorials have been sent to the Lord Lieutenant on the subjects of pay and pension?—I heard of them; but I never saw one of them. I don't know what they are about, nor have I the faintest idea of what they want or claim. I never saw any of the documents.

6706. You have a number of "reserve" men in the Depôt?—I have. They must be single men. They come from every county.

6707. If there had been any considerable dissatisfaction amongst them, would it not have been brought to your knowledge?—It would. I believe they had a meeting at the Depôt to talk it over whilst I was absent on duty; but I don't know what they said on anything about them, for I avoided the whole thing. I did not expect that I should be examined.

6708. You have had considerable experience in different parts of Ireland?—Yes.

6709. As a whole, may not the Force be described as a rural one, except in Belfast, Derry, Cork, and Waterford?—And Limerick.

6710. But as a whole you take it to be a rural force?—Yes.

6711. Is it fair to take a police force like that of Galway and compare it with the City of London police force, and say that their duties are analogous?—No, I don't think they are at all.

May 27, 1901.
Commandant
T. F.
Singleton.

6712. I may say that the request of the men is for an increase in the constable's pay of £34 a year; in the sergeant's of £55 a year; and in the head constable's of £78 a year?—Is that in addition to their present pay.

6713. Yes, in addition to their present pay and allowances. That would be a very large sum?—Then the head constables would be getting more than the officers.

6714. These would be, in your opinion?—Absurd requests. That is the only word I can apply to it.

6715. You were for some time in Belfast?—For fourteen years, off and on.

6716. We should be grateful if you would favour us with any views you may have about the force at Belfast. Do not the men there get 2s. a week subsistence allowance?—2s. a week, or £5 4s. a year, for the extra cost of living. That was given when the police were sent to Belfast in 1865.

6717. And they get beat money, in addition?—Not beat money, but 6d. a night for every night they are out on night duty, which they ought to do, if not on leave, every third month: that would be 15s. every third month, or £3 a year; and I have always heard that it is an inducement to men to go to Belfast.

6718. When you are allocating men to country stations do you find that they object to go to Belfast?—When the last batch of recruits was going out, about the middle of this month, I called for volunteers, and every man stepped forward, and they filled all the vacancies. When I asked for volunteers for Belfast I got as many as I wanted. Of course, Cork men and Kerry men would not go there—it would be too far from their home, and they would not be in touch with the people; but men from the midland and northern counties like to go to Belfast.

6719. Does this allowance of £8 4s. a year, in your opinion, meet the extra expense of living in a large city like Belfast?—As far as food and clothing are concerned it does; but not as far as rent.

6720. Rents are high in Belfast?—The Belfast policeman, to my knowledge, pays from £14 to £18 a year, according to the locality in which he is stationed—that is as near as I can remember. I don't think he gets any small house under £14 a year. He might get a tumble-down shabby place for less; but they have to live within a certain distance of their barrack, and they must get houses in that locality, and pay for them.

6721. Do you think the present rent allowance to married men not in barrack of 2s. a week sufficient?—No, I do not.

6722. In your view it should be increased?—I don't think any man could get a house in any part of any back-slum in any country town for £5 4s. a year. I don't think he should be compelled to live in the lowest locality, even in a little village.

6723. You would increase the rent allowance to the married men?—I would.

6724. If you did that for the married men what would you do as regards the single men?—I would give the accommodation free, as they had up to 1883.

6725. One difficulty with regard to that is, that it is in the Act of Parliament, and it would be extremely difficult to get a new Act through?—It ought not to be more difficult to get a new Act through than it was to bring the existing one in. The deduction did not exist until 1883.

6726. Do you think that if the lodging allowance to the married men is increased some allowance ought to be given to the single men?—I don't think they should be charged 1s. a week for their accommodation.

6727. The proportion of married men in the Force, we find, is largely increasing, and County Inspector Gambell, who has just been examined, complained greatly of the increase in the number of married men, and the difficulty of finding stations for them?—That is a difficulty that we have to contend with—providing accommodation for them in villages where they have to get accommodation.

6728. That throws a considerable amount of duty on the single men?—The married man does his share of the duty, with the addition that he has to go backwards and forwards to where he lives, for his meals, whereas the other man has them in the barrack. I am not an advocate for crying down married men. We are all married men, and should feel for one another.

6729. I must come back to the Depot. What is the average cost of messing at the Depot, according to the mess book?—The mess book is 30s. a month—I mean in round figures. That does not include little extras.

6730. How much would such extras cost?—I should say, another 10s.

6731. For 40s. a month a man can do very well at the Depot?—I should think he could get the ordinary necessities of life.

6732. Would that include tea and supper?—It would include tea, dinner, and breakfast, with a boiled egg, or something of that sort. I think another 10s., or 4d. a day, would give them as much as they want.

6733. What do they get for dinner?—They get fish on Fridays and meat on other days—very good dinners. The meat is the same as I get: I make it a point to see the meat at the Depot. The man can get comfortably all the three meals a day for £2 a month.

6734. And the recruit gets £3 5s. a month?—Yes.

6735. Are the reserve men under any difficulties at the Depot—are they hard up?—It depends on themselves. If the fellow doesn't drink, or gamble, or bet, he need not be hard up.

6736. And if he be a single man, can he save money?—He can, and buy a bicycle. That's the weather-glass I have. If I see that a man has a bicycle I know that he is not spending his money down town on drink.

6737. Can the single men, as a whole, put by a little money with a view to marriage?—They can. A good number tell me that they support their mothers and aged relatives. They can save money if they like. Some of them put it in bank; some send it home. I know men at present who are the partial support of their mothers.

6738. Is the "reserve" duty at the Depot severe?—No, it is not severe. He has his sentry duty to do; and they are in charge of the rooms, and instruct the recruits, and see that they fold their beds and clean their appointments.

6739. Is the drill very hard on the reserve men?—No.

6740. There is very little night duty at the Depot?—Well, at present they get a fair time. They used to have every third night out; but I thought that hard; and I think they are four or five nights in the week in bed, now.

6741. Mr. STARKIE.—Do they patrol in the Park at night now?—No; there is only instruction in patrol for recruits.

6742. CHAIRMAN.—Could a man wear out three pairs of boots in a year at the Depot?—The Depot is very hard on boots—the gravel of the square. The "reserve" man has fatigue work, sentry duty, and drill to do.

6743. Mr. STARKIE.—A witness, a "reserve" man at the Depot, gives his expenditure there as £4 8s. 6d. a month, that is, £56 6s. 6d. a year, which includes £2 5s. for plain clothes. Do you consider his annual expenditure extravagant?—I think it is. I do not see how a man can send money home with that expenditure. The charge for plain clothes is not much, as I know they dress well in plain clothes.

6744. Do many of the men take their month's leave in the year?—No; sometimes they do not.

6745. Do many men take leave?—Not the month at a time—days here and there.

6746. But they can apply for a month's leave if they require it?—Yes; and, unless they are urgently required, they always get it.

6747. Are you in favour of maintaining the rank of acting sergeant?—Yes—a very useful rank, because it is a stepping-stone to the rank of sergeant; and if he is not fit for it he cannot go on. His fitness has to be certified.

6748. Would you be in favour of establishing a "merit class" for deserving senior constables who have not much chance of promotion?—I would.

6749. And of giving such men a stripe on the arm?—Some sort of mark, to show people that he is a respectable man, as against another man of the same rank who is not so respectable. At one time we had the special list man, and he wore a ring on his arm to distinguish him from the ordinary constable; but that was exploded twenty or thirty years ago. I would put something the same as they put on *commissionaires* and soldiers to mark the well-conducted man who has not been promoted. It would tend to make a man more efficient, for the public could not point their finger at him. If a man has twenty years' service and no stripes it looks bad.

6750. Would you be in favour of giving the "merit pay" after fifteen years' service?—I think fifteen years would be a long time to have to wait for it. The officers get it before that.

6751. CHAIRMAN.—Would you give good service pay at twelve years?—At twelve years.

May 27, 1901.
Commandant
T. F.
Singleton.

6752. Would 1s. a week be enough?—I think that would meet it.

6753. Would you give it on account of police aptitude, or would you limit the number of those who receive it—would you make it 1 in 30?—I would give it for good faithful police duty, combined with a good conduct certificate on the part of the county inspector to the effect that he had served faithfully and diligently and well.

6754. Would you give the Inspector-General the power to give the younger men a "merit" badge for exceptional police ability?—They get that—they get a record of good police duty as it is, and that counts for promotion; and when they go in for an examination they get marks for these things. There is a system of records.

6755. Please explain the system of records?—Any policeman who displays more zeal, and intelligence, and ability than may reasonably be expected from a man of his rank can have his case put forward, and brought by the Inspector-General before the Reward Board. They consider his case, and if they think it is a good one they can grant him a Class 3 Record with a commendation, which counts for marks and sometimes carries a money reward; or they can grant him a Class 1 Record which generally carries a £5 reward. These records count for a certain number of marks in competitive examinations for promotion. There is the Class 2 Record, which is generally given for courageous conduct—saving life from drowning, fire, or runaway horses—it is a record for pluck, quite different from that for police duty. No man is debarred from seeking for this, because he can send his own statement to his own officer, and the officer writes the statement for the Reward Board. The man's own statement used to go forward, but it was found to be a little bit too high-flown, and now the officer is asked to condense it before it comes before us.

6756. Who are on the Reward Board?—The Deputy Inspector-General, and two Assistant Inspectors-General. Last week's board consisted of Mr. Considine, Mr. Whelan, and myself. I don't see that we can improve on that. Another system has been recently added to that of local records given by the county inspectors viz., where a man can give a number of minor cases in which he has done good duty he can quote them all together and send them up and get one big case made out of the lot. That was an innovation, for we used to be told that a whole lot of little cases did not make a big one, and that discouraged the men. It was Mr. Cameron, the late Assistant Inspector-General who started the system, and I saw the wisdom of it. I have known a man to change into plain clothes and follow cases up for a month, and when he had five or six of them he would string them together, send them up to the Reward Board and get his record, which raised him above the level of his comrades, and also £5 in addition. Within the last few months we got the system extended; and now the county inspectors have it in their own hands, and when a man has eight of these records they can be strung together and sent up to us, and if we think they are good cases the man automatically gets the Castle Record.

6757. Does the reward come out of the public funds?—Out of the Constabulary Force Fund (Reward Branch).

6758. Is there anything that you wish to suggest about the pensions—there have been some complaints about these—have you anything to say with regard to them?—Well, when the pensions on the two-thirds scale were instituted, I think they were given to men of twenty-five years' service with the view that going out at forty-five years of age they would be fit to take up any situation.

6759. Mr. HOLMES.—You are referring now to men retiring on the three-fifths pension scale?—I think the voluntary retirement at twenty-five years' service was brought in to enable men to take their pensions at an early age and begin life over again.

6760. Why do you say that?—Because they all try to get it.

6761. Mr. HOLMES.—I think the Legislature made a slip. Witness.—I am against the twenty-five years' system for this reason, twenty-five years' service may be quite enough to take out of a soldier who serves in foreign climates, and is worn out, but the Irishman who has been serving in his own country as a policeman has then only got the ability and experience that are necessary for him. I don't admit that a man is as good after eighteen years' service as he is after twenty-five.

A policeman is not like a soldier. He wants what the men themselves call "dead knowledge," or, in other words, experience. If he is to lead other men he wants seniority and experience.

6762. You draw a distinction between beat duty on the pavements of the City of London for twenty-five years and rural patrolling?—I noticed my own men on duty in Belfast, wearing out at the rate of three years for every two on other duty. I have seen hearty fresh fellows from the country wasted and stooped, and their knees bent and worn with tramping on the stones, breathing bad air, living in bad localities, and never seeing the sun except through the smoke.

6763. And does not that apply to London?—London is healthier than Belfast and Glasgow. No city is healthier than London, because they have everything perfect there.

6764. Then beat duty takes more out of a man than patrolling?—Oh, certainly.

6765. CHAIRMAN.—We saw a man yesterday, a policeman's son who was only eighteen and a half years of age when he joined the Force. In many police forces they only count pensionable service from twenty-one years of age, but this man at forty-three years of age can retire without a medical certificate on 30-50ths of his pay; isn't that very young?—It is a loss to the public, for he is of more value at forty-three than at thirty-three; and he would be going out at the time when he is most valuable. A policeman's life is not like a soldier's life; a policeman gets qualified by experience, and he can only get it by instruction from others and seeing cases; and after twenty-five years' service he is only beginning to know a little of everything that he has got to deal with.

6766. Isn't it rather young to count three years under twenty-one for pension?—Well, it applies to myself. I began at eighteen and a half, and I count it for pension. I think that if a constable began at twenty or twenty-one he could do well enough, and go out at forty-six years of age.

6767. Can you give us any information about the employment of pensioners?—Well, I have a great number of pensioners coming to me to look for billets, and they find they can't get them. We are worse off than we were before, for the County Councils have their own axes to grind and their own men to give situations to, and our men are out in the cold.

6768. Mr. HOLMES.—How do you account for the fact that so many men retire after twenty-five years' service without being certain of billets outside?—No one will have them while they are in harness. A man has to watch for a situation for which there may be twenty applications, and he may not get it. They all think they are going to get something wonderful. They want to get away from discipline and to start on their own account, and they say that if they don't go out early they will get nothing.

6769. Would you be in favour of an age limit below which no man could retire without a medical certificate—say fifty years?—That applies to me.

6769A. I am talking merely of the men. They at present can retire without medical certificate after twenty-five years' service. The age limit varies in England?—I think the very term pension shows that a man is drawing an allowance. I don't think a man should get a pension under fifty years of age.

6770. In Scotland the age limit is fifty-five for the constables, and for the higher officers the age is higher; the lowest limit in Scotland under the Police Act is, fifty-five; in England, there are a few counties and boroughs in which there is an age limit?—If a man goes out at fifty-five, he is done. He could do nothing for himself.

6771. Do you think that fifty would be too high an age limit for voluntary retirement?—I don't think it would. I think the men are hale and hearty at fifty.

6772. To what extent would you increase the lodging allowance?—Taking the highest rent at about £18 a year, I will take an average, because a man is bound to serve wherever he is sent. Take the case of a man who gets married in Belfast and is then transferred. His place may be taken by a man who had a house for £6 a year in the country. He may have to take one at £16 in Belfast.

6773. What weekly increase would you give?—I would be inclined to give the married men £1 a month for the respectability of the Force, for the benefit of the public, and to enable them to rear their children in decency. At present they run the chance of being reared the other way.

6774. Would not that be largely in excess of the average rents now paid?—I don't know what the average rents all over Ireland would be now.

6775. Two-thirds of the rents are under 4s. a week. *Witness.*—Well, suppose a man had 4s. a week.

6776. Mr. STARKIE.—Two thousand married men are paying rents of under 4s. a week.

6777. *Witness.*—I do not know how many married men there are in the Force.

Mr. STARKIE.—There are 3,216 living out of barracks.

Witness.—That's because they are living in country places; and you must remember that though they are paying that they would rather pay more and get better houses.

6779. Mr. HOLMES.—An allowance of 2s. a week is given to each man in Belfast to meet the higher cost of living; is living expensive in Belfast?—It is cheaper than in Dublin.

6779. Surely the men there could combine and get articles of food at a cheaper rate than they could be got in out-of-the-way districts?—No. There is hardly any difference between Belfast and the country districts now. In Belfast there are very good markets, and they got everything the best—much better than in Dublin for the same money.

6780. Are they in every way cheaper than in the country districts?—That's what I say.

6781. Would not the men in a station in Belfast have some thirty or forty others in the station with him?—Yes.

6782. And surely their mess account ought to be lower than that at the Depot?—It is more than the Depot account, because they have no contracts.

6783. Why not make contracts?—At the Depot if we do not change the contractor nobody will bid the next time. In Belfast the men mess themselves. The markets are good in Belfast, and the shops suit the police because they are working people's shops. Belfast is not an aristocratic town like Dublin.

6784. It seems to me that they ought to get a great number of articles of food cheaply; could they not order tea in large quantities at a time?—I don't see that they would get it any cheaper in that way. They deal with the best grocer. I know that they buy their potatoes from large dealers. They can't buy them directly in the markets, for they have no place to store them. The men are living from hand to mouth in every barrack in Belfast.

6785. Mr. STARKIE.—With reference to making up uniform clothing, there are complaints that the present allowance for the purpose is not sufficient; is not the uniform of the men at the Depot made up by a contractor?—Yes.

6786. What is the contract price for the making up of uniforms?—You can get the figures from the men. They are lower than in the country.

6787. A witness examined a few days ago, Constable O'Neill, said he paid Messrs. Ireland 6d. more than the allowance for making up trousers?—That's one of the instances where no man will compete against the regular contractor. Mr. Ireland's contract before the last was 4s. 6d. for making up two pairs of trousers, and, as there was no man competing with him, we had to take it. The men only receive 2s. per pair, and were, therefore, 6d. out of pocket. Mr. Ireland came down the next time, and now charges 2s. per pair.

6788. He is a large contractor and makes up several hundred suits of uniform in the year, and ought he not to make them up considerably cheaper than the tailors in the country?—I should think so.

6789. How many married men are accommodated at the Depot?—There are twenty-four families.

6789A. With what accommodation are they provided?—Each man's whole house is not as big as this room.

6790. How many rooms are there in each house?—A kitchen, and a couple of rooms off it; and they can only buy a bag of coal at a time.

6791. Have any of the men at the Depot been reported to you for debt?—Two or three, in five years.

6792. Were they married or single men?—Married men.

6782. How do you suppose they got into debt?—Through their own default.

6794. Was it due to extravagance?—Perhaps extravagance of the mistress who is no house-keeper. Sometimes they marry the wrong sort—dress-makers, school-mistresses, and shop-girls.

6795. Mr. HOLMES.—Do the police as a rule marry women who have some money of their own?—No, they marry girls earning a good living, but who are bad house-keepers; it is their first attempt at housekeeping.

6796. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the average service at which a constable on the "Reserve" attains promotion?—Men are getting promotion after about fourteen years; in the counties they are not getting it till eighteen or twenty years' service.

6797. To what do you attribute the difference?—We have younger constables on the "Reserve," and no old hands.

6798. Would you approve of "charge pay" being allowed to sergeants in charge of stations?—I think it would be a great spur to men to put their best foot foremost.

6799. What amount would you suggest?—A shilling a week—anything you like. If a man is not fit to take charge, let him forego something.

6800. Do you not think that at twelve years' service a man's chance of promotion would be a sufficient incentive to him without giving him "merit pay"?—He has no certainty of promotion at all. He comes up for the "P" examination, and there may be better men alongside of him. A certain number at the top of the list get the promotion. If 150 men come up, and only fifty get through, the other 100 would be spun, as they might all be fairly good men. It is disheartening to a man of sixteen or twenty years' service to have to serve under a man of eight years.

6801. What do you say to a "merit pay" of 1s. per week being given at a certain service and increased by another shilling after a lapse of say five years?—I would begin with 1s. at ten years' service, to mark the man of good character; after fifteen years' service I would give him another shilling; and if he is fit for promotion he would be likely to get it after that.

6802. Mr. HOLMES.—On the whole are the rates of pay fair?—I think so, because they live cheaper. I don't think they should compare themselves with the English police.

6803. For the police at Belfast, the fair comparison would be Glasgow rather than London?—Exactly. Belfast and Glasgow are one and the same; there is daily intercourse between them.

6804. Mr. STARKIE.—The demand of the men amounts to this, that a constable in a rural district in Ireland should receive 10s. a week more than a constable in Birmingham?—My argument is—why don't they go to these places. Take the case of the rush to the gold fields of California. They all sloped off there in 1852, and some of them came back. Some of our young fellows joined these English police forces, and afterwards wrote to say that they would prefer to serve with us. They love to come here. I got one within the last two months who had been serving in Devonshire under a Chief Constable who had been a Royal Irish Constabulary officer. Some of the Dublin Police came to us too.

6805. Do they accept the lower pay in order to escape from city beat duty?—They don't like the town life. They have been reared in the country and the country is their home. I got four or five men within the last two or three years from the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

6806. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose these large requests are made by the men in the hope that they will get something?—There is a saying in Ireland that a dumb priest never got a parish. If they don't ask they won't get.

May 27, 1900.
Commandant
T. F.
Singleton.

Constable JAMES DEVLIN, examined.

6807. CHAIRMAN.—Do you come from Strabane, Co. Tyrone?—Yes.

6808. How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years, almost.

6809. How old are you?—Thirty-nine years.

6810. Are you married or single?—Married.

6811. Have you any children?—Six.

6812. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of Tyrone, married and single.

6813. What is your present pay?—£67 12s. a year.

6814. What is it that you wish to represent on behalf of the constables of Tyrone?—We ask for a rise of pay and pension.

6815. How much do you want?—We ask to be put on an equal footing with the best paid English force.

6816. Which is that?—The City of London Police.

6817. How many people are there in Strabane?—5,075 I think.

6818. How many police?—Twelve.

Constable
James Devlin.

May 27, 1904.
Constable
James Devlin.

6819. Do you live in barracks or outside?—In a house of my own.

6820. What do you pay in rent?—4s. a week—17s. 4d. a month.

6821. That is, you are 2s. out of pocket compared with the single man. You do not pay the barrack deduction, and you receive 1s. a week towards your rent. What sort of a house have you got?—I have got a fairly good house, in a respectable locality, convenient to the barrack.

6822. How much increase of pay do you want?—We ask for the same pay as the City of London force.

6823. How much of an increase would that be to you?—£34 a year.

6824. That's a good lot, isn't it; what is your monthly—or weekly expenditure, whichever way you like to take it?—In order to simplify it I have the monthly expenditure of other constables here. In my own case I have reduced it to daily expenditure. I draw £5 18s. 1½d. a month; and after deducting 1s. 6d. for barrack cleaning. I get 2s. 11d. for boot and straw allowances; my rent is 17s. 4d.; and fuel and light cost me 13s.—making a first charge of £1 14s. 9d. on my month's pay.

6825. How much does it work out to?—£1 14s. 9d. deducted from my month's pay leaves a balance of £4 3s. 4½d. to support eight in family—that is six children, myself, and wife. It allows us for a month of thirty-one days 4d. per head, per day. If you take four meals a day for each of us it would allow 1d. for each meal per head.

6826. Have you four meals a day?—Yes.

6827. Fresh meat yourself?—No sir, I can't afford it. We live on almost a vegetarian diet.

6828. You don't send any money to your father and mother, or anything of that sort?—No, very little.

6829. What is your father?—He was a farmer. He is dead.

6830. Who has the farm?—My brother, and mother, and sister live on it now. They have a business as well. They have assisted us.

6831. Have you been promoted?—No; I have been on the promotion list for the past ten years.

6832. Do you expect to get promoted soon?—I cannot say.

6833. Mr. HOLMES.—Have you any interest in the family farm?—None. I may say that it is now in business that they are.

6834. As a younger child had you any share in or charge on the farm?—No, I had none.

6835. Have you a garden attached to your house in Strabane?—No; I have to live on my pay.

6836. CHAIRMAN.—Are you in debt at all?—I have been relieved of it several times by my wife's friends and my own friends. My brother has repeatedly given us money; and her brothers have bought her all the clothes she has worn since we got married, and have bought the children clothes.

6837. How much have you got of a balance in hand at the end of the month, after you have paid for food and clothing, and all that?—I have got nothing. In some months I find that it doesn't do.

6838. But you keep your head above water?—Yes, by very hard economy and very hard work. I have, besides, on many occasions gone through domestic difficulties: I have had a few turns of very severe sickness; but my friends and her friends have always assisted us.

6839. You get medical attendance and medicines for your wife and family?—We do.

6840. Was it good attendance?—Yes; the doctor attends us well.

6841. What is the case you want to put forward on behalf of the other constables?—They are all circumstanced similarly. There is not a married constable in Tyrone that is not in debt, unless assisted by friends; and some are very hard pressed by creditors, and driven to great straits.

6842. Do you know many cases in which proceedings have been taken for debt?—I have stood in the Strabane Court whilst decrees were got against constables.

6843. Not often?—Well, a few times.

6844. Are they all in the same predicament, or can the single men save a bit?—They can save some.

6845. How much service had you when you married?—Seven years.

6846. You married as soon as you could?—Yes.

6847. Had you saved anything?—Yes, I saved a little.

6848. £50?—Well, no, I could not; I used to go on leave every year to my father's farm.

6849. And take a turn with him?—Yes, sometimes I gave them assistance while I was there. I wasn't lazy. I always liked to work.

6850. When you were on leave you dressed in plain clothes?—Yes.

6851. You appear to be a reasonable man, and I want to ask you, is it quite fair to compare the rural police in a country place like Strabane with those in a great big city, where they have eight hours' constant beat duty up and down the pavement all night—do you think that is a fair comparison—I am speaking to you as a reasonable man, who has brought up his family well, and kept out of debt? We are a little bit hampered by the difficulties the witnesses create by comparing themselves with the police of the City of London, instead of taking a place with similar conditions—the duty in Strabane is quite different from that in London?—Well, I have been in cities myself; I served in the City of Belfast.

6852. Take the beat duty in Belfast. Don't you think that two years in Belfast on the pavements takes as much out of you as three years in Strabane?—No; I would much rather have the beat duty in Belfast than the duty in Strabane. I do more in Strabane than ever I did in Belfast. We have patrolling to do; we have night patrolling; we have six hours' outdoor duty every day to do, at least; we have drills in the morning and schools to attend; we have, afterwards, the execution of warrants, and a lot of minor duties to do. In fact, we are never off duty.

6853. How does that compare with Belfast?—In Belfast a man, if on day duty, goes out in the morning, does six hours from 9 o'clock until 3, and is done for the day. If I do six hours, as I often do, in Strabane, I can't say that I am done. I am called before I am in an hour.

6854. Mr. STARKIE.—Are they not also called out in Belfast?—Yes, in the summer season they are.

6855. CHAIRMAN.—But, you see, £34 increase is a very large sum, indeed—it is about 48 per cent. ?—Yes.

6856. Do you think that a reasonable increase to ask—isn't it rather too big a gulp?—We think we are entitled to be paid as well as the best-paid force in the kingdom; we have as responsible duties to perform, and, sometimes, more so, as any force in either Scotland or England.

6857. You get your pension at twenty-five years' service without a medical certificate. Do you know that there are police forces in England where a man cannot get a pension under 50 or 55 years of age—you see that your condition is much better than that. Do you see what I mean?—Yes, I do; I did not understand that.

6858. Would you like not to be able to take your pension under 50 years of age—that would be a disadvantage to you?—Well, it would.

6859. There is no deduction from your pay for superannuation?—No.

6860. In all the English and Scotch forces 2½ per cent. is taken off every week. That makes another difference?—Yes.

6861. Here you get medical attendance for your wife and children. How much would it have cost you if you had to pay the doctor for all the sickness you had?—It would cost me something.

6862. Suppose you were an artisan—it would have cost you a good sum?—But artisans living in the same vicinity with me are earning a great deal larger pay.

6863. Take one. Just tell me his occupation?—A mason.

6864. Have you calculated what he makes in the winter, when he cannot get continuous work—a mason cannot get work when there is continuous rain for a long time, nor is there anything for him to do when there is a heavy frost?—Well, they are generally employed.

6865. But not all the year round. Are there masons at work all the year round?—There are.

6866. You are paid every day—you have not got to look for work?—At the present time the masons have not to look for it very much, either.

6867. How much is your mason friend earning at present?—Over £2 a week.

6868. What is he paying for rent?—He pays the same rent that I am paying.

6869. He gets no allowance of 2s. towards it?—I should think not.

6870. How much, would you think, medical attendance worth—at least £10 a year? Does he belong to a club?—Yes.

6871. How much does he pay to the club?—It is a Protection Society.

6872. Would he pay £1 10s. a year?—They don't pay that. I think it is about 6d. a week.

6873. Then if he were to die would his wife get any allowance or pension?—She would get an allowance from some of the societies.

6874. But only a gratuity to bury him?—Yes.

6875. But not a pension. Supposing you were to die your wife would get £10 a year for life, and each of your children £2 10s., until they were fifteen?—Yes.

6876. Does your mason get any pension at all?—No; but you see, sir, he has all his life to make provision for that—he has got his liberty—he hasn't any discipline on him.

6877. Yes; but he has to work more. If he does not turn up at the proper time he is dismissed; and if he gets drunk they turn him off for four or five days, until he has recovered, and he gets no pay. He does not wear uniform, and he has to buy all his own clothes. What would you put his clothes at?—Well, I suppose, a suit of clothes in the year, anyway.

6878. He must have his working suit and another suit. He would pay £6 a year for his clothes?—Yes. Tradesmen and their families can buy clothes cheaper than policemen can.

6879. Why so?—They live in the same town or place; but they can take advantage of shops, and will get advantages where policemen won't.

6880. Take boots. You get an allowance for boots?—Yes.

6881. Sixpence a week, which the mason does not get; and his boots cost him as much, if not more, because he has often a long walk to get to his work. He can't retire at forty-five years of age and get a superannuation, but must go on working all his life. If he wishes to secure a pension he would have to pay 4s. a week to an insurance office. That is added to your pay; you haven't got to do it?—I am aware that a pension is deferred pay.

6882. There is a weekly payment of 4s. straight away, which your mason has to pay, and which you haven't got to pay. Do you see what I mean: you take the gross sum, and do not take other circumstances into account?—I understand what you mean.

6883. Do you think that, in view of these facts, £34 a year to be added to your pay is really a reasonable request?—Yes, I think it is, taking into account the progress of civilisation, and how the standard of living has risen, and the social status that a policeman is supposed to keep up. If I don't live respectably, and keep my children and wife respectably clad, I am liable to be reported for it.

6884. Was your wife in business?—She was not. Her mother was a dressmaker, and she was an assistant with her.

6885. Had she any money?—No, she had no money.

6886. What you put forward on behalf of yourself and the other constables is, that you wish an increase of £34 a year to your pay?—Yes, that is the desire of the Force I represent.

6887. Is that exclusive of all allowances?—All I am instructed to ask for is the pay and the pension.

6888. And to dispense with all the allowances you get now?—Well, they haven't been mentioned to me.

6889. In the City of London the police get no lodging allowance, and they pay 12s. a week as a minimum for lodging?—I understand that the London City police can get lodging under favourable conditions—that they are lodged in large warehouses.

6890. A few men are, but not the majority. Somebody has been doing a lot of mischief by putting it into the minds of the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary that all the London police can get it?—Yes, that is the general impression: that they all can get it.

6891. A few of the very best men may be able to lodge on favourable terms, but not the great majority. And, you know, that the City of London police is a small private force, which has nothing to do with the Government, which does not give 6d. towards their pay or pension; and you might just as well compare yourselves with any private force anywhere. Do you see what I mean?—Yes. Well, if a private body is able to pay the London City force, the Government should be able to pay.

6892. Is there anything more that you would like to tell us?—I would like to tell you the circumstances under which I am able to live myself. After I joined the Force I would have been in debt several times—as I have already told you—only for my friends coming to my assistance. When I joined I was neither a shoe-maker nor a tailor; but necessity, acting as a quickener to inventive genius, made me both. I make all my own clothes, and repair my own boots and my children's boots, and my wife's boots—necessity compelled me to do it.

6893. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you make your uniform?—I do, sir. I was in business before I joined the Force. I never put in a needle before I joined the Force; I

learned how to do it from want of money; it was a necessity.

6894. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else?—Another thing is, that there might be an impression about as to the cost of living in rural places in Ireland not being as high as in the cities of England and Scotland. I have lived in Glasgow, and I found that I could live cheaper there than in the most remote part of Ireland.

6895. How is that—were you married then?—Yes, I was married. My wife has friends who live there, and they took us for a holiday, and paid our way. It was the only holiday we got. They paid our expenses there and back again. I saw their accounts—how they lived, and what they paid for everything to eat. Owing to co-operative stores in Glasgow, if I had my family in Glasgow I could maintain them cheaper. In co-operative stores you get 10 per cent. off all your purchases.

6896. CHAIRMAN.—Is not Belfast just the same sort of place as Glasgow?—Yes; but they have not the co-operative system of dealing, in Belfast, that they have in Glasgow.

6897. Mr. HOLMES.—Do the police resort to the co-operative system in Glasgow?—They do.

6898. Why cannot they do it in Belfast?—They have not got the system.

6899. Why not make it?—There are large co-operative companies in Glasgow.

6900. I thought you meant that the police formed a co-operative society amongst themselves?—No; co-operative companies. You get 10 per cent. off all your purchases.

6901. CHAIRMAN.—Well, tell us anything else?—I think that is all except the pensions. We demand an increase of pensions.

6902. How much do they want?—We want two-thirds at twenty-five years' service; three-fourths at twenty-eight years'; and full pay at thirty years'.

6903. That's the same as it was up to 1866—you don't know anything about 1866?—I do not.

6904. When they gave pensions of full pay, the pay of a constable was only £27 14s. a year?—I don't know anything about it.

6905. CHAIRMAN.—Your pay has been increased three times and nearly trebled since 1866.

6905A. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you want to retire in eleven years on a pension of £104 a year?—At thirty years' service, sir.

6906. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you wish us to believe that that is your demand?—That is the demand I am instructed to make.

6907. Personally, what do you think of it?—Well, personally, considering that I have fought for the best part of my life in the service of my country, and that I am fit for nothing else, and won't get any employment on leaving the service, I think I am entitled to great latitude and great consideration from my country.

6908. With a pension of £104 a year you would be better off than bank clerks and a great many other people?—But bank clerks have not as hard a life as we have.

6909. They have very small pay; bank clerks begin at £50 and £60 a year?—They have short hours, sir, and they are not liable to the same dangers that we are. Not only are we a civil force, but we are an armed force. We are drilled and armed, and I consider myself as good and well drilled a man as any soldier in any barrack in Ireland.

6910. You are better off than any soldiers?—I think I know about soldiering too. I have friends in the army in South Africa.

6911. How does the soldier's pay compare with yours?—Well, he has a great deal of facilities that we haven't.

6912. How do your dangers compare with his?—I think we are very often exposed to as much danger. If I were to commence a second life I would choose the life of a soldier. I have been nearly killed several times in street riots. Once in particular I got very severely wounded and nearly killed in a street riot; I could not have been nearer killed in the field of battle.

6913. Why did you leave Belfast?—I was sent out of it.

6914. Was it because you were married?—No, I was in an extra force, and they were reducing the force.

6915. If you were a single man could you not live very comfortably?—Well, yes, I could live comfortably. I could have more luxuries than as a married man.

6916. If you had only two children would you not get along fairly well with your present pay?—Well, I know a great number of men with two children and even they are in very straitened circumstances too.

6917. At any rate you could do better than you can do with six?—Oh, yes.

May 27, 1901.

Constable
James Devlin

May 27, 1901.
Constable
James Devlin.

6918. Do you think that the State ought to fix the rates of pay of policemen so as to provide for large families?—No, but I think the State that we serve well should provide us with a living wage that would enable us to live respectably as required by the regulations.

6919. Would not a living wage for a man with a large family be very liberal indeed for a single man?—Well, that's so.

6920. Mr. STARKIE.—You compare your duties with those of the City of London police; you say that you have six hours a day—three in the day and three at night?—Well, we may do the six all together.

6921. What is your day patrolling?—Three hours.

6922. You go out with another man?—With another man and do three hours' patrolling.

6923. What do you do on the day patrol?—Well, we go through the country and make inquiries as to anything that may turn up, or is going on in the country.

6924. Do you go along the roads?—Yes.

6925. What is that but going out for a walk with your comrade?—Sometimes it is not that. Sometimes we have other objects in view. We are sent on special duties, or on revenue duties.

6926. I am talking of the ordinary day patrol?—Yes.

6927. How long do you stay out on night patrol?—Not less than three hours—from three to four.

6928. Do you know that the London policeman is on his feet on the streets from ten at night until six the next morning?—Yes—the same as the Belfast city men.

6929. Is not that very different from going out for three hours at night in Strabane?—I may go out at twelve at night or at two in the morning, and may be out till six.

6930. That is not as bad as from ten at night until six the next morning?—No, sir.

6931. Do you know anything about the police forces in England other than that in the City of London?—I do not.

6932. Do you know that there are large and efficient forces of police in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Newcastle-on-Tyne?—Yes.

6933. And your claim is that you should receive considerably more pay than the constables in those forces?—We are entitled to more; we have more responsible duties.

6934. Than the police in those large cities?—The duty of the men in those large cities is confined to street offences.

6935. What do you mean by street offences—are they not responsible for the safety of an enormous amount of valuable property?—They are; and we are responsible for very valuable lives which is more important.

6936. Are they not also responsible for the preservation of life?—They are.

6937. You claim 10s. or 12s. a week more than the pay of the constables in any of the city forces I have mentioned?—I don't know their pay. I consider that we are entitled to be on a footing with the best paid English force. Our duties are more responsible than theirs.

6938. Will you not get a pension of £42 2s. 5d. a year if you retire at twenty-five years' service?—Yes.

6939. You know what buying an annuity is?—Yes.

6940. If you had to buy an annuity of £42 a year, supposing you left the Force at forty-five years of age you would have to pay between £600 and £700 for that annuity?—I suppose so.

6941. I am quoting from the annuity table of the Royal Exchange Company. In order to buy a £10 annuity at forty-five years of age you would have to pay £160 4s. The price of a £40 annuity—or four times that sum—would therefore be £640 16s.; so that if you had to buy your pension on retirement at twenty-five years' service you would have to pay between £600 and £700 for it. You are therefore £600 or £700 to the good, compared with an artisan at the same age?—But the artisan has got his whole life to provide for it. When the policeman retires on a pension he drops his trade; the artisan never does.

6942. Provided his health allows him to go on with it, and that he is in continuous employment?—Yes, the same thing applies to the policeman too. The artisan has got his whole life to make provision for old age. The artisan's wife can keep a shop; and the artisan himself can engage in any business in a fair or market and make money at anything at all.

6943. Cannot a policeman's wife engage in certain trades with the permission of the Inspector-General?—But there are so many restrictions on that permission that very few avail themselves of it. There is not

a policeman's wife earning a shilling in the county that I represent.

6944. CHAIRMAN.—Of course nobody's wife can earn if she has six children. Is there anything else that you would like to say?—I was going to say something about the promotion system. There is a great block in our promotions.

6945. What do you want to say on the subject—would you like merit pay that you could get after fifteen years' service with a good conduct badge or some extra allowance?—I would rather it took the shape of an extra allowance.

6946. After fifteen years' or so?—Yes.

6947. How much would you suggest?—Well, I think 1s. 6d. a week.

6948. After what service would you give that?—After fifteen years' service.

6949. Would you increase it?—When a man had come to twenty years' service who had not got promotion, I would increase it to 2s. 6d.

6950. You think that would be a benefit to the Force?—It would be a benefit to the man who had not got promotion, and would help to stimulate him to zeal and efficiency when he had been passed over in promotion, and would be some recompense for his not getting promotion.

6951. He should be certified to be a good man?—Yes.

6952. And you would not wish to give it to others?—Certainly not. At present owing to the great block in promotion for senior men there is a certain amount of discontent.

6953. Mr. STARKIE.—Is that on account of the "P" men?—Yes, it is considered that they are the cause of it.

6954. CHAIRMAN.—We will think over what you say about that, and see if anything can be done about the "P" list, and merit pay. Is there anything else that you would like to say?—Well, a pensioner at home asked me not to forget to bring before the committee how he had been treated. He is an honest industrious man, who, in endeavouring to educate his family got into debt. He was on the promotion list for fifteen years, and had three favourable records. When he came to twenty-two or twenty-three years' service he was told that he was too old for promotion, and he retired. He was in debt and was processed by a creditor, and some decree at Quarter Sessions was obtained against him.

6955. How much was his pension?—£43. He had served twenty-six years, and had three favourable records.

6956. Is he a steady man?—Yes he is, and always was. He left the Force at twenty-six years', and could get no employment in the place.

6957. Why does he not remove to another place?—In other places there was not very much open to pensioners. Derry City is the nearest.

6958. Mr. STARKIE.—Why did he leave the Force?—He applied for leave for his wife and daughter to keep a shop in order to help him over his difficulties. He got into difficulties with creditors owing to educating his boy who is now in a respectable situation. He did not get leave.

6959. For his wife to keep a shop while he was in the Force?—He asked that his wife and daughter should be allowed to keep a tobacco shop, and he could not get leave.

6960. Are you aware that that is not allowed in any police force in the kingdom?—Yes, I am aware of that; I don't put it forward as a grievance.

6961. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think it would do?—No, I am not prepared—in fact I have not got any instructions to advocate that. This man had to work as a navvy on the new railway between Strabane and Derry; and it was a pitiable sight to see him humiliated. It was age and sheer necessity that made him do it.

6962.—Mr. STARKIE.—Was it not unfortunate for him that he left the service?—Yes, but he thought he would make it up by opening this little shop.

6963. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything more that you would suggest?—No, sir; I have no instructions to ask for anything except pay and pension.

6964. You have represented what you wanted to tell us?—Well, I think I have.

6965. CHAIRMAN.—I wish all the witnesses were as sensible as you are. You have given your evidence remarkably well, and on the whole reasonably; but of course you must not run away with the idea that we have accepted everything you say. This committee is appointed only to go into the facts. You have put your facts before us very clearly indeed.

Witness.—Thank you, sir.

The Committee adjourned to the next day.

EIGHTH DAY--TUESDAY, MAY 23TH, 1901.

Present:—The Chairman; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Mr. CHARLES HOUGHTON RAFTER, Chief Constable of Birmingham, examined.

6966. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Chief Constable of Birmingham?—Yes.

6967. How long have you held that position?—About two years—since July the year before last.

6968. You were, before that, in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

6969. Will you kindly tell me what grades you passed through in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—I was first class district inspector.

6970. You joined as a cadet, I suppose?—Yes.

6971. And how long were you in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Between sixteen and seventeen years.

6972. During the sixteen or seventeen years you were in the Royal Irish Constabulary were you quartered in several places?—Yes; in Woodford, Co. Galway; Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo; Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary; and Boyle, Co. Roscommon.

6973. Now let me put a question to you in this way: Is there much analogy between police duty in Galway, Mayo, Tipperary, and Roscommon, and the police duty in Birmingham?—No, there would not be very much.

6974. Are the duties entirely different?—Yes, very different.

6975. In all these four counties—Galway, Mayo, Tipperary, and Roscommon, the police are rural forces?—Yes.

6976. And, of course, Birmingham, I need hardly say, is entirely a city police?—Yes.

6977. Have you with you the rates of pay of the Birmingham police?—Yes.

6978. Are these the new rates of pay—have they not been recently increased?—They have only been increased as regards inspectors of ten years' service.

6979. Not as regards sergeants and constables?—No; but I think this likely to come on. At least I hear rumours to that effect; the superintendents have applied already. The inspectors did apply, and got this increase for men of ten years' service. The sergeants applied at that time, also; but they were considered to be as well paid as any in England.

6980. Of course, the City of London police have set the ball rolling?—Yes; and it has gone like a wave all over the country.

6981. Without any consideration for the different circumstances of other forces. Birmingham is in the centre of a very busy, active manufacturing community?—Yes.

6982. Where trade, of late, has been very brisk indeed, and especially since the war, in arms and armaments?—Yes.

6983. Kindly give us the rates of pay for all ranks below the rank of superintendent?—Perhaps, if I hand in a return of rates of pay it will be sufficient.

6984. Very well. These are your rates of pay?—Yes.

6985. After six months' service a man gets 25s. a week?—Yes.

6986. It is then increased to 25s. for a year?—For six months.

6987. From one year to four years' service to 26s.?—Yes.

6988. From four years' to seven years' to 28s.?—Yes.

6989. From seven years' to ten years' to 30s.?—Yes.

6990. From ten to fifteen years' to 31s.?—Yes.

6991. Fifteen years' and upwards, 32s., which is the maximum pay for the constable, is it not?—Yes. If they are on the merit list they may, in addition to that, get 2s. a week; but the maximum pay, which is ordinarily attained at fifteen years' service, is 32s. per week.

6992. Mr. HOLMES.—Has that been the maximum long—was it not 30s. a week?—I think, in 1897, there was a rise of pay in the Birmingham Police Force, but it was before I took charge. I could let you know, if you should desire to have the information afterwards.

6993. CHAIRMAN.—I may take it the pay goes through seven steps or gradations, from 24s. to 32s.?—Yes. You will observe that the maximum in the Birmingham force—and, I believe, in most English forces—is fifteen years; and, I think, that that has been arrived at on account of the pension scheme, under which a man can retire at fifteen years' service, when incapacitated by impaired health.

6994. Perhaps we had better take you through the stages, if you don't mind. The sergeants go through four gradations, from 34s. to 40s.?—Yes.

6995. Six inspectors go through four gradations—from £109 4s. per year to £135. Is that correct?—Yes, but we have twenty-five inspectors; not six.

6996. Then for constables and sergeants there is a merit class of 2s. a week, is there not?—Yes. The full merit pay in each case is 2s. a week.

6997. Is there a minimum merit pay?—Yes, for constables there is a first merit of 6d.

6998. After how many years is that?—That is not given for length of service, but for duty performed.

6999. Mr. HOLMES.—What are the numbers in each merit class?—I will have to enquire about that; I could not tell straight off.

7000. CHAIRMAN.—Is it a fixed number?—No.

7001. What is the second merit pay?—6d.

7002. Are both irrespective of service?—Yes.

7003. What is the third merit pay?—1s.

7004. Is that also awarded irrespective of length of service?—Yes; merit pay does not at all depend on service.

7005. Third merit is full merit?—Yes; that brings it up to 2s.

7006. That is two sixpences given as first and second merit pay, and 1s. afterwards?—Yes.

7007. Does a man always begin at 6d.?—Yes, unless the duty is deserving of more, and then he would get a second merit stripe straight away.

7008. Does that carry a stripe on the arm?—Yes, one stripe on the left arm; the same as a sergeant's chevron for first merit, two for second merit, and three for third.

7009. Would that be given to a very young constable?—Oh yes, if he distinguished himself sufficiently to merit it.

7010. At what service—to give an instance?—I have one case before my mind in which a young constable of only six months' service got that in a very large burglary case, a very large robbery of guns where he himself discovered that the place was broken into, although there were no outward indications. His suspicions were aroused, and he followed up his clue, and arrested four or five men. There were several hundreds of pounds worth of guns stolen. He went and got outside assistance, arrested all the thieves, and recovered all the guns. This occurred at a very early hour of the morning.

7011. Is that given by yourself alone?—I recommend, and the Watch Committee approves.

7012. Then you do not give merit pay for length of service?—No.

7013. Is merit pay given for what we know as "a good policeman" who may be an illiterate man?—No, that is not given. You will see we have a long service class and a second long service class—that is fifteen years. The ten years is called the "first long service class" with us, and the fifteen years' class is called the "second long service class." I have given merit pay to a policeman passed over for promotion. I gave the full merit pay to a sergeant of over twenty-two years' service who was a very good man and who had done excellent work. I do not know why he was not promoted before I went there; but he was then too old to promote; but

May 23, 1901.

Mr. C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable, Birmingham.

May 27, 1901.

Mr. C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable, Birmingham.

he had learnt German and shorthand, and made himself very efficient, and was in charge of one of the offices in the station. I gave him 2s. a week—that was for length of service.

7014. Now the first merit; second merit, and third merit—does that apply to sergeants as well as to constables?—Yes, to sergeants. There is merit, and then full merit.

7015. If a constable is promoted to be a sergeant does the merit lapse?—No, he carries it on towards sergeant.

7016. Does it count towards pension?—Yes, it does count.

7017. As an increase of pay?—Yes.

7018. What is the sergeant's merit pay?—A sergeant's first merit is 1s., and his full merit brings it up by another 1s. to 2s., which is the total.

7019. That is also for special services?—Yes, for what we call "favourable records" in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7020. Do you ever reward by giving a lump sum, as they do in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Sometimes we do. We reward sometimes by giving a step forward on the promotion list. Sometimes we raise a man a class. Sometimes it is done by a money reward, and on other occasions by compliment, which counts as a record.

7021. And have not the magistrates certain powers also?—Yes.

7022. What deductions are there from a constable's pay?—For superannuation 2½ per cent.

7023. From the pay of all ranks?—Yes.

7024. Then is there any boot money allowed?—Yes.

7025. Is that in addition to pay?—Yes. Inspectors get £2 a year for boots. Constables get 30s. a year, 4s. more than the men in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7026. Is there any lodging allowance to married men, or do they find their own lodgings, and do the single men live in barracks?—The single men, so far as we have accommodation, live in the station house, and there is 1s. a week deducted from their pay for the accommodation. Each man in nearly all our stations has a separate room. In some stations there are cubicles, but in most stations they have separate rooms.

7027. They are modern, well-adapted stations, I suppose?—Yes, and we are going to build a few in which they will all have small separate rooms.

7028. Are the rooms furnished or unfurnished?—Furnished. There is a common lavatory. I am getting all the rooms fitted up with chests and shelves too; all the furniture of the stations is provided.

7029. Is there a lodging allowance for married men living out of the station house?—If men are living out of the station house they do not get any lodging allowance, whether they are married or single.

7030. Is no account taken of whether a married man lives inside or outside of his district?—Well, I am taking account of it, but apparently there was not much notice taken of it before I went there. I found them living immense distances away, and I am trying to get them into closer bounds.

7031. You have got police living away at these distances. Have they to pay their own expenses in going to the station house and back?—They have to pay their own expenses.

7032. Can you say what is the average house rent paid in Birmingham by the married policeman?—I think rents run from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week.

7033. Would that apply to the A Division as well?—Yes. I will be able, later on, to give you a long detailed list.

7034. What sort of house do they get for the rent you mention?—For that rent they get a two-storied house, a nice modern house, with bath-room, closet, and range, &c.

7035. Are they Corporation houses?—Yes, but not all. The Corporation have built a number of these houses, and some of the A and D Division men have got into them; but I am given to understand that the Corporation do not like it at all.

7036. Why is that?—Because these houses were built for, and intended to serve as artisans' dwellings.

7037. And they do not consider policemen artisans, and there is an objection on the part of the committee that has control of these houses?—Yes. The Estates Committee object to allowing men doing police duty to occupy these houses.

7038. Do you know anything of the rents of these Corporation houses?—Yes. The rent runs to about 5s. 6d. a week for these houses.

7039. Then the committee must think that the police are able to pay more?—No, but they wish to reserve these houses for mechanics, and people of that class, who might be looking for them. They have more applicants for this class of house than they can provide accommodation for.

7040. Does that rent that you have mentioned include rates and taxes?—Yes.

7041. Does the landlord pay rates and taxes?—Yes.

7042. What rent would a policeman with, say, six, seven, or eight children, have to pay in Birmingham?—About 6s. 6d. a week.

7043. How near the station could he get?—Unless he got into some of the artisans' dwellings blocks he could not get closer to the station than about a quarter of a mile.

7044. But are not very few of the police force allowed to occupy these dwellings?—We have no dwellings for our married men in the Central Division at all, with the exception of a few that are in the artisans' dwellings.

7045. That is what I thought. I could not understand how you got houses for the A Division about the Town Hall?—No; we cannot get them there.

7046. Where would the men who are in the A Division get lodgings?—Some of them live as far out as Harbourn. Some of them live three miles away.

7047. Would it not cost the men there at least 2d. a day for locomotion?—Yes.

7048. Might it not cost 6d. a day?—I do not think it would be more. The tramcar would be 3d. from Harbourn. It is a very difficult thing to reason out, because very often when a man can do so, he goes out to reside in one or the other of these remote places, either for some personal or family advantage. For instance, I have a man who lives out there who has a house for 2s. 6d. a week. He takes charge of allotments in the vicinity of his residence.

7049. Do you mean police duty in taking charge of these gardens?—No; he does it privately. He lives there and has a look after houses and gardens.

7050. Do many of the A Division have to live away from their work?—I am trying to get them closer.

7051. Except there were some financial or other advantages, do you think many of the men would care to reside so far away from their stations. Are not the lower rents, in distant places, the chief reason for their doing so?—Yes, the lower rents. Of course there are other advantages.

7052. Well of course that applies to all grades of society?—Yes. I think those men, living so far out, could get fairly suitable houses nearer if they liked.

7053. Doubtless for their children's sake they prefer living outside the town. I suppose there is a balance of advantage in doing so?—Yes.

7054. Then we may take it that every man has an expenditure of at least 5s. 6d. a week for lodging, and for which he gets no allowance from the police authority?—Yes.

7055. And for a man with a large family, the rent might possibly come up to 7s. 6d. a week?—Yes, some of them go up to more. I have one man who pays 10s. 6d. and another 11s. 3d.

7056. Is that a constable or a sergeant?—A sergeant.

7057. Could you say how many there are who pay less first?—There are thirty-three paying 4s.; two paying 3s. 9d.; one pays 3s. 3d.; one 3s. 9d. man resides with his father-in-law. They divide the house. I have here a case of a man paying 2s. 6d. a week. That is the case of the man of whom I told you before; he is the one who looks after the gardens.

7058. Well, that is an exceptional case. How many have you paying over 4s. a week?—There are 440 paying over 4s. One man pays 15s. He lets apartments. Another man pays 14s. and takes in lodgers. Two pay 10s. and take in lodgers. Two pay 9s. 6d. and take in lodgers. One pays 8s. 6d. and has a brother living with him.

7059. How many are there paying over 5s.?—364, I make it.

7060. And over 6s.?—197 over 6s. a week.

7061. Mr. HORMAN.—Does that practically exhaust the total number, or are there many cases over 6s.?—Yes. There are some over 7s.; over 8s.; over 9s.; over 10s.; and over 12s. There are eighty-four at 6s. 6d. Over 7s. you may take the number at sixty-three; over 8s. they are few, but they run up to 15s.

7062. CHAIRMAN.—I think we may say that you are quite right in your average of 5s. 6d. a week?—Yes. I think it is quite the exception for a man to take a house and take in lodgers. It is very exceptional. There are a few cases of it; but the idea, which I know

to be prevalent; that the English police can take large houses and live rent free by taking in lodgers, is erroneous. They do not do it to a very great extent, but a number of them do take in constables.

7063. But if you found that a constable was "taking it out of himself," or leaving himself unfit for duty by living too far away from his station, would you allow it?—No. When we see that a man is "taking it out of himself"—as you say—we pull him up.

7064. His time is yours, and you are not disposed to allow him to render himself unfit for duty?—Yes, that is so.

7065. If you found, for instance, that a man was carrying coal and rendering himself unfit for duty, would you not at once take steps to prevent this constable lodging out, or living too far away?—Yes.

7066. Is anything deducted from the pay of men who are sick?—Yes. On the first day he is charged 2s., on the second day 1s. 6d., on the third day 1s. When sick for a longer period than three days he is charged 1s. a day throughout. It is a rather curious arrangement.

7067. Does not that complicate your accounts?—Yes. I would like to say that there is an extraordinary complication about the arrangement. For instance, it pays a man better to be sick four days than to be sick for only three days. You see he is charged only 4s. for four days' sickness, whereas he would be charged 4s. 6d. for three days', and if he is sick for a week, the charge for that would be 1s. a day.

7067A. But if he has a cold and stops away for a day, he is docked 2s. in his pay?—Yes.

7068. Does he get any medical attendance for himself, his wife and family?—Yes, for himself, but not for his family. The idea of that deduction is not to pay for medical attendance, but is to prevent malingering. A great many men in the English forces belong to benefit societies. Some of them who belong to these societies draw as much as 12s. a week for sickness.

7069. CHAIRMAN.—They pay a pretty large contribution, I suppose. Yes, but it often pays a man to be on the sick list.

7070. Well, may I take it as this—that this deduction is found to be necessary in order to prevent malingering, and that the amount is even under consideration with a view to increasing it?—Yes, the subject is under consideration in Birmingham.

7071. In all benefit societies there is a weekly contribution from the individual?—Yes.

7072. And, as many men belong to benefit societies, you have the deductions from pay in order to prevent malingering?—Quite so.

7073. Mr. STARKIE.—Would there be any necessity for a Benefit Fund if there were no deductions from pay when a man is sick?—Of course the circumstances of so many men will differ. There might be cases of sickness in a poor man's household where monetary aid from a benefit society would be of great use.

7074. CHAIRMAN.—A prudent man is obliged to join because he gets in medical assistance or medicines for his wife and family?—I doubt if these societies look after the wives and children.

7075. You are aware that in the Royal Irish Constabulary a man's wife and children are medically looked after?—Yes.

7076. A man does not belong to the benefit society for himself alone. The benefit society entails a practical weekly charge which must be kept up, and is, so to speak, a deduction from pay?—Yes.

7077. What is the amount of that?—I could not tell.

7077A. Well, what other deductions are there?—The deductions are—for superannuation, 2½ per cent. deduction from pay when sick; the expenses of rent of married men who get no allowance for rent, no allowance for locomotion, and no medical attendance for wife and children.

7078. Mr. STARKIE.—And the deduction of 1s. per week from men in barracks?—Yes.

7079. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any pension for the wife and children of the man who dies before he gets his regular pension. You are aware that in the Royal Irish Constabulary a man's wife gets £10 a year, £2 10s. a year for each child under fifteen years of age, if her husband dies before he gets his pension?—All the pension arrangements, as far as I can compare them, are the same in the two countries, except that the Irish Act is more favourable to widows in one clause. When a constable dies from any natural cause, the widow may receive a gratuity; in Ireland, when a constable dies under circumstances which, if he had merely been maimed he would have drawn a pension,

his widow then draws a pension, whereas in England, she does not. The only occasion in England under which a widow receives a pension is, that when a constable dies from injuries received whilst serving, or when he dies as a pensioner, having been pensioned for injuries received whilst serving.

7080. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not that when he dies within twelve months after retirement?—Yes.

7081. CHAIRMAN.—There is no pension analogous with the Irish pension for widows and children?—Oh yes. It is only different in one particular I have mentioned.

7082. Mr. STARKIE.—The difference in this particular between the English and Irish pension systems appears to be that the widow of an English policeman receives no pension unless her husband dies from an injury received while he was engaged in the execution of his duty, and in Ireland the widow of a policeman of fifteen years' service or over will get a pension if her husband dies from any cause?—Quite so.

7083. In England, the widow of a constable who dies from natural causes may receive a gratuity?—Yes.

7084. But not a pension no matter what her husband's service may be?—No.

7085. CHAIRMAN.—Therefore the Irish system is much more favourable for the married men?—Yes. It is quite the same thing in the other clauses, but it is more favourable in that particular.

7085A. Mr. STARKIE.—Except that the pension for widows in England is £15, and in Ireland £10 a year.

7086. CHAIRMAN.—Do many men die from injuries received in the execution of their duty?—No. In the majority of the cases deaths are from natural causes, and the widow gets only a gratuity. I do not think I have known of a widow getting a pension since I went to Birmingham.

Mr. STARKIE.—There are some hundreds of widows on the pension list of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7087. CHAIRMAN.—Now, to come to the men's pensions. Is retirement optional after twenty-five years' service?—Yes. The pension scales in Birmingham and in the Royal Irish Constabulary are exactly identical up to twenty-four years' service. Then, according to the English Act maximum scale, as adopted in Birmingham on the completion of the twenty-fifth year, 3-50ths as maximum are added; in Ireland, in a similar case only 2-50ths are added.

7088. So that a police constable in Birmingham, of twenty-five years' service would draw 31-50ths, and on completion of twenty-six years' service he would receive his full pension of two-thirds?—Yes.

7089. An English policeman gets 31-50ths after twenty-five years' service. The Royal Irish Constabularyman gets 30-50ths?—Yes, under the maximum scale. (There is a maximum and a minimum scale; some forces adopt one, some another—we have the maximum.) Then the following year, after twenty-six years of service, the Birmingham policeman gets another 3-50ths, provided it does not exceed two-thirds. Of course it does exceed two-thirds; so that he gets his two-thirds on the completion of the twenty-sixth year.

7090. Have you an age limit in Birmingham?—No.

7091. Does service under twenty-one years count for pension?—We have a rule that, except by special arrangement, no person can qualify by service for pension before twenty-one years'.

7092. Therefore service for pension runs from the twenty-first birthday?—Yes.

7093. So that a man would be at least forty-seven years of age before he could draw a pension, except on medical certificate?—Yes.

7094. At what age do you take recruits?—I have taken them as young as nineteen years of age.

7095. And in such cases service would not count towards pension for two years after joining?—Yes, that is so.

7096. It is of course very desirable to take them at that age for training, but are they quite satisfied at their two years not counting for pension?—Yes. A man going into the Force does not think of grumbling beforehand.

7097. Do many men retire on the 31-50ths at twenty-five years' service?—Not a great many. More retire on the completion of twenty-six years' service.

7098. Mr. STARKIE.—They had to serve only another year to get their highest pension?—That is all.

7099. CHAIRMAN.—Does the superannuation allowance to the Birmingham police force come from the rates?—Not so far.

7100. Do not the pensions come from the deductions from the men, from police court fines, and from other

May 22, 1888

Mr. C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable, Birmingham.

May 28, 1901.
Mr. C. H.
Rafter, Chief
Constable,
Birmingham.

sources?—Yes, and from the Government Contribution. Then, if these be insufficient to meet the pensions, the deficit must be made up from the rates.

7101. Mr. STARKIE.—I see that the stoppages from pay in Birmingham for the year 1899 were £1,832 4s. 4d., the Exchequer contributions were £3,921 1s. 9d. other receipts, £4,584—total, £10,388. It is so stated in the report of one of Her late Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary in England?—Then you will see two columns there showing the towns and cities of England where the police forces have a balance in hand, and the police forces that have a deficiency.

7102. Mr. STARKIE.—There is an excess of income over expenditure in Birmingham of £804?—Yes, and in Liverpool you will see a deficiency which must be made up from the rates.

7103. Is there not a provision as to the Exchequer contributing the same amount to the Pension Fund as the men do by the 2½ per cent. deduction from their pay?—I think there is.

7104. "There shall be paid in every financial year to the police authority of every such police force, a sum equal to the amount of the rateable deductions made . . . from the pay of the constables." That is section 17 of the English Act, sub-section A.

Witness.—Then there is a residue also to be distributed amongst forces in proportion to the amounts paid during the year in respect of pension allowances and gratuities out of their pension funds. No person can check the Exchequer contribution.

7105. CHAIRMAN.—A considerable portion of the pensions are found by the deductions from the men and the fines for punishment?—Well, we have very few fines as punishments.

7106. Mr. STARKIE.—Are not penalties imposed in courts of justice included?—Yes, but the amount is very small.

7107. CHAIRMAN.—However, whatever they are they go to the Pension Fund?—Yes.

7108. Then as to the hours of duty, what are they?—Eight hours on an average.

7109. Does every man do eight hours?—Yes, every man does eight hours on the streets.

7110. And is the night duty from ten to six?—Yes, the night duty is from ten to six in one stretch. The day duty is divided up into four hours—two turns of four hours each.

7111. If you require any police outside of duty hours, can you call upon them at any time?—We can, but we have a system in Birmingham of scoring time off for that.

7112. If they are called upon for extra duty?—Yes.

7113. That night duty is much more severe than in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Well it is longer. The hours of duty, I think, in the Royal Irish Constabulary run on an average something over six hours in country places.

7114. How would you compare the patrolling in the rural districts of Ireland with the eight hours' street duty in Birmingham as regards physical fatigue?—I think the patrolling system in Ireland is more severe, because with us a constable doing night duty does that continuously. He does no day duty for a month. Then he turns off it all together. He lives systematically, whereas, in the Irish system, a man will be put down for a turn of night duty, and then he will go out twice the next day, and then perhaps another turn of night duty. You see when a man goes out every third or fourth night it makes his life more irregular.

7115. Mr. STARKIE.—But are not the hours of night patrol in Ireland very short compared with the hours in Birmingham. In Ireland a night patrol rarely exceeds three hours' duration?—Yes, that is so.

7116. CHAIRMAN.—But in rural stations in Ireland it is only twice a month that they are out after midnight?—That depends on the state of the country.

7117. Well in ordinary times?—Two or three times a month.

7118. Surely that is less fatiguing than to be up eight hours every night for a month?—I think they have often done more than two or three times a month in Ireland.

7119. Mr. STARKIE.—Of course night patrols may be out after twelve, midnight. There is the night patrol and the "rising" patrol. How often in your experience did the "rising" patrol go out?—Well, four, or five, or six times in the month.

7120. The evidence has been that the regulation number of "rising" patrols is two in the month for each man.

7121. CHAIRMAN.—I think the times are better now?—Well, I have not data up to date.

7122. Does not the street duty take more out of a man than the country patrolling?—I should say so.

7123. Would you agree with the opinion we have had from one of your former colleagues who was some time in Belfast. His idea is that two years of street duty take as much out of a man as three years of country patrolling?—I daresay they do.

7124. So that after twenty-five years of street or town duty a man is pretty well used up?—I should say so.

7125. But after twenty-five years of country patrolling a man is by no means used up?—Well, I have seen a great many worn out after twenty-five years' service in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7025a. Mr. HOLMES.—It is most important to know the numbers in the merit class in each rank, because if the numbers are large we would want to take the maximum. Would you say the proportion is large?—I will find it exactly, and let you know.

7126. I suppose merit pay is not given except in very special circumstances?—No.

7127. If that be the case I think we may assume that the proportion cannot be very large?—No, it is not very large. The merit pay is given under somewhat similar circumstances to favourable records in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7128. From your experience of the two forces, how does the cost of living in Birmingham compare with that in the rural districts in Ireland?—I should say it would be somewhat more expensive in Birmingham. I got my clerk to make up a tabulated list of the cost of provisions. If it would be of any use I will hand it in to you.

7129. Certainly, we shall be glad to have it. Judging from your experience of the two forces, would you say the cost of living was distinctly higher in Birmingham?—Yes.

7130. What would you say it would be—would it be 25 per cent.?—Well, I could not say.

7131. What do you say the cost of a single man's messing in the station house would be?—Well, the cost of a constable in Ladywood would be 11s. a week.

7132. What would that cover?—That covers everything. But, of course, some men buy extras.

7133. You know, in Ireland, that the messing accounts do not include extras?—Yes, and here also.

7134. Including extras, what do you think the average cost would be?—I could not tell you that; nor could I for Ireland, I got such varied accounts. I will tell you my figures for Birmingham:—Ladywood, 11s.; Kenyon-street, 13s.

7135. What accounts for the difference?—I do not know. Duke-street, 12s. 6d., and Moseley-street, 12s. These figures are said to include all necessary mess expenses.

7136. These are without extras?—Yes; they are provided with fuel, but pay their cook.

7137. A limited amount of fuel?—No.

7138. Have they to pay anything extra for fuel and light, or for servants?—No. They pay the cook—we pay for cleaning the station and we provide all utensils.

7139. Could you tell us what the items of food are at the various meals. In practice, what would the 11s. or 12s. cover?—I have not got that. I suppose the average ordinary articles.

7140. Does it cover butter?—Yes.

7141. Now would you say that a married constable in Ireland, at 26s. a week, not accommodated in a barrack, and, therefore, not subject to any deduction for barrack accommodation, and with 1s. a week lodging allowance after ten years' service, bringing up his total pay to 27s. a week—would you say that such a man at the end of the month, after paying for the fair necessities of life, should have as much money in his pocket for clothing and other things as a married constable paying 5s. or 6s. a week rent in Birmingham would have, say, on a salary of 32s. a week?—Well, these constables in Ireland pay rent also.

7142. I am aware of that.

Witness.—Taking into account his rent, I do not think the Irish constable would have so much money.

7143. You think that the man in Birmingham would be distinctly better off with 32s. than the married constable in Ireland with 27s. here?—I think so. I have not met any cases in Birmingham of men in need of money to the same extent as I did amongst the Irish Constabulary.

7144. CHAIRMAN.—A more provident race?—That may be.

7145. Mr. HOLMES.—From your knowledge of Ireland, where would you say the shoe really pinches in connection with the Constabulary?—In connection with the married men.

7146. Would you say that the single men are pretty well off?—Yes.

7147. Can they save money?—Yes.

7148. Then, I presume, you would say that where the married men are hit is in the matter of rent?—Yes, I should fancy so.

7149. That an addition to the present allowance for rent would go a long way to meet the hardship here?—Yes, it would help to remove it very much.

7150. Mr. STARKIE.—Could you contrast the position and duties of inspectors in England with those of head constables in this country?—They are somewhat similar; but that an inspector in the English police force has not such responsible duties as the Irish head constable. He does nothing but supervise the watch for the day on his tour of duty.

7151. Does he do the eight hours' duty?—Yes.

7152. Does he do the eight hours at night?—Twelve hours at night and eight in the day. They divide it that way.

7153. Has he to remain up the whole of that time at night?—No; I do not think he does.

7154. Who acts for the superintendent in his absence?—The senior inspector of the division.

7155. What is the average service at which constables reach the rank of sergeant in your force?—I do not think I have got that. Promotions are given early in English police forces—after from five to six or seven years. I should say about six or seven years would be the average.

7156. What is the proportion of sergeants to constables in the Birmingham force?—I think it is about one to nine or one to ten.

Mr. HOLMES.—It is. From the figures in the Blue Book the proportion would appear to be about one to eight.

7157. Mr. STARKIE.—The proportion of constables to sergeants being so large, a number of constables, of course, can never hope to be promoted, although they may be fit for advancement?—Yes, there are some men who will never be promoted.

7158. Are there many resignations from the Birmingham force in the year?—Not, except on pension.

7159. I mean men retiring for the purpose of going elsewhere to better themselves?—No.

7160. What per-centage would you say?—In our returns all our men who go out on pension are marked down as having resigned. "Resigned" means having retired on pension.

7161. I mean of men who, being dissatisfied with the service, leave and seek other employment?—They are not many.

7162. Is there any limit of service for promotion to the rank of sergeant?—No; only I should not promote a very old man.

7163. Is there any limit of age beyond which a man cannot be promoted?—No.

7164. Is it left altogether to your discretion?—Yes. I should not promote a man who has nearly his time in.

7165. On what system do you supply your men with uniform clothing—is the clothing made up or is an allowance given to the men for the purpose of getting it made up?—No; the clothing is made up.

7166. Is the amount of uniform clothing supplied the same as in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—I think exactly the same. There is a difference between the English and the Irish policeman which makes it, perhaps, more expensive for the English constable. As soon as his duty is over he takes off his uniform and puts on plain clothes. Everyone of them do that.

7167. Have you, in your force, anything in the nature of the rank of acting sergeant?—No.

7168. How do you test a man's fitness for advancement to the rank of sergeant?—Constables are sometimes employed on these duties of supervision when we are short of sergeants.

7169. And, I suppose, you place on that duty men whom you intend to promote?—Yes; to test them.

7170. Do they receive any extra pay for such duty?—No; those duties are only temporary.

7171. Is a constable's advance from one grade of pay to another automatic, or is it in your discretion?—They are advanced automatically. They come up before me, however, on each occasion, to get their advance. They are reported on on each occasion.

7172. Is a man entitled to advance in accordance with service?—Yes, I do it in that way. That is my reading of the regulations.

7173. Are the qualifications which you require in recruits the same, or higher, than in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Just about the same, I should think.

7174. The Police (England) Act, 1890, provides that pensionable service shall be "approved service," which is liable to deductions in respect of sickness or neglect of duty. Have you had any cases in which a man's service has been reduced under this provision?—No case has occurred to my knowledge in Birmingham.

7175. Is there any limit of service under which a man is not allowed to marry?—No; we take married men as recruits.

7176. Is a large proportion of your force married?—Yes.

7177. Are the men's wives allowed to follow a trade or to keep a shop?—Yes.

7178. CHAIRMAN.—That is the only force in which they are?—I have found them keeping shops.

7179. That is not the case in England generally, I think?—I do not think so. I have heard of several cases.

7180. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you approve of it?—No, I do not like it.

7181. Do you not think it is likely to affect a man's impartiality and efficiency in the discharge of his duty?—Yes. The only case in which I did have a complaint of neglect of duty was in the case of a man keeping a shop, which ended in jealousy and a row. A policeman's wife carried on one shop, and a rival shop was carried on by another man's wife across the way.

7182. Mr. HOLMES.—Surely, you do not contend that patrol duty in Ireland can be compared at all in severity with beat duty in a large city?—Well, my experience of patrol duty in Ireland was in a very bad time.

7183. Take patrol duty in the day-time. Two constables go out together. Is it anything more than walking exercise?—No; in the day-time it is about that during good weather.

7184. And is not the constable in a large city at night, and in the day-time, too, alone on his beat for eight hours on end?—Yes.

7185. Whereas, on the occasions on which a man goes out on patrol duty in Ireland at night he has a companion. Does not that make a difference?—Yes, very much.

7186. Do many of your men retire when they are in a position to claim a minimum pension?—Yes.

7187. Does that mean that many men retire under fifty years of age?—No. I think the majority of the men retire over fifty. They have been from fifty-three to fifty-five, and some of them older, because, in former times, they recruited men up to thirty years of age.

7188. Do you find any difficulty in getting recruits in Birmingham?—No.

7189. The rates of pay are sufficient to attract them?—Yes.

7190. From what classes?—The English recruits are generally young tradesmen—miners, carpenters, and so forth.

7191. Do you ever get men from the R.I.C.?—No. I have had applications; but I do not approve of taking men from other forces.

7192. Would the police authorities in Birmingham be in favour of fixing an age-limit below which no pension could be given without a medical certificate?—That is a matter which is under discussion. As I told you, our pension fund is in the hands of an actuary, because last year, as I have told you already, there was £800 of a balance. This year there will be, perhaps, only £100.

7193. Mr. STARKIE.—Has the pension list increased?—Yes, or the Government grant has diminished.

7194. Could you say how many men you have on your pension list?—I could not say right away; but I could let you know.

7195. I do not think you stated the strength of your force?—The actual strength of the force is 740 or 750; the nominal strength is 800. My strength has been recently increased by 100, and the future strength will be 920. The increase was sanctioned about a month ago, and I have only got about forty recruits up to this.

7196. Do you think you have about the same number on the pension list?—Oh, no.

7197. In the Royal Irish Constabulary the number of sergeants on pension exceeds the number on the active list. I think it would be useful to know the numbers in your case?—Very well; I will let you know.

7198. That is, comparing the number on the active list with that on the retired list?—Yes, very well.

7199. And, if you could distinguish the men on the pension list by the ranks they held. Can you do that?—Yes; we have it printed. It is very easily done.

May 23, 1901.

Mr. C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable, Birmingham.

Mr. C. H.
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Constable,
Birmingham.

7200. Do many men remain in your force beyond twenty-six years' service?—Not constables; so far as I have been.
7201. Do sergeants and inspectors?—Not sergeants; but inspectors and superintendents do.

7202. Mr. HOLMES.—I see the population of Birmingham is over half a million?—Yes; and if the suburbs and rural districts were added, it would be a great deal more.

Head Constable MICHAEL MASTERTON, examined.

Head
Constable
Michael
Masterton.

7203. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Swinford, Co. Mayo.

7204. How long are you in the service?—I am thirty years and eleven months.

7205. And your present age?—I shall be forty-nine years next June.

7206. You joined at eighteen?—Yes, a month after eighteen.

7207. Were you the son of a policeman?—No, sir.

7208. How long have you been a head constable?—Five years and eleven months.

7209. How long a sergeant?—Thirteen years and nine months a sergeant.

7210. And eleven years a constable?—Yes, sir.

7211. You represent here the head constables?—Yes, of the province of Connaught.

7212. Are you married or single?—Married.

7213. How many children?—Four children.

7214. At what period of service did you marry?—Seventeen years.

7215. Is Swinford a district headquarters' station?—It is, sir.

7216. Do you live in barracks?—I do, sir.

7217. How many rooms have you?—I have three rooms and a little kitchen.

7218. You pay for that 1s. a week?—Yes.

7219. Your pay now is how much?—£97 10s. per annum.

7220. Mr. HOLMES.—In one month's time it will be £104?—Yes, in July.

7221. CHAIRMAN.—What is the representation you wish to make?—We claim to be put on the same level as the best paid police force in England, as regards pay.

7222. What force is that?—I believe the best paid is the City of London force.

7223. What difference would that make to you?—They are in receipt of £182 a year—that is, inspectors who are of a similar rank to me.

7224. What deductions are they liable to?—I believe they are liable to 2½ per cent. from pay for superannuation.

7225. Then what other deductions?—I am not aware of any other, sir.

7226. Are they allowed anything for rent?—I believe they are allowed half a crown a week.

7227. Well, that is not so. I want you to arrive at the net pay. You say £182. What I want to arrive at is how much the net difference is. You see what I mean. You do not know the deductions?—I do not know.

7228. Well, I may tell you for your information that they are liable to heavy deductions. First of all, an inspector with four children could not find any place of residence in the City of London at all. He would have to live some distance away, and a man of your rank would have to pay at least 12s. a week rent no matter where he would go. That is a heavy deduction?—Yes.

7229. You have no deduction here for pension?—Well, there is 1½ per cent. deducted from us.

7230. That is for the Constabulary Force Fund. That has nothing to do with pension. It has only to do with wives and families, and only affects the senior members?—Yes, but the Government are making something out of that.

7231. You are referring to the Constabulary Force Fund which only affects men who joined before 1883. It does not affect anybody who joined during the last seventeen years. Therefore the majority of the Force has nothing to do with that?—I do not believe that, sir.

7232. Is not the benefit branch of that fund entirely for providing for women and children of members of the Force who joined prior to 1883?—Yes.

7233. It has nothing to do with pensions?—It has not, sir.

7234. Is there any deduction from your pay for pension. We will come to widows and children presently?—There is no deduction.

7235. Then you have been for the last five years in a position to claim a pension without medical certificate?—Yes, sir.

7236. And now you can if you choose retire on the full pension to which you are entitled?—No, sir, I am not.

7237. How soon can you get that?—I would require to go on to seven years before I could attain to the highest pension of my rank.

7238. Have you to go on to thirty-eight years' service?—No, to seven years' in the rank.

7239. Mr. STARKIE.—What he means is, that he will get £104 a year on the 1st July, and in order to retire on the basis of £104, he would have to serve three years' at that rate.

Witness.—I am not under your impression. I believe that the increments on my pay would bring it on to two-thirds if I had two years in the rank now.

7240. Mr. STARKIE.—There is a provision that any member of the Force retiring must have served three years at the rate or in the rank in order to retire on the pay of that rate or rank. It does not make much difference.

7241. CHAIRMAN.—What will be your full pension?—£69 8s. a year.

7242. What is the increase of pay you ask for on behalf of the head constables of Connaught?—An increase of £1 10s. a week.

7243. How much is your weekly pay now?—It will be £2 when I come to the 1st July.

7244. To that you want £1 10s. added?—Yes.

7245. That is a very heavy increase?—Yes, but that only brings us up to the best paid English police force.

7246. Are you aware that the City of London police is not a Government force at all?—I am.

7247. And you were not aware until you came here to-day of the deductions to which the City of London force is subject?—I was not.

7248. What you seek here on behalf of the head constables of Connaught is, an increase of 75 per cent. in the pay of head constables?—Yes, sir.

7249. That is a very high per centage?—I was told to put it to you in the way I am saying—that is, equal to the best paid English force, and in looking over that I see the City of London police force is the best paid.

7250. But has any head constable been in the City of London to study the local conditions?—As far as food is concerned—

7251. It is not food. You have not studied the local conditions of London?—No, sir, I have not.

7252. Why do you consider you are entitled to 75 per cent. increase in pay?—Because our duties are as onerous and as important, and we have more Acts of Parliament to enforce than the London police have.

7253. How do you arrive at that?—We made inquiries and we ascertained the duties that they had to perform, and compared them with the duties that we have to perform. And we have more Acts of Parliament to put in force than they have.

7254. But how do you arrive at that? How do you know what Acts of Parliament they have to put in force?—I will just tell you. We perform without additional remuneration duties that are carried out by the Excise and by civilians in England, these being well paid for their work. For instance, there are such Acts as the Gun License Act, the Dogs Regulation Act, and many others.

7255. But all these apply to England. The Gun License Act is in force in England?—Yes, but it is not the English police that carry it out as a rule.

7256. Yes, they do so all over England, assisted by the Inland Revenue. The English police, just the same way as in Ireland, are responsible for looking after the licenses. With regard to the Dogs Regulation Act, of course that is an English measure too?—Well, then there is the Hawkers' Act.

7257. That is one of the most important Acts in England, carried out in the same way?—Yes, but it is not the English police that carry out that Act.

7258. But the English police surely perform all the duties that are performed by the Royal Irish Constabulary, with the exception of some Acts which are specially applicable to Ireland, such as the Peace Preservation Act. Then there are a great many extra ones in England. Are you the Inspector of Weights and Measures?—No, sir, I am not, but there are many head constables who are.

Mr. STARKIE.—They are usually sergeants.

7259. CHAIRMAN.—Then the Explosives Act, the Food and Drugs Act, and other Acts are all enforced by the English police in the same way?—Well, according to the inquiries we have made, they are not.

7260. Who are the men who made those inquiries?—The head constables in Sligo and in Cork.

7261. Why are they not here to prove it?—They have not been sent over, but inquired from people there that they knew, such as policemen.

7262. Has either of them inquired from the Commissioner?—Not on that particular point.

7263. Do you not see that your information is incorrect. Now as to Inspectors of Weights and Measures?—We say the civilians carry out that.

7264. Yes, but in many counties it is done by the English police, and in Ireland they always receive extra pay for it?—Yes, but nothing commensurate with what is paid in other places. For instance, in Dublin there is a man gets £170 a year for it.

7265. You contend that the Irish police perform some extra duties not performed by the English police?—I do.

7266. But you do not speak from your own knowledge?—No, but from information I have heard stated. Then there is another thing. We have to protect bailiffs.

7267. Well, in England have they not to do the same?—There are no evicted farms there, or boycotted landlords.

7268. Mr. HOLMES.—Are there many evictions now?—In the country, sir?

7269. Are not evictions practically at an end?—Well, they have decreased considerably.

7270. CHAIRMAN.—You have not made personal inquiry, and you have no personal knowledge as regards the English police duty as compared with Irish. Is not that so?—No, I have no personal knowledge.

7271. You do not say that the expense of living has increased since 1883?—I do.

7272. How much?—Well, it has increased somewhat.

7273. How much?—House rent, fuel, boots, butter, bacon and beef have gone up recently.

7274. Well, give us some facts and figures?—I will, sir.

7275. I may tell you it is admitted generally by all the witnesses that the prices of food all round have not gone up during the last twenty years. Probably you are confounding that with the higher standard of living?—No, sir, I am not. I will come to that. I have a table showing the prices of the undermentioned articles in the years set forth in each column.

7276. CHAIRMAN.—What place is that for?—All over Ireland.

7277. Ireland is a very big country. There is no such thing as prices all over Ireland. Is not Belfast a dearer place than Swinford, for instance?—We say "all over the country districts." We say in Connaught.

7278. Are there not expensive and inexpensive places?—Well, in villages and out-of-the-way places there may be a little put on for carriage for provisions.

7279. Well, let us hear what you have to say about Connaught?—I say, sir, that in Connaught in 1883, potatoes were from 4d. to 6d. a stone; now they are from 8d. to 10d.

7280. Potatoes in Dublin to-day are 6d.?—Well, they will be getting cheaper from this out. Only recently they were dear. They have gone up considerably.

7281. Do you mean to say that within the last ten years there has been an increase in potatoes from 4d. and 6d. to 8d. and 10d.?—Yes, according to different localities.

7282. Well, what is next?—The next thing is cabbage and I pass on from that as it is not very important. It was from 5s. 10d. to 6s. per hundred of 120 in 1883, and the price has gone up now to, from 8s. to 10s. in 1901. Turnips were 2d. per stone, and now they are from 3d. to 4d. per stone. Carrots were 2s. per bush, and now they are from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bush.

7283. New meat?—Meat is much at the same price. In 1883, it was 10d. per lb., and now it is 7d. However, sir, I may say that I am paying a great deal more than that for it myself in my country place.

7284. Mr. STARKIE.—How much are you paying yourself?—10d. a lb.

7285. CHAIRMAN.—Have you got any bills or data for that?—I have, and if you went in for a single pound of beef—

Mr. HOLMES.—It would be cheaper for you to get your meat from Dublin.

Witness.—If you went in for a single pound of beef you would pay 11d. for it if you were not dealing in the place.

7286. Why should you deal in the place if they treat you in that way?—I could not get it anywhere else.

7287. Is there not a railway?—Yes. At this time of the year meat is high when the stallfeds are out, and the grass beef is not in.

7288. Well, mutton?—As for mutton it is much the same price. Mutton chops were 11d. in 1883, and they are the same price to-day.

7289. Mr. STARKIE.—11d. a lb.?—Yes, sir, that is the average of the places where the information was collected.

7290. CHAIRMAN.—Tell us the names of the places?—In Cork and Sligo, and all over Ireland—Belfast and Limerick, and Waterford.

7291. You say rent has increased. Of course I do not mean your rent, because in all barracks head constables' quarters are found generally?—Yes, house rent has increased.

7292. If quarters are found for head constables, that increase does not apply to them?—No, sir, it does not.

7293. Of course you mean in asking for this increase of pay of £1 10s. a week that you should lose all your allowance?—Yes, we want solid pay.

7294. Do you mean that with this increase of pay they should give you quarters free, or at 1s. a week rent?—We say that we are entitled to quarters free.

7295. Why?—Because the barrack we occupy is not exclusively for us. It is a place for prisoners and for the storage of arms.

7296. Why should you be on better terms than the police of the greatest city in the world. They do not get quarters free?—I am informed that they have lodgers, and that they can have their houses rent free.

7297. Would an inspector take in lodgers?—Yes.

7298. Well, he would be dismissed to-morrow if he did?—Well, men of an humbler rank do.

7299. Is that what you have been told?—Yes.

7300. Well, you have been wholly misinformed. Then, again, should not your medical attendance be taken away, and should you not provide medical attendance for yourself, and wife, and children?—Yes, it is only 2s. a month.

7301. Well, you mean that should be deducted?—Yes, the probability is that I would not want a doctor for two or three or five years.

7302. Would not a man in the Royal Irish Constabulary with a wife and four or five children want the doctor for three or four years?—I say possibly.

7303. Then must not the conditions of life be very healthy?—Yes, but I lived one time in a place where the police doctor was so far away that I had to pay £1 to a private doctor.

7304. There you see the price doctors charge. In the present way it can be done much cheaper.

7305. Mr. STARKIE.—If that had been represented, could not the medical attendant have been changed?—Yes, it was represented, but the local doctor was not appointed.

7306. CHAIRMAN.—And if you should die in the Force from natural causes, your wife would get a pension, and your children allowances?—Yes, but it is very small.

7307. Do the widows of men of any other force get anything large or small?—Sure, it is we who give that.

7308. How?—By the Constabulary Force Fund.

Mr. HOLMES.—The Constabulary Force Fund has nothing in the world to say to pensions.

7309. CHAIRMAN.—You are entirely misinformed on the subject. The widow of a man who did not subscribe to the Constabulary Force Fund at all gets a pension if her husband dies from natural causes at a time when he would be entitled to pension himself if incapacitated?—Yes, but it is small.

May 22, 1901.

Head
Constable
Michael
Masterson.

May 28, 1901.

Head
Constable
Michael
Marterson.

7310. Is there any other force besides the Royal Irish Constabulary which gives anything at all?—I am not aware that anyone else does.

7311. Of course, that is an immense advantage to the R.I.C. Is there anything else you wish to urge?—Yes, sir. We say that the elevation that took place in our pay in 1883 was no increase at all.

7312. We want to know what the conditions are in 1901. The Committee of 1882 went very carefully into the matter, and made certain recommendations which increased the benefits very considerably over the whole Force?—I deny that, sir.

7313. But this Committee does not exist in order to give increased pay. You do not suppose that we are sitting here to give increased pay?—No, sir.

7314. We are only inquiring into the reasons there may be for it. Is there anything else you wish to urge in support of this £1 10s. a week increase—how do you propose to justify the increase? Are you £1 10s. a week out of pocket?—I am not.

7315. Why do you ask for it?—I want something to put in my pocket to meet any emergency or contingency that may arise in case of increased outlay. At present I have only what supports me, and, surely, the Government does not expect that men will continue on to serve for what they eat.

7316. Has not the Government provided a pension for you?—The pension is totally inadequate.

7317. What! £69 a year?—Yes.

7318. How old are you now?—Forty-nine years.

7319. And a pension for life at fifty-one of £69 a year is totally inadequate?—Certainly, sir.

7320. What other profession or calling would give you an equal pension in your rank of life? Would any artisan get a pension the same as you?—He would never lose his situation at all.

7321. What do you mean?—I mean he would never drop out.

7322. Who wants you to drop out?—Well, I must get out some time.

7323. And so must an artisan when his eye gets dim. Take a baker or a carpenter, and what better prospect have they? A carpenter, for instance, when his eye gets dim, loses all his prospects of gaining a living?—Well, he would have a son grown up to take his place.

7324. That would be living on his son. That would not be providing a pension. Who wants you to drop out at fifty-one years of age?—Well, I must drop out some time; I could not continue to serve on; there must be some limit.

7325. You are not an old man yet. That is quite evident. Why should you have to drop out?—Well, sir, to take a change of life.

7326. Why to take a change of life at your age?—A person that has the iron rod of discipline over them for so long wants it.

7327. Who administers the discipline? Surely, you are one of the iron rods yourself?—Yes; but there are other rods over me.

7328. Yes; but are they not very easy rods? You are the iron rod yourself?—The men under me are watching me, and the men over me are watching me, also.

7329. But you are the iron rod?—Every man in the Force is an iron rod, so to speak. The juniors are watching me, and the seniors as well.

7330. The juniors are not responsible for your discipline. How are they an iron rod to you?—Well, if I made a mistake, some of them would soon drop on me, or trip me up.

7331. How many constables have you under you?—I have eleven or twelve.

7332. How many in the district?—Forty.

7333. And you say to a man, "Go, and he goeth." You are in command, and in a position of authority?—Yes.

7334. Then why do you talk about discipline? It is you who administer discipline?—After all there are rules and regulations that are not very pleasant to exist under, and a person cannot continue under them all the time.

7335. Well, half the district inspectorships are open to all the head constables, are they not?—Yes, up to a certain age.

7336. Is there any other force where that is done?—In the Dublin police all the inspectorships are open to, and recruited from, the ranks.

7337. Mr. HOLMES.—How many are there?—I do not know, sir. I did not make that up.

7338. CHAIRMAN.—You know the only ground upon which you or anybody else can claim an increase of

pay is by showing that the pay is inadequate for your expenses. Can you show that in any way?—Surely to goodness I am not expected to be paid only with the pay that I am able to eat.

7339. But you are lodged and clothed, and you are pensioned, and you are medically provided for?—Yes; but if any sickness occurs in my family, or if a death, or any accident, occurs, that makes necessary expense.

7340. The State gives you medical attendance for your wife and children?—I am not representing myself particularly; but take it that any member of my family died. Where would I get the expenses necessary to bury them, or bring them home?

7341. A head constable, who has only to pay 1s. a week for rent, and is paid £104 a year, has not got money enough to pay for the funeral of a child?—No, sir.

7342. Do you seriously contend that?—I do.

7343. Are you a member of a burial society?—No.

7344. Is there no burial society in the Province of Connaught?—Not that I am aware of.

7345. In all the Province of Connaught you are not aware of any benefit or burial society?—There might be in Galway or Ballinasloe, or some other place; but not to my knowledge. I cannot remember that such institutions exist.

7346. You have not insured for your wife and your children?—No.

7347. If you were in a civilian rank of life would you not have to subscribe to a benefit or burial society?—Probably, I would subscribe to a benefit society if I was an artisan.

7348. But you do not subscribe to a benefit society because you are in the police?—No.

7349. Because you are assured of sufficient benefits to prevent you being put to the expense?—I make an application now to be provided with the necessary funds.

7350. Do you mean to say that you have not sufficient means?—I have sufficient means at the present time to live—and barely live.

7351. But not to subscribe to a burial society, if you thought it necessary?—I do not know exactly what the subscription would be.

7352. Were you ever sick?—I was, with colds, and such like.

7353. When you last had a cold was your pay stopped?—No.

7354. Would it have been stopped if you had been an artisan?—It would.

7355. Then you get out of the Constabulary the benefits that you would get out of the benefit society?—The artisan has more pay than I have, and his wife is a dressmaker or something.

7356. Is any artisan with four children able to lodge himself at 1s. a week rent?—No.

7357. What rent would he have to pay in the village of Swinford?—Something between £10 and £12 a year.

7358. Then you are so much to the good?—Not that I know of. They have other means of making besides that.

7359. Do wives of artisans keep shops?—Yes, and public-houses.

7360. In many cases?—Well, there are five or six cases in the little village I live in.

7361. Mr. HOLMES.—Of artisans keeping public-houses?—Yes.

7362. Have they got licences?—Yes.

7363. And been able to find the necessary capital?—It does not require very much capital to start a public-house in a small country town. It is not hard for an artisan to do that, especially when a man like a baker can earn as much as I do.

7364. Do you mean a master baker or a journeyman baker?—I mean a baker who is working for a man named Mr. Dalton. in the town of Swinford. He keeps a large bakery, and employs fourteen or fifteen bakers.

7365. CHAIRMAN.—Do you compare your duties in the village of Swinford with the duties of an inspector in the City of London?—I say my duties are longer, as severe, and as important.

7366. How many hours' duty do you perform?—Well, I am up at half-past seven, and my first duty is to parade the guard. Then I sit down and read over the entries of the guard for the previous day.

7367. That is not hard work, is it?—I am not saying it is hard; but at the same time it is duty. Then I see after the cleanliness of the barrack. The next thing is parade at 9 o'clock. We have a school then, sir, generally of either drill or police duties.

7368. Then how many hours' patrolling do you do?—I do six, on an average.

7369. Then how many hours at night?—I am saying six out-door every twenty-four hours.

7370. How many times a month are men out after midnight?—Well, I cannot exactly say; but I would put it down roughly at five or six times in the month after 12 o'clock.

7371. I want from you now some reason to show how it is that your present pay and allowances are not in excess of your expenditure. You have not given us that yet. You are not in debt, of course?—I am not; and I will tell you why: I had often to sit down to a very plain fare, both myself and my family, sooner than that I would go in debt, when my wife or children would require clothing.

7372. Is there anything else you wish to say?—I have a brief drawn out here by the men whom I represent.

7373. Well, we have had that brief very often. The brief has been brought before us. Of course, you received the brief from a source that we are well aware of?—I beg your pardon; that is my own composition.

7374. Then it cannot be a brief. A brief is something given to you?—Of course, I was assisted by the head constables whom I represent here.

7375. Then the best thing to do is to put it in?—Yes; but there are things in it that I would like to speak on.

7376. Well, speak on them. What is the point?—With regard to the changes that have taken place in the standard of living within the last twenty-five years, the comfort of which has gone up very largely during the time I have mentioned, in consequence of the widespread diffusion of education and consequent enlightenment even amongst the poorest; also, the spread of trades unionism, and other modes of protecting labour interests—every branch of labour except that of the Irish policeman—we have no society to protect our interests at all.

7377. Why, you have got all your officers; and here we are sitting because you ask an increase of pay. What do you call that?—Almost all other classes of the community have had their incomes increased in proportion to the change of the times except the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7378. Well, your pay has been increased three times since 1866—nearly trebled?—Yes; but you got a labouring man to work for 4*d.* a day in Ireland then, and you pay him 3*s.* a day now.

7379. Is there any other class of the community whose pay has been trebled in thirty-five years?—Yes; labourers and artisans.

7380. Trebled since 1866. Do you tell me that seriously?—I do.

7381. Give me an instance?—I know labourers' wages were from 4*d.* to 5*d.* a day at that time, and artisans' wages were about 1*s.* a day. I have it from the man that I am after speaking about—that he worked then at the bakery trade for from 6*s.* to 8*s.* a week.

7382. Didn't he get his board and lodging?—Well, he got his board, anyway.

7383. If he got his board that is a different thing entirely?—Yes; but that very same man is now paying 40*s.* a week to bakers, as well as overtime.

7384. What I want to know is, what class in the community has been trebled in their pay?—I say that labourers and artisans have had their pay increased according to the change in the times. Supposing that, in 1866, you got a labourer at 10*d.* a day. He is now getting 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, and, very often, he cannot be got at that. This man told me that he was working at 1*s.* a day as a baker, and now he is paying to other men 40*s.* a week. And then there is also overtime.

7385. Mr. HOLMES.—The artisan has no pension. You have a pension; so that if you are going to compare your pay with artisans' pay, must you not add on your pension, and it will then come to a great deal more than he has?—I say that an artisan leads a happier life, and is a better man than a policeman.

7386. How long have you been arriving at this conclusion?—Did it take you thirty-one years?—No, sir.

7387. How soon?—Well, I cannot say how soon the thing got into my mind.

7388. Well, five years?—Well, yes; say five years.

7389. Why didn't you leave the Force then?—I would have no business to leave, because I would get no employment.

7390. For a man who has been a head constable, and is still a young man! Why not?—Because we are shut out at the present time by all bodies.

7391. How do you account for the fact that 52 per cent. of the pensioners are employed?—Well, many of them have menial positions.

7392. Many are getting £1 10*s.* a week; some £2: one is getting £100 a year?—Well, if he is, I do not know him.

7393. I do not suppose you intend to keep your children at Swinford always?—No, sir.

7394. And if you were pensioned you would not stay in Swinford?—I do not believe I would.

7395. If you did, your children would leave you as soon as they could work?—Well, I dare say. At the same time, when going out, I would like to have something to educate them, no matter where I go, and to support myself decently, and clothe myself fairly comfortably.

7396. But then you will have a pension of 25*s.* a week?—That is not sufficient at all.

7397. What artisan would get anything at all?—Sure, sir, he would never lose his situation.

7398. But you do not lose your situation?—I will have to give it up some day.

7399. You say you stay in the police because your prospects are so good?—It is simply because my pay is so much better than my pension that I am compelled to stay in the police.

7400. CHAIRMAN.—Single men can save a bit?—They can.

7401. Did you save before you married?—I did not.

7402. Do you mean to say that you did not save?—Well, I had friends at home to whom I owed some duty.

7403. Then you gave your money away?—Yes, I gave it away to those who reared me and educated me.

7404. That was a sentiment of gratitude. That money which you gave away you could have saved?—Yes.

7405. How much did you give away?—£100?—Well, not so much.

7406. £80?—You may put it down roughly at £50 or £60 before I got married.

7407. Have you a bank book?—No.

7408. Did you ever put money in the bank?—No; my wife has bank money.

7409. Did you give it to her?—No, she put it in herself; and she has less now than when she joined me.

7410. Mr. HOLMES.—Is not that usually the case with married people?—There was an accident in the family to one of my little boys; and I am glad I spent the money on him, because he would be a hunchback now, only I took him up to Dublin, and put him under the care of Dr. Hayes.

7411. CHAIRMAN.—Well, that was rather a misfortune?—That is one of the reasons why we want to have something by us for emergencies.

7412. Tell us any other points you wish to make?—I was going on to say that all other classes in the community have had their incomes increased in proportion to the changes of the times, except the Royal Irish Constabulary, who have been left at a standstill, and have been, in consequence, lowered in status and respectability, because people have gone away from us. I have dealt with the cost of commodities, and I submit that some of them have gone up, such as bacon and butter. Also dress; but we do not base our claim so much on this as on the increased cost of living, on account of the great rise in the general standard of comfort, and consequent increased expensiveness of public taste; and to keep pace with the times has become as much of a necessity with the policeman as with others. People are not now satisfied to subsist as they did twenty-five years ago. All classes live more expensively, not, perhaps, so much in food as in dress, and furniture, rent, fuel, the education of their children, increased cultivation of taste for literature, recreation, the interchange of social civilities, and numerous other causes, all re-acting on one another, entail their proportionate increase of expense.

7413. Mr. HOLMES.—Does that apply to bank clerks, clergy of all denominations, half-pay officers, and others?—I say the standard of living has gone up.

7414. With regard to the classes I have mentioned, do you say their pay has gone up so much that they can enjoy the higher standard of living that you describe?—I can say from their appearance that the standard of living has gone up.

7415. And their pay has gone up accordingly. I am talking now of bank clerks, half-pay officers, and clergy of all denominations. What is the pay of a Protestant clergyman?—I could not tell.

May 26, 1901.
Head
Constable
Michael
Masterson.

7426. Would the not be well paid, as such salaries go, at £200 a year?—I could not say. I did not make myself up on this, because I did not know these questions would be put to me.

7427. CHAIRMAN.—Why didn't you say so? Surely you did not think we would swallow all you say without asking you questions?—I will answer all your questions as far as I can. Living in Ireland is not now cheaper than in England, and I have given the price of food stuffs to show that. For instance, bacon in Waterford or Limerick is as dear as in London or Liverpool. Butter is cheaper in London than in Ireland. There was a firm of butter sellers from London sent over butter to Mr. Gibson in Limerick there not long since in order to make profit out of it.

7418. That was the case of adulterated butter. Do not talk of fraudulent cases?—No, sir; but I am only showing you that this man stated there was a better price in Limerick for butter than in London.

7419. Tell us something else?—With regard to the high standard of living, we have the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he was bringing in his Budget in the House of Commons.

7420. Mr. STARKIE.—His remarks were applied to the period from 1837 to 1901.

7421. CHAIRMAN.—We have heard all that. Is there anything else?—Well sir, I was told to quote him for you. It is only a cutting from the paper in which he says "Taken as a whole the expenditure must be necessarily much larger than it was in 1837."

7422. Do not go back as far as 1837. Has not your pay been increased three times since 1866?—The men who sent me here asked me, and I would like to read it.

7423. Mr. STARKIE.—The fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was referring to such a remote period tells against instead of for you.—Witness.—I have a paragraph here stating that we are not as well off as artisans.

7424. CHAIRMAN.—Do the head constables of Connaught say they are not better off than the artisans?—They do. The artisan who has got wages of 40s. a week has a house and a wife. She can take in lodgers, and in other ways augment her husband's income.

7425. Mr. HOLMES.—What artisans have 40s. a week?—Bakers. There are three or four of them down in the town I am in. Then again we are not as well off as artisans whose pay is from 30s. to 40s. per week. They are paid for overtime. Their wives can augment their wages by dress-making, keeping shops, &c., and they never lose their trade at any time the same as a policeman does when discharged on pension. They also have more freedom in their leisure hours, and are not hampered with any discipline except that of self-respect.

7426. And do they get pensions of £69 a year after twenty-nine years' service as artisans?—They can continue on at the pay they are working at until they are old men, and by that time they have sons to take their places and learn their trade too. Then I have a paragraph here about the pay of a constable.

7427. You do not represent them?—No, sir.

7428. CHAIRMAN.—We have had a good many constables, and they can speak for themselves. You are representing the head constables?—Yes. The head constables feel that there is no justification for inferiority in our pay to that of the best-paid force in England. Our duties are not less onerous and responsible. On the contrary, they are more varied and important, and require as much intelligence, patience, tact, and involve greater responsibility, than any other force in the United Kingdom. We dealt partly with the duties that the English police have to do. Along with that the Royal Irish Constabulary are continually furnishing statistics and information, all of which entails additional labour. Much of the information is of a confidential nature, the procuring of which is usually a work of the keenest anxiety to the members concerned, for as a rule the people are suspicious and hostile towards police inquiry, and consequently it requires the most delicate and most strategic handling. Such duty as this in Ireland demands the greatest trustworthiness, and the Royal Irish Constabulary may safely challenge whether there is in His Majesty's service another department which can show such an untarnished record for loyalty and fidelity to trust as they can. We are in fact an Intelligence Department as well as a garrison for maintaining the authority of the Government in Ireland. Since 1883, when our pay was last revised—and that revision was not much—the duties have increased somewhat. The Explosives Act was passed since then. The Merchandise Marks Act, the Cruelty to Children Act, the Diseases of Animals Act, the duties under the Board of Agriculture

—all these mean extra work, and the Wild Birds Act has also been amended. We say that our duties are more varied than those of any force in England.

7429. Do you know anything about it? You have told us that you have no personal knowledge about it?—Well, from newspaper reports.

7430. Why do you talk about the forces in England when you have no knowledge of them? You do not think we will take from you the information about the English police that you get from the newspapers?—Well, no. Then there is sectarian feeling.

7431. Mr. STARKIE.—There is no sectarian feeling in Swinford?—No, but there is in the North of Ireland.

7432. CHAIRMAN.—You are not in the North of Ireland?—No, but there are agrarian troubles in the West of Ireland that are not in England, and we have to deal with them.

7433. Mr. HOLMES.—Your pay after July next will be £2 a week?—It will.

7434. And you ask for an addition of 30s. a week to that pay?—I do.

7435. That would increase your total salary from £104 to £182 a year?—Yes.

7436. Now why should you, a head constable in a village of the most backward county in the most backward province in Ireland, be paid £66 a year more than an inspector in the great city of Glasgow, with a population of 700,000?—We are only asking to be put on an equality.

7437. I am asking you why you should be paid £66 more than an officer corresponding to you in the great city of Glasgow?—I say we have been eulogised by high personages from time to time, and that we have been a model force, and trusted as such, and that we at least should have the same pay as the highest paid force in the United Kingdom.

7438. You have been told by the Chairman that the City of London police is not a Government police at all—that it is under the control of the local authority, and if they choose to pay high wages—that is their own affair. If the Irish police were handed over to the control of the County Councils, do you suppose the County Councils would pay you as much as you are now getting?—Except they did, I would not stop.

7439. Are you aware that the increase for which you ask would give you £52 a year more than an inspector in Birmingham, £57 more than an inspector in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where, as we have been told, the cost of living is 25 per cent. more than in Ireland, and £47 more than an inspector in Liverpool. Are you aware of that?—A moment, sir, I do not know that it can be said that it costs 25 per cent. more to live in Newcastle-on-Tyne than here.

7440. You know nothing about Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Chief Constable of that city was an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary for many years. He served in several parts of Ireland, and is now Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Therefore, he has experience of the two places, and he told us in his evidence the other day, that the cost of living in Newcastle-on-Tyne is at least twenty-five per cent. higher than in Ireland, and yet you ask to be paid £57 a year more than the corresponding officer to you in Newcastle?—Well, he does not know what it costs to live in Ireland at the present time.

7441. Mr. STARKIE.—Did you say that the Government gain by the subscriptions to the constabulary Force Fund. I presume that you referred to those of a single man?—No, sir, that is not what I intended to convey.

7442. What did you intend to convey?—We pay 1½ per cent. into the Constabulary Force Fund, and I say that if a man dies at twenty-one years' service, he would be entitled to a pension, if a constable, of something like £27 a year. Well, the Government do not, so to speak, pay out that money that he would be entitled to. It is the men who are serving in the Force who contribute to the fund to pay his wife.

7443. But how do the Government make money by it?—Do they not save the money the man would have been entitled to if he had gone out on pension.

7444. But if he subscribed to the Constabulary Force Fund and he dies, his wife will get a gratuity?—Yes, out of the fund.

7445. How does the Government make money by the fund?—I say the fund we build up by our 1½ per cent. contribution—it is out of the fund that she gets it.

7446. But how does the Government make any money?—Don't they save the amount of money he would be drawing if he went out on pension.

7447. I do not understand your argument. Men pay a certain per-centage of their pay or pensions into the Constabulary Force Fund for the purpose of providing their widows with gratuities in case they die either as members of the Force, or as pensioners?—Yes.

7448. The subscriptions of the single men who pay into the fund, and who never marry, go to pay the widows of the married men?—Yes.

7449. How do the Government make by that?—No, what I want to make appear is, that the Government do not have to pay the amount of money that that man would be entitled to if he lived.

7450. Do you mean for his pension?—Yes.

7451. But pensions cannot be paid to men who die?—Yes, but they make so much, so to speak.

7452. Supposing he were dismissed, would they make by it?—If he were dismissed, of course the Government would not pay him a pension?—No.

7453. But how does the Government make by the Constabulary Force Fund?—I am endeavouring to explain to you, sir, that $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. that is stopped out of our pay goes into that fund, and it is out of that fund that the widows are paid. Supposing that the man we are talking about—that he did not die, would not the Government, sir, have to give him a pension, and do not they so to speak, save that.

7454. Yes, but if that man were a subscriber to the Constabulary Force Fund and died, his wife would get a gratuity. The Constabulary Force Fund has absolutely nothing to do with the pension system. The Government make nothing out of contributions to the Constabulary Force Fund. On the contrary, some years ago, owing to the state of insolvency to which that fund had arrived, the Government had to obtain a grant from Parliament of £150,000, in order to restore the fund to solvency. So instead of the Government making money by the Constabulary Force Fund they, or rather the taxpayers had to supply £150,000 in order to meet the obligations of the Government towards widows of contributing members of the Force. I shall quote a few figures in order to show you what a benefit the fund has been to widows who have received grants from the fund. There is the case of a member of the Force who died in the six months ending 30th June, 1893. That man paid into the Constabulary Force Fund, by deductions from his pay, £19 2s. 8d., and his widow received £171 16s. 5d. Another man paid in £22 17s. 9d., and his widow received £163 4s. 6d. Another man paid £18 3s., and his widow received £114 11s. 6d. and so on. Of course the subscriptions of men who die without leaving widows or children go to pay the gratuities to the widows and children of men who are subscribers and who die leaving widows or children. Are you still of opinion that the Government, or rather the taxpayers make out of the Constabulary Force Fund?—Well, I am afraid I have not made myself plain to you, and that you do not see the point yet.

7455. Mr. STARKIE.—I do not.

Witness.—Well, supposing that the man does not die at all, and that he serves on for twenty-five years, he would then be going out on pension. Does not the Government save that by the event that has taken place—by his dying, and his wife getting her gratuity out of the Constabulary Force Fund?

7456. But she would also get a pension of £10 a year from the public funds. You cannot expect that the widow should get the same amount of pension as the defunct husband would have been entitled to, if he had lived. You appear to think very little of the £10 a year pension to the widow. Supposing that the wife of a member of the Force of over fifteen years service who is left a widow at forty-five years of age, wanted to purchase an annuity of £10 a year, she would have to pay for it £182 13s., so that her pension represents a capital sum of £182 13s. That amount of money handed over to a widow on the death of her husband is not to be despised?—But that husband and his wife would be living from hand to mouth while he would be serving, and he would have nothing when he died. She would then have nothing to support her but the £10 a year.

7457. But you must remember that in no other force in the United Kingdom, does a widow receive a pension, unless her husband died from injuries received in the execution of his duty. I need hardly say that £10 a year, which represents a capital sum of £182 13s., is better than nothing.

Witness.—Well, I am not instructed to press these matters. They are only minor matters in comparison with pay or pension.

7458. It is well that these facts should be appreciated when you compare yourselves with other forces. You want to quote the reference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the increased cost of living since 1837?—I wanted to quote it, but you do not seem to be anxious to take it, and I won't press it.

7459. The speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in connection with the proposal to increase the amount of the Civil List, which was last revised in 1837. Your pay in 1837, if you had served in the Force then, would have been £60 a year; since 1837, it has been increased four times. These four increases took place since 1866. The pay of a first-class head constable has increased from £60 to £104 a year. That is an increase of £44 a year?—Yes, sir. I would just wish to draw under your notice the increase we got last time. That was only 8d. a month.

7460. The pay of the lowest rated head constable was increased from £83 4s. to £91.

7461. Mr. HOLMES.—In 1883, except in the case of thirteen men, the highest pay a head constable could get was 35s. a week, and now, after six years' service, every head constable gets 40s. a week. In addition, you get £1 6s. for boot money, and if you are not provided with barrack accommodation you get £2 12s. for house rent?—That was the first time we were ever charged for barrack accommodation.

7462. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that that is a universal charge in the police forces in England with which you are comparing yourselves?—The way I would put it is, that the maximum pay of a head constable in 1883 was £101.

7463. Mr. HOLMES.—Yes, but only twelve men could get it. You must take the maximum. Every head constable in the Force now can rise to £104 after six years' service. At that time the most a man could rise to was, with the exception of twelve men, £91. Is not that the proper way to look at it?—Well, sir, I have another way of looking at it.

7464. Out of 256 head constables in 1882, only thirteen men could rise beyond 35s. a week. Now, of 252 men who are head constables, all of them can rise after six years' service to 40s. a week. Is not that so?—Yes, sir.

7465. As a matter of fact, there was no rank in the service benefited more than head constables under the legislation of 1883.

7466. Mr. STARKIE.—As regards the prices which you quoted; there is a return here of army contract prices in 1874. You quoted from the prices in Limerick apparently. In 1874, according to this return, the price of meat in Limerick was, 5·64d. per lb., or something over 5½d.; in 1882, it was 5·37d.; in 1890, 4·7d.; and in 1901, 4·9d.; so that you see there has been a considerable fall in the price of meat from 1874 to 1882, and from 1890 to 1901. The price of bread in 1874 was, 3·44d.; it is now 2·12d. Milk in 1874 was, 1s. 2d. a gallon; 8d. in 1882, and now 9d. a gallon. Oatmeal in 1874 was 14s. a cwt., and in 1890, 12s. 6d.

CHAIRMAN.—A general decline.

7467. Mr. STARKIE.—Of course some articles of food have gone up in price, but the majority have not?—Well, I have from Mr. Whately, Chief Clerk of the City of London police a list of the prices of provisions, and that shows that there has been an increase.

7468. CHAIRMAN.—There are nine or ten pensioners in Swinford, are there not?—There are.

7469. And you know that five of them are in business as farmers or shopkeepers on their own account?—There is one a farmer; there are three of them publicans; there is one of them and his wife keeps a haberdashery shop and sells things such as ribbons and hats. One of them is doing nothing.

7470. There are three who are in situations?—Yes, sir.

7471. One of them is a sheriff's bailiff?—Yes.

7472. He gets £1 a week?—I do not know what he gets, but it is a menial position for a man after serving thirty years in the Royal Irish Constabulary.

7473. Why a menial position?—A man before he joined the police would not become a sheriff's bailiff.

7474. Mr. HOLMES.—Why should he refuse it then?—It is a different thing refusing a post at twenty, and taking it when he has been thirty years in the police.

7475. CHAIRMAN.—Well, he gets £1 a week. Is he not very lucky to get it; for we have not such wages for police pensioners in England?—I am told police pen-

May 28, 1901.
Head
Constable
Michael
Masterson.

May 28, 1901.

Head
Constable
Michael
Masterson.

sioners are very much sought after in England. There is another man at a railway crossing upon the public road.

7476. He gets 12s. a week and a house. What is the objection to that?—Well, the position is a menial one for a police pensioner.

7477. Do not tell that to me, who am the President of the Metropolitan Police Pensioners' Association. If I could get them on the railway I would be only delighted. What sort of posts would you want to get?—I would like something respectable.

7478. What do you call respectable?—Well, if I got a clerkship in some public institution, or in an office, or if I got to be a time-keeper.

7479. Is that a superior position to a gate-keeper?—Most certainly it is.

7480. Well then, there is another man here who has a gate-house?—All these men that you refer to, have got out, and have a better pension than I will be entitled to.

7481. Is there any one of these has a pension of £69 a year?—Yes, Connell has £72.

7482. Which is he?—The haberdasher.

7483. How old is he?—I would say he is up to about sixty years of age.

7484. Then the publicans?—There is one of the publicans, and he has told me repeatedly—I am afraid, sir, you are looking too much on this thing of the publicans. The public-houses in Swinford are very small places, and he is hardly able to do any business in consequence of his being a police pensioner.

7485. Why?—Because he is not in sympathy with the people.

7486. And they won't go in and drink with him?—No.

7487. Then why does he keep the public-house?—He does not make anything on it. It pays itself, and it brings in some other little things.

7488. Then he pays his rent out of it?—No.

7489. Then why does he not give it up?—I suppose he is capable of managing his own business. If it did not answer him he would give it up.

7490. Then we will give him credit for having sufficient sense to keep it up for his own benefit. He does not keep it up for the good of the community, or for philanthropic purposes?—No; but he does not make anything on it, because the people do not frequent it.

7491. Is there anything more you wish to say. I have shown you that eight out of ten pensioners in Swinford are employed?—Yes; and I want to show you that it is very difficult for pensioners, when they get out, to obtain employment.

7492. Is there anything else you want to say?—There is the Congested Districts Board, supported by the Government—

7493. But we have nothing to do with that?—I only want to show how difficult it is for police pensioners to get employment.

7494. We have evidence to show that there are quite as many employed in Ireland as there are in England?—I want to bring this under your notice particularly: where people have been dismissed because they were policemen, and replaced by civilians.

7495. Well, we cannot go into anything more about that. We have had enough facts about that matter. We cannot go into individual cases. You say that they have difficulty in getting situations?—I do, sir. I say that the hand of the public is against them. Then, in dealing with the rank of head constable, I want to show the duties I have to perform.

7496. We have done that already?—I did not tell you about the office duty.

7497. Did you not begin with the office duty—with your parading the guard of one man, and with going through the accounts?—But I did not tell you about the duty that we have to do in the district inspector's office. I would like you to have it from me, as representing the other men.

7498. Is it that when the district inspector is away you do his duty?—No.

7499. Then you do not?—No, sir; we do the whole of the office duty.

7500. Mr. STARKIE.—Is it the fact that you do the whole of the district inspector's office duty?—I mean that in the office we do the officer's work—we do not inspect outside or attend Petty Sessions.

7501. The only thing you do for him when he is away is his office work?—Yes.

7502. And if head constables were not used for the purpose of acting for the district inspector when he is absent, half the head constables in Ireland could be done away with. Do you realise that fact?—I do, to a certain extent. I say it is we—the head constables—who do all the manual work.

7503. What manual work?—We compile the returns.

7504. You act as clerks in the district inspector's office?—Yes; and all the district inspector does is to sign them. For instance, we compile the returns to the end of each month, and all he does is to sign them. I mean, for instance, the criminal statistics.

7505. Do you think the district inspector should compile the returns, and that you should sign them?—Oh, no; I only want to show the very long time we are occupied.

7506. One of the main reasons for your existence is that you act as deputies for the district inspectors in their absence. As far as your outside duties are concerned they could, in many places, be efficiently discharged by sergeants.

7507. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else?—You have been under examination for two hours?—There is one thing I wanted to bring under your notice—a return to show the amount the men spend for the month, and the amount they are able to put by.

7508. How much is the total? We can only take that. We do not want the items from the head constable?—It is, on the average, according to the number of children, about £7 11s., or £7 12s., or £7 14s.

7509. Then how much is their pay?—It is according to the rank.

7510. How much is your pay a month?—£7 18s. 6½d.

7511. Well then, it balances?—No, sir, I have a little to save—I have some shillings to save. I am only showing you the very small amount that we can save. My wife has to wash, and to clean, and scrub out floors. I was often pained to see my wife down on her knees scrubbing boards.

7512. But have you not somebody in to help you every week?—No, sir, we could not afford it. She would sooner do it herself and save the money to put some clothing on the children.

7513. We have had constables here as witnesses who stated they have a servant in to help them?—Well, if they have I do not know how they can afford to keep them.

7514. We have had constables here with their bank books?—Well, if they had, they never earned it in the Force.

7515. Mr. STARKIE.—They said they did.

7516. CHAIRMAN.—Well now, anything else?—That is the only thing I wanted to bring under your notice—the mess accounts. I do not think there is anything more that I want to bring to your attention.

Constable MICHAEL FITZSIMONS examined.

Constable
Michael
Fitzsimons.

7518. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-one years next October.

7519. Have you ever been promoted?—Yes.

7520. To sergeant?—To acting sergeant.

7521. When were you made acting sergeant?—1st December, 1897.

7522. That is three years ago?—Yes, sir.

7523. Are you married or single?—Married.

7524. Have you any children?—Yes, sir; three.

7525. How many years' service had you when you married?—Sixteen years'.

7526. Were you able to save money before you got married?—Very little.

7527. How much?—Something about £35.

7528. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow.

7529. We have had forty-three witnesses examined, of whom thirty-eight or thirty-nine have been from the Royal Irish Constabulary; so that we are pretty well acquainted with the general facts. We will now hear what you have got to say. If you have a statement to make, let us hear it?—Very well, sir. What I have come here to prove is that my pay is both inadequate and insufficient, and I want to show why it is both inadequate and insufficient. I first put in these documents and vouchers to show what my expenditure is. For the month of January last I paid to John Maguire, general merchant, Tinahely, for necessaries (except bread, milk, and potatoes) the

sum of £3 4s. 5d.; milk cost 13s.; potatoes, ten stones, at 8d. per stone (bought in the market), 6s. 8d.; rent, 15s.; to the barrack servant, 2s. 3½d.; and for newspapers, 6d.

7530. And for fresh meat how much did you pay?—£1 4s. 1½d.

7531. And that makes a total of how much?—Of £6 6s.

7532. And how much did you receive?—£6 2s. 5d. net.

7533. How did you get the other 4s.?—Out of my wife's earnings—out of what she had before I married her.

7534. Was she a schoolmistress?—She was a lady's maid. Let me read for you the annual statement of what I paid for clothing, &c., out of my wife's money—£8 3s. per year for clothing for her and the children; £1 10s. per year for bedding for one room; boots, shirts, and drawers for myself, £2 10s. (namely, two pairs of boots at 16s. a pair; two grey shirts at 6s. apiece, and the balance for two pairs of drawers); repairs to arms, 9s.; I pay to the clergyman the sum of 16s. 8d. a year; and to the Queen's Jubilee Fund 2s. 11d.—making a total of £13 8s. 7d. Now £6 6s., multiplied by twelve, and added to £13 8s. 7d., gives a total of £89 0s. 7d. per year.

7535. Then, you make out that you are £15 11s. 7d. out of pocket every year?—Yes.

7536. And how do you get that £15 odd?—My wife supplies it.

7537. Then her savings were considerable?—About £150.

7538. But that cannot go on very long?—It cannot go on very long the way things exist at present.

7539. So you are taking away from your wife's savings £15 every year?—She is taking it away for clothing for herself and the children.

7540. Does she do any dressmaking?—She does a good deal of repairs to the children's clothing and her own.

7541. Has she anyone to help her?—A little girl eleven years old, to take the two children out while my wife is attending to the washing, and to the baby.

7542. Does the amount you have put down as receiving include your lodging allowance?—Yes. I receive £6 2s. 5d. net every month, including lodging allowance and boot money.

7543. Is what you have given a fair average of your expenditure?—Yes: the items I have given are for the month of January.

7544. What do you wish to represent to the Committee?—On behalf of the constables of Counties Dublin and Wicklow, I ask for an increase of pay equal to that of the best-paid police force in the kingdom.

7545. Which is that?—The City of London Police Force.

7546. Have you any personal knowledge of the City of London police?—None; except from statistics and papers. I was never in London in my life.

7547. Have you learned what is the average rent paid by a London policeman?—8s. a week, I have learned; but I have also learned that some of them pay no rent at all.

7548. What is the population of Tinahely?—I think, by the last Census, it is 486; but I would not be accurate as to the figures.

Constable MICHAEL FARRELL examined.

7569. How long have you been in the Force?—Eleven years and seven months.

7570. Have you been promoted?—No, sir.

7571. Are you married or single?—Married.

7572. Have you any children?—Three.

7573. When did you marry?—In 1896.

7574. Just as soon as you could?—Yes, sir.

7575. Did you save money before your marriage?—I did; about £20.

7576. How long have you been stationed in Waterford City?—Four years last December.

7577. Where were you before that?—In Cork City.

7578. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the City of Waterford.

7579. How many?—Sixty-four.

7580. What do you wish to represent on their behalf?—We go in for a substantial increase of pay, in consequence of the inadequacy of the present pay.

7581. When did you find out that the present pay was inadequate?—I always considered it so.

7549. What increase of pay do you ask for?—For £34 a year added to my present salary, and my pension to be calculated accordingly.

7550. Then you mean to abandon your lodging allowance—you know that no city police force gets any lodging allowance?—I heard that.

7551. I suppose you and your friends, in asking for that increase, mean to abandon the lodging allowance?—Personally, I would not consent to any such arrangement.

7552. You want that increase of pay in addition to the lodging allowance?—Yes, certainly.

7553. Do you want to retain the free medical attendance for your wife and children?—Yes, by all means leave it.

7554. The City of London police have got no such thing?—I did not know that.

7555. Are you willing to have a deduction made from your pay for superannuation?—Yes.

7556. But no deduction for superannuation is now made from your pay?—We expect a considerate Government to grant to faithful servants a proper reward at the end of our term.

7557. But yours is the only force that has not a deduction for pensions?—I did not know it before.

7558. Let us hear what you claim?—We claim equality with the best-paid force in the kingdom, because the Royal Irish Constabulary—of course, you will understand, sir, that I leave myself out of the matter, and speak for others—are inferior to no force in the kingdom. We do as good duty for the Government and the State as any police force in the kingdom—we do more disagreeable duties than any other force: I have been out at night frequently, when a young man in the Force, with a loaded rifle in my hand, and that duty was performed at the risk of my life.

7559. You are not doing that now?—No; the times are peaceable now.

7560. Is there anything disagreeable now in the County Wicklow?—No, nothing disagreeable; but we have plenty to do. We are doing the ordinary police work of the country—ordinary patrolling, execution of warrants, summoning of witnesses, and such like.

7561. How many night patrols in the month?—Only two "rising" night patrols.

7562. And on other nights you are done by midnight, I suppose?—Three or four times in the month we are not in until half-past one o'clock.

7563. Is there anything else that you have to tell us?—I think that is all I remember now.

7564. Are we to understand clearly that what you require is, that £34 a year should be added to your salary?—Yes; that we should be brought up to the average—put on an equality with the other forces.

7565. And to get free medical attendance, as you have it now?—If you give the £34 a year extra we will pay our own doctors.

7566. You did not say that before—you appear to be making up your mind as you go along. Do you want to continue to get the lodging allowance?—We will let them have it if you will give the increase.

7567. But you did not say that?—We would be sorry to refuse it if you give us the increase.

7568. Have you told us the principal things you wished to put forward?—I think I have.

May 23, 1901.

Constable
Michael
Fitzsimons.

Constable

Michael
Farrell.

7582. Did you think it was inadequate when you were at the Depot?—I didn't understand it then.

7583. Did you not ascertain the pay?—No, I never thought of it. I was a farmer's son. I had a brother in the police, who came home on leave occasionally, and I said to myself that I would not take any position under the Government but the police. My father wanted me to keep at home and marry there; but I didn't like to be a farmer.

7584. Tell us now what the constables of Waterford City want?—They ask for a substantial increase in pay and pensions.

7585. How much?—At least £34 a year. They want to be placed on an equal footing with the best paid force in England.

7586. Do the single men want as much as the married men?—They do.

7587. Can the single men not save money?—Some can; those who are provident may do so.

7588. Are the majority of them not provident?—They live up to their means.

May 22, 1901.
Constable
Edmond
O'Sullivan.

former times. A recruit gets a bicycle now. Sir Andrew Reed encouraged bicycling as being likely to be useful in looking up criminals.

7694. What are your expenses as a married man?—The expenses I am now at is £5 18s. 7d. a month. I pay for bread and flour 16s. 8d.; for meat, 10s.—

7695. What is your net pay per month?—£6 2s. 5d. When I came to Kilkenny I thought I could send my wife some money, but I found I could not send any.

7696. Mr. HOLMES.—What is your wife?—She has a little business place in Carlow. I keep my first family with me.

7697. Is she not with you at present?—No. I thought I could send her some money; but I could not do so. She gave me £6 when I was coming to Kilkenny.

7698. CHAIRMAN.—What else have you to say?—I can give you the case of an acting sergeant whose mess account is £5 12s. 1½d., and that leaves him about 3s. 4d. a month. I take him as a test case.

7699. How many children has he?—Three. I went to his house and examined his books, and I found that all the items were correctly kept. From what I know I say that a man cannot live on the present pay. In Kilkenny we have to be in plain clothes on Sundays; and when I wanted a plain clothes coat I had to send to England for it.

7700. But the service is popular with the men: many of them put their sons into the Force?—The sons join the Force from sentiment.

7701. Nearly 1,000 sons of policemen and pensioners of the R.I.C. have entered for the Force within the last ten years?—I have no doubt of that.

7702. If the service is so bad as you make out, do you think their fathers would let them go into it?—The fathers have no control over it.

7703. Would you not, as a father, tell your son not to join, if the service is all that you say?—Well, sometimes, a man must suffer in disguise.

7704. Your son would not join the Force if he had not a good account of it from you?—A young man, in such a case, does not join the Force as a commercial speculation. If a policeman puts his son into a shop, to business, he is called by the employees "the Peeler's son," so that things are made uncomfortable for him. The result is that the son says to himself that he might as well go and join the Force at once, because, otherwise the father's stigma will come down on him.

7705. You don't mean to say that any stigma attaches to a man because he has been in the R.I.C.?—I am decided about it.

7706. Do you mean to say that a young man of eighteen years is so full of the sting of it that he comes up to the Depot and joins the Force?—Yes; he does feel the sting of it.

7707. Mr. HOLMES.—And how is it that there are nearly 1,000 applicants every year for situations in the Force?—I have no doubt of that. There is not much business going; and a shopkeeper who advertised for an assistant told me that he had sixty applicants for it, some of whom proffered to go on trial for nothing. He did not take any of the latter, as he said the man who did not put a reasonable price on his labour was not worth having.

7708. CHAIRMAN.—From 1891 to 1900 one thousand sons of policemen and police pensioners registered themselves as candidates for the Force—100 sons of policemen every year. And do you say they would do that if the Force is as bad as you make it out?—Yes, I do

say that. I believe they do not join the Force as a commercial speculation.

7709. What else have you to say to us?—With regard to the matter of pensions, I say that we ought to get two-thirds of our pay as pension after twenty-five years' service.

7710. Why so?—Because the Force has become so unpopular from the men having had to come in contact with the public, that when a man retires from the service he finds he must entirely subsist on his pension. There are sixty-one police pensioners in Kilkenny, and of these only fifteen are in employment.

7711. How many are in business on their own account as farmers or shopkeepers—as a matter of fact, seventeen is the number employed, not fifteen?—It was fifteen I got.

7712. Mr. Allen, the county inspector, says that out of sixty pensioners ten are in business for themselves as farmers or shopkeepers, and seventeen are in other situations?—I got fifteen from the clerk.

7713. This is from the county inspector—"Ten are in business for themselves as farmers or shopkeepers"—you did not tell us about them?—I would not deny that.

7714. How did they get money to buy and stock their farms?—Some of them may have got fortunes with their wives, and some of them may have retired early and got a chance in life.

7715. But between those in business and those in other situations nearly 50 per cent. of the pensioners are employed?—Yes.

7716. Have you anything else to say?—I would like to bring under your notice an individual case in Kilkenny. It is the case of a sergeant named Carmichael. He got scarlatina. He was put into hospital, and the local authority ordered his furniture to be burned. He had got the furniture on the credit system. He was paying for the furniture by instalments—

7717. Mr. STARKIE.—Did he apply to the local authority for the value of the furniture that was burned?—He did; but the man he sent it to never forwarded it.

7718. Was the case not, therefore, one of mismanagement?—It was.

7719. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything further to say?—With regard to our claim for extra pay, I may mention that extra duties have been put on us since 1882. I am Inspector of Explosives in the City of Kilkenny, and my predecessor, the Petty Sessions Clerk, got £20 for doing so.

7720. Had he the whole county?—Yes. He got £10 for the city, and £5 each for two other districts.

7721. Are there explosives in Kilkenny?—There are four vendors of fireworks, and one person has a magazine. I got a great deal of trouble by them. I found some not registered under the Act. I did not get a single halfpenny of compensation for that.

7722. Mr. STARKIE.—The previous inspector cannot have done his work?—Yes. I took it from him, as it was a sinecure; but I did not get paid.

7723. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything else to say?—I have only to say that I hope this honourable Commission will fix our future pay at such a figure that we will be placed in a proper position, so as to be able to live respectably. We have served the Government as well as any force in the world has done. I am sure the Government are well able to pay for our services; and if they do their duty by us, we need not have to come with our hat in our hands to look for more pay.

Sergeant WILLIAM MARNANE examined.

Sergeant
William
Marnane.

7724. CHAIRMAN.—Whom do you represent here?—The sergeants of Munster.

7725. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-three years.

7726. How long as a sergeant?—Five years and seven months.

7727. How long acting sergeant?—Two years and three months.

7728. Are you married or single?—Married.

7729. How old are you?—Forty-one years and four months.

7730. What service had you when you got married?—8½ years.

7731. How many children have you?—Seven.

7732. What age is the eldest?—Fourteen years.

7733. And the age of the youngest?—1½ years.

7734. What is your pay?—£80 12s.

7735. How many men have you in your station?—One sergeant and seven constables.

7736. You live in the barrack?—Yes.

7737. And you pay 1s. a week?—Yes.

7738. How many rooms have you?—Four rooms.

7739. Are you in one of the new barracks?—Yes; it is a nice barracks. I am the first sergeant that went into it, and I have no fault to find with it.

7740. Have you a servant?—No; I cannot afford one.

7741. No one to help you on Saturday?—No, sir. The men in Cork City are paid 6d. a day extra for beat duty.

7742. And how much would that amount to in the year?—About £8 10s.

7743. Had your wife any money when you married her?—No.

7744. Did you save money as a single man?—I saved something about £42; but the clergyman, and the furniture, and the house took all that money away.

7745. How many of the men live in barracks?—Four of the constables live in the barrack.

7746. Would you like extra pay as being the sergeant in charge?—I would like it. The sergeant in charge has far more responsibility; but I might not be in charge to-morrow, as I might be sent to a station where there was a head constable.

7747. Which would you like better—to be in charge or not to be in charge?—Not being in charge would be better.

7748. If you got £5 a year more for being in charge, which would you prefer?—£5 a year would hardly compensate me.

7749. Would you consider it to be a good thing if you got more for being in charge?—I would like it. The station sergeant has more responsible duties than the one not in charge.

7750. Are you responsible for the discipline of your men and for all the duties of your station and district?—I am responsible.

7751. On an average, how many arrests are made in your district, in a month?—About thirty or forty would be arrested, in my district, in a month.

7752. Do you take the charges yourself?—The men who make the arrests enter the charges. There is only one lock-up in Cork—the Central Bridewell—and all persons arrested are taken there.

7753. What do you wish to represent to us on behalf of the sergeants of Munster?—I wish to represent to the Commission that the present pay is entirely inadequate to meet our demands.

7754. How much do you want?—We want to be placed on an equality with the best-paid borough force in England. A sergeant in the City of London is paid £2 12s. a week.

7755. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that the City of London police is not a borough force?—Our demand is to be placed on an equality with the best-paid force in England.

7756. CHAIRMAN.—What increase to your pay would that entail?—£2 12s. a week is the maximum for a sergeant in the City of London. That would be an increase of 21s. a week to our pay.

7757. That is a considerable increase to ask for?—It is; but I would ask for it.

7758. Mr. STARKIE.—The sergeant is smiling at the idea of it.

7759. CHAIRMAN.—£55 a year addition to your pay—68 per cent. You don't think that would be possible, sergeant; you are a sensible man. Let us look at the pay of the Durham force, or the Birmingham force, or the Henley force.

7760. Mr. STARKIE.—Or the Congleton force—that is a borough force?—It is one of the worst-paid forces.

7761. What is the sergeant's pay there?—It is £1 18s. a week.

7762. No; it commences at £1 10s. a week, and it remains there.

7763. If we grouped the pay of some boroughs in England, and took an average, do you think that would give a fair pay?—I think so.

7764. Suppose we took the average pay of seven English borough forces, do you think that average would satisfy the sergeants in the towns of Munster?—I think it would.

7765. But would the sergeants in Cork want the £8 10s. a year for beat duty, in addition to their sergeant's pay?—Oh, they want it, by all means.

7766. There is no such allowance given in any English police force; you, therefore, ask to be put on an equality with certain English forces as regards pay, and, at the same time, to retain an allowance which they do not get?—We do not.

7767. CHAIRMAN.—You must not take the City of London police force as a borough force. It is not a Government force; it is a private force, just like the railway police?—I am aware that it is paid from local funds. If I got an increase in pay that would bring up my maximum pay at present to about £2 a week, which would enable me to support my family in a fairly respectable manner, I would be satisfied.

7768. But you asked for a guinea a week at first. What is your present pay?—£1 11s. a week, or, with allowances, £1 13s. 4d. weekly.

7769. Then you are only looking for 6s. 8d. a week extra. Why did you say you wanted a guinea a week extra?—I said that.

7770. Now you say £2 a week would satisfy you?—Yes, I told you that.

7771. If you got £2 a week you would be satisfied?—I think a good many of the sergeants would be satisfied if they got it.

7772. It is a most extraordinary thing that you should ask for a guinea a week when you want only 6s. 8d. Why should you put yourself in the foolish position of asking over three times what you want?—I said that our duties are as difficult as those who get that pay.

7773. But if the 6s. 8d. a week were added to your present pay, you would want the lodging allowances to stand also?—Yes.

7774. You have your allowances in the Irish Constabulary which the English police do not have: they haven't a lodging allowance. Where would you find lodgings in an English town for yourself, your wife, and seven children, at 1s. a week?—I don't know about that. I think, in some English police forces, they pay 2s. 6d. a week for rent.

7775. Take the City of London. Where would you find lodgings for 1s. a week?—I don't know, sir.

7776. You wouldn't be able to lodge yourself and seven children for 14s. a week—they wouldn't let you anything at all in the City of London?—I don't know about that. The men who are not living in barracks in Cork would have to pay as high rent as the police in London.

7777. You have £1 13s. 4d. a week. How do you spend that?—I spend more than that. I spent, last year, £105 17s.

7778. Where did you find the balance?—I paid 6d. a week endowment on my children, and two of the endowments (which fell due) were paid to me, of £10 and £12, one last year and one the year before. These sums assisted me to pay my debts. Without these endowments I should not have been able to meet my demands.

7779. What, do you say, are the principal grounds on which you look for this increase?—I say that our pay is entirely inadequate to enable a man to live independently and respectably, and to perform his duties in an efficient and straightforward manner; for, I regret to say, that many of our married men are in debt—which debt is contracted mainly in the endeavour to dress their wives and children in order to have them present an outward respectable show. I am aware, myself, of the names of nine or ten of our men being called out in the Recorder's Court for debt, at the suit of money-lenders and shopkeepers, and a commitment order was obtained against one man. I knew some of these men well, and I knew them to be strictly sober and temperate men. On this subject the following minute was issued on the 31st March, 1900:—"Publicans and money-lenders should be informed, in cases where they apply to the Constabulary authorities to enforce payment of their claims, that such authorities are not the medium through which they can recover their debts. And, further, that the Inspector-General disapproves of publicans giving credit for intoxicating liquors of any sort, or that they should give members of the Force credit beyond a month for other goods. If they do so they incur risk and responsibility, and must adopt some other means of recovering their debts."

7780. Mr. STARKIE.—Publicans cannot recover debts for liquor served over the counter.

Witness.—My experience is that very few policemen take intoxicating liquor at all, and those who do so take it in moderate quantity. Speaking for myself, I can say that I don't think I spent 2s. 6d. on intoxicating liquor in fifteen years. The circular I have read shows that the police are not to get credit beyond one month, and in the case of a man with a large family it is almost impossible for him to meet his demands in that way. Take myself. If I had sickness, or a death, or a birth, in my family—each means an expenditure of money. I might not be able to meet these demands within a month, and the result would be that I would not be able to provide myself with proper food for the month. Here is what the Barrack Regulations, Section 26, says on that subject:—"It is not desirable that officers should interfere as to the nature of the food used by such messes, or by individual members of the establishment: but head constables and sergeants are required to report to their officers if any of the men subsist on food the quality of which is not sufficiently good to sustain them in a fit state for active duty, and, should a charge of this nature be proved against any member of the Force, he will be discharged as unfit for the service."

May 28, 1901.

Sergeant
William
Marpane.

7781. CHAIRMAN.—Is not that a very fine regulation?—Well, take a constable of fifteen years' service (with five children) paying £16 a year rent, when he has met his mess account he has left about 4½d. each for his children and his wife and himself, to provide clothes and everything else; and I don't think he could get good suitable food for the money I have already mentioned. The same applies to myself. My pay gives me about 6½d. each to support my family, and the eldest of my children can eat just as well as I can. I have to support my children and to clothe them—I am supposed to give them that quality of food which the regulations would give to myself—and how can I do it?

7782. Mr. HOLMES.—I have been examining your account—which is very reasonable—and it leaves the impression on my mind that if you had a smaller family you could have lived on your pay. It really comes to this—that you have got a large family and, like other persons so circumstanced, you find it very difficult to make both ends meet?—I admit that. I admit that my expenditure three or four years ago was not as much as it is at present.

7783. CHAIRMAN.—If you had a smaller family you could live on your pay?—I was out of barracks then, and I had to pay £15 a year rent, towards which I only received £5 4s.

7784. Mr. HOLMES.—The case appears to be this—that single men can live well and save money out of their pay; but that married men with large families find it difficult to live respectably on their pay—you cannot, however expect the State to fix rates of pay to provide for large families—can you?—We expect if we are put on an equality with our brothers across in England we will be able to support our families.

7785. You want to be put on the same footing as the best-paid English force—why not compare your pay with that of the Glasgow force, or of any other force in Scotland?—We have only considered the English forces in the matter; we did not take the Scotch forces into account.

7786. A sergeant in the City of Glasgow police is not better off than you are when your beat duty pay is added to your regular pay—your pay, allowances, and beat duty money come to 35s. a week; and the pay of a sergeant in Glasgow starts at 33s. 6d., and rises to 35s. 6d.; but 2½ per cent. is deducted for superannuation from his pay, which includes boot money, so that really a Glasgow man of corresponding rank receives less than you do; and you must remember that Glasgow has a population of 760,000, while Cork, according to the last Census, has only a population of about 80,000. The population of Glasgow is ten times the population of Cork, and the pay of a sergeant in the Glasgow police force is practically less than yours?—Yes, sir; but I hold that our duties are as difficult and as onerous, and require considerably more tact and perseverance to perform them than those of any of the forces mentioned.

7787. Why do you say they are more responsible and require more tact?—Because we live amongst a people who look upon the law that we enforce, with a considerable amount of distrust. They consider that these laws are made for their repression; and when a crime or outrage is committed, it is only by perseverance that the guilty parties can be brought to justice. In England or Scotland the people will give assistance when a crime is committed without being called "an informer"; while in Ireland they will not do so. The terrible dread of being called "an informer" prevents them from doing so. I am aware that in the City of Cork, if a policeman goes to make inquiries about a crime, and asks the name of a person next door, the people will tell him that they don't know the name; and it is only after long and much inquiry that any information can be got.

7788. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you ask that the country sergeants should also get 6s. 8d. per week increase of pay?—Yes, the same as in the city. What we want is, an increase that will give us £2 a week.

7789. Do you abandon your claim to be paid as well as the City of London police force?—We go in for getting what the sergeants in other forces are paid.

7790. Are you aware that the pay of the City of London police force is exceptionally high, even for England?—I know that.

7791. Do you think it would be fair to saddle a comparatively poor country like Ireland with a police force which would be far and away the most expensive in the United Kingdom?—I say that there are many

ways in which we could be paid as well as the best English force without adding to the taxes. There might be a reorganisation scheme.

7792. Do you wish to say anything about pensions?—I wish to say that in the matter of pensions we wish also to be placed on an equality with the best-paid English force; and I wish to put forward as strongly as I possibly can that the cost of living is just as dear in Ireland as in England.

7793. Do you know anything about the cost of living in England. A gentleman told me a few days ago that he would sooner have £1,000 a year in Ireland, than £1,500 a year in London?—The Chief Constable of Newcastle-on-Tyne does not say that living is more expensive in England.

Mr. HOLMES.—We have had him as a witness.

7794. Mr. STARKIE.—He says that living in Newcastle is 25 per cent. dearer than in Ireland?—It is very strange that he does not state so in a letter which I have here. In it he states that "the average weekly rent paid by the married men is 6s. 6d. per week, while the single men who reside in the station-houses, or barracks, have a deduction of 2s. 5d. per week for lodging, and that the cost of messing is about 10s. per week." A man in our Force could not live on 10s. a week for messing. He states also that police pensions are provided, and gratuities made to widows.

7795. But not pensions to widows unless their husbands are killed in the execution of their duty, or who die from injuries received in the execution of their duty?—I don't know.

7796. If you died, your widow would get a pension of £10 a year, irrespective of the cause of your death.

Witness.—The Clerk of Petty Sessions also got a letter from the Chief Constable of Leicester, who states that the average rent for married men is 6s. per week. He has also had a letter from the Chief Clerk of the City of London police. Sheffield has a well-paid force, and if I might be allowed to say it—give us the pay of the Sheffield force, and we will take it; the pay of a sergeant there begins at 36s. a week.

7797. CHAIRMAN.—But there is a deduction of 2½ per cent. from his pay, and of 5s. 6d. a week for rent. You could not lodge yourself, and wife, and seven children in Sheffield or Newcastle-on-Tyne for 5s. 6d. a week?—If I were out of barracks in Cork I should have to pay as much rent. I take it that the 5s. 6d. is where he is not accommodated in barracks; and it would be the very same in my case if I had to take a house.

7798. Nobody would look at you in these cities as regards letting a house at any such figure, if you had seven children?—The gentleman who supplied the information to us puts the rent at 5s. 6d. a week for suburban districts, and 7s. 6d. for urban districts.

7799. But the Government gives you accommodation for 1s. a week?—Supposing I were accommodated in a station in Sheffield—

7800. Such a large family would not be accommodated in the police barracks in England. What else have you to say?—I say that, if I went out of the station to-morrow I would have to pay 5s. 6d. for rent, the same as the Sheffield policeman; and I say that if my family is large, I am subject to that deduction from my present pay.

7801. The fact is, you are, individually, as well off as the man of corresponding rank in Sheffield; and the man there who does not reside in barracks will be so much worse off than you are?—Certainly, sir.

7802. Do you know that there is an age limit of fifty-five years, before which a Sheffield constable cannot retire, except on medical certificate?—I do. What I want to put forward is that the cost of living in Sheffield is as cheap as in Cork. The Chief Constable says they get board and lodging for 12s. a week.

7803. Do you know Sheffield is the centre of the great manufacturing industries of Yorkshire, where any man can get work?—I am aware of that.

7804. And the police authorities have to pay highly in order to get the men?—Yes.

7805. You have no great manufactures in the greater part of Ireland?—We have not, sir.

7806. They have 1,000 applicants' names on the Police Depot books to-day?—I am aware of that.

7807. There is not the demand for labour here that there is in Sheffield. The Irish Constabulary man can retire voluntarily at or about forty-five years of age, while the Sheffield man cannot retire until he is fifty-five years of age—in other words, the Irish Constabulary man can retire ten years sooner?—I believe that is so.

7808. After two years you can retire on pension?—Yes.

7809. And before you are forty-eight you can retire on two-thirds of your pay?—Yes.

7810. But in Sheffield you could not retire before fifty-five years of age?—I had not looked at the pension scheme.

7811. Your duty is for six hours a day, against eight hours in Sheffield?—I do from ten to twelve hours on an average. When I get in off duty I am running downstairs every ten minutes, attending to complaints. I have to keep the records of my own station. I am held accountable for the peace of a large sub-district, for the manner in which the men carry out their duty, for their knowledge of police duties and drill. In fact, there is no man so hard worked, or paid worse, in the Force, than a sergeant in charge of a station.

7812. Mr. STARKIE.—In the City of Norwich a sergeant's pay begins at 31s. 6d. per week, after six years' service as sergeant rises to a maximum of 35s. a week. The population of Norwich is 100,970, or about 30,000 more than that of Cork. Why do you not compare yourselves with the police force in Norwich, which has a larger population than Cork?

7813. CHAIRMAN.—And Sheffield has 400,000 people. Witness.—We wanted to take the best-paid force. We consider that we perform our duties just as well as the best of them.

7814. You have no knowledge of their duties at all?—I have not; but I have not seen the English police forces praised as highly as have been the R.I.C. We have received praise from members of the Government both in and out of Parliament, and I paraded two or three times in Cork for Lord Wolseley, who said he could not find anything good enough to say of us—that we were the finest fellows in the world. What is said of us here is that we are the English garrison to maintain English laws in this country.

7815. What else have you to say?—As I have said, since 1878 we have been abused from every platform as an English force in Ireland. In Sheffield you would look upon it as very strange if you saw a sergeant and three men having to go together, protected by rifles. There are a few things more I want to say. About the expenditure of married men—I have some of their accounts here from other counties. I have one here from a sergeant in Skibbereen. He has a wife and three children. He makes out his expenditure for the month of November, 1900, at £5 19s. 2½d. a month for food alone, which, deducted from his pay of £6 2s., leaves him a balance of 16s. 11½d. for clothing his family, &c. In the month of December, 1900, his expenditure was £6 11s., leaving him a balance of 5s. 2d. for clothing, &c., for his family. He has attached receipts to the accounts.

7816. What else do you wish to say?—If you permit me, sir, I will put in a cutting from the *Review of Reviews*.

7817. What is the article? Is it "Keeping a family on 30s. a week," and the writer makes out that it can be done?—I don't say that.

7818. What is this bill which you have produced—"Steaks and chops 9d. per lb., briskets 6d., legs of mutton and shoulders 8½d."—a witness told us a few hours ago that they were 10d.?—That is an invoice soliciting custom.

7819. Is there anything else you wish to say?—The pay of the English forces has increased very much during the last seventeen or eighteen years.

7820. You have had your wages nearly trebled since 1886; a constable was getting £27 14s. a year up to 1866. The point is not whether the pay of the English police has been more or less increased—the point is, whether men can be got or not for the Irish Constabulary at the present rates. What do you say with regard to pensions?—We ask for a pension of two-thirds at twenty-five years' service.

7821. If you want the pay of the Sheffield police, why not ask for their pension scale also?—We do not ask for the pensions of the Sheffield police, only for the pay.

7822. Do you say that the duty in the R.I.C. is more trying than that of the police in the City of London, or in Sheffield?—It is as trying as any duty in the world; there is an amount of protection duty.

7823. You have no protection duty in Cork?—No, not at present. How about plain clothes—our men can only go in plain clothes eight hours in the month; if they go oftener they have no authority to do so.

7824. You have come here to put before us grounds for an increase of pay and pensions—why not keep to that point?—We claim an increase of pension because of the difficulty we labour under in getting anything to do after leaving the service.

7825. Forty-six per cent. of the pensioners in your district are employed, and getting on an average 17s. 4d. a week in addition to their pensions?—I don't know about that.

7826. And there are twenty-three in business on their own account?—Yes.

7827. And are there not over 100 employed?—That is so.

7828. The men in business on their own account are men of capital and substance?—Yes.

7829. How many are unemployed?—140 are unemployed.

7830. Are they old men?—Some are not. They get a pension of about 18s. a week, and some of them more. A great many of them are drawing the old Act pension. £42 a year is a small pension; but when the man got out under the Act of 1847 they had no difficulty whatever in obtaining employment. It is a different story now.

7831. Are we to take it from you that the pensioners are young men able to work?—Yes, they can work if they get it. The difficulty of pensioners obtaining employment now is terrible, on account of the advance of Trade Unionism and the passing of the Local Government Act. In a few years it will be impossible for pensioners to get any employment whatever. Employers of labour cannot afford to employ pensioners, as there might be a strike in the concern owing to it. Public Boards will not employ them. I know a pensioner who applied for the position of night watchman in the Cork Workhouse at a salary of only 12s. per week, and he thought he would have no trouble in getting it; but he was refused, and was told that the Government had a right to look after him—that there were plenty of other applicants who were better entitled to the post. Many of the pensioners who are employed are in menial position, such as porters at shop doors and the like. We ask that the pensions to widows be increased something, and that where the husband dies within two years after retirement, the widow and children be entitled to a pension the same as if he were serving when he died.

7832. There is no English force where pensions are given to widows?—Yes, when the husband is killed on duty.

7833. Do you know that during the last ten years only seven men have retired from the Royal Irish Constabulary owing to being incapacitated by injuries received on duty?—I hope, sir, you will take into consideration the circumstances of the Irish police.

7834. Have you anything else to say?—As regards the Constabulary Force Fund—what we require is to have a yearly audit of this fund; that children born to a subscriber after retirement be entitled to benefit the same as those born whilst serving; and that on the death of a subscriber his next-of-kin be entitled to the amount of his subscription, or at least to some benefit from the fund.

7835. What more have you to say?—On the matter of allowances, I would ask that where a man is sent away on temporary duty from his family that he should get a separation allowance of at least 1s. a day, also that the finding of a substitute when on leave should be abolished. I would also ask that the deduction for barrack rent from the pay of single men should be abolished, on the ground that our barracks are something like a military barrack, where all sleep in one dormitory.

7836. Mr. HOLMES.—You only pay 1s. per week for four fine rooms. Are you aware that in England, wherever a man is accommodated in a station-house he has to pay rent?—Yes; but I see they are supplied with fuel and light. I am satisfied to pay if I am supplied with these. I would also ask that sergeants in charge of stations should get 10s. per month for fuel and light for their own use.

7837. CHAIRMAN.—Do you have to pay that now?—Yes.

7838. For which room?—For my kitchen and room. I might mention, to show that we do not get the allowances that other Government servants get, that three men took the census of my sub-district (over 9,000 people) and all they got was 4d. divided between them for ink.

7839. Mr. HOLMES.—How were they so treated when other men got £1; perhaps it has not been paid yet?—That is all they got.

7840. Did they discharge any other duties?—They had beat duty every day in addition to that. I would ask

May 28, 1901.

Sergeant
William
Marname.

May 22, 1901.

Sergeant
William
Marnane.

that there might not be such cheese-paring allowances made. For instance, let me leave my station at nine o'clock in the morning in charge of witnesses to the assizes, and not return until seven or nine o'clock in the evening, I am not entitled to any subsistence allowance because the duty is performed in the town I am serving in. I cannot go to my dinner, and I get nothing for it.

7841. Do you mean when you have eight hours' continuous duty out of your district?—Yes.

7842. CHAIRMAN.—How far is the courthouse from your barrack?—About half a mile.

7843. Is there not an adjournment of the court for half an hour for luncheon?—Yes; but I could not leave my witnesses.

7844. Do you pay extra for the making up of your clothes?—I do.

7845. Mr. HOLMES.—Why didn't you bring that matter forward?—Because if we got the rise of pay sought for we would be well satisfied to pay the extra amount for our clothes.

7846. What do you pay?—I get a tunic and two trousers made up for 15s. or 16s., and the allowance is only 9s. 6d.

7847. What do you pay for the tunic?—I pay 8s. or 9s. for the tunic; and I pay 3s. 6d. each for the trousers.

7848. Did you ever think of comparing your pay and pension with that of a prison warder?—I did not.

7849. You are aware that warders have responsible duties to perform?—I don't think that their duties are as responsible as ours. There is no variety in our duties.

7850. Their duties are very onerous, and their hours are long?—Not if longer than ours.

7851. And after twenty years' service the highest pay a warder can get is £60 a year. It is true he is generally provided with apartments, and, if he has no apartments, that he is provided with allowances for lodging, fuel, and light, and although that may make his position seem better than that of a constable, on the other hand he cannot get his pension until he serves forty years?—I know the prison warders in Cork, and I

know none of them do the same amount of duty as I do. I am supposed to have a thorough knowledge of drill, like a drill sergeant in the army.

7852. CHAIRMAN.—You only require elementary drill. How about the allowance of fuel and light; you say you have none at present?—Not for my own private apartments.

7853. Mr. STARKIE.—You get an allowance for fire in the office?—Yes, I get 30s.

7854. Are you not allowed £3 in the year for office fires, paid by the month?—That is paid for the office, and is given to the serjeant in charge of records.

7855. CHAIRMAN.—Are you out of pocket for fuel and light for the public room?—I don't go into that matter at all. The allowance is handed over to the messman and he provides the fuel and light.

7856. Are you put to any expense as serjeant in charge of the barrack, which the other serjeant has not to bear?—Beyond paying the barrack servant.

7857. Mr. STARKIE.—Every serjeant in Ireland who is in charge of a station receives £3 a year for fires in his office—is your allowance sufficient for the purpose?—It does pay for them.

7858. Then you are not out of pocket?—There is another serjeant in my station, and we divide the money between us. But the men are considerably out of pocket, as the fuel and light allowances would not cover all.

7859. CHAIRMAN.—Can you show it yourself?—Yes. I am allowed nothing for my own private apartments.

7860. That applies to every married man in the whole Force?—Yes. I have to pay part of our barrack servant's pay.

7861. Mr. STARKIE.—Would you not have to pay that if you were living out of barracks?—Yes, but I pay more now. There are a great many stations in Ireland where there is only one single man, and a barrack servant has to be procured, and the serjeant and the single man must pay that servant, who cannot be got short of £1 per month. Then, the serjeant in charge of outlying stations have to pay for the carriage of provisions to the barracks, so that that brings their expenditure to about the same as the others.

7862. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything more to say?—No, sir.

The Committee adjourned to the next day.

NINTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH, 1901.

Present:—The Chairman, Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Captain STUART RUSSELL, D.L., Chief Constable, Yorkshire, W.R., examined.

7863. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chief Constable for the West Riding of Yorkshire?—Yes.

7864. How many years have you been Chief Constable?—Twenty-five years on the 1st of next month.

7865. Is that your first police experience?—Yes.

7866. And, of course, you have some of the towns in the West Riding to look after, too?—A good many; for instance, Pontefract, Ripon, Knaresborough, Harrogate, Batley, and Morley.

7867. And you have, also, a considerable rural district?—Yes, a large rural district, and a large colliery and manufacturing district.

7868. In fact, we may take it as a centre of a manufacturing district?—Oh, quite. Serious riots have taken place in my district, and I have had as many as four cavalry regiments there to help to keep order.

7869. We take it that the West Riding embraces urban areas, such as Pontefract, besides several mining, and the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire?—Yes, sir.

7870. Then in the West Riding there is, I suppose, a great demand for labour?—The rate of wages is very high.

7871. Is there not a great demand for labour, not only in the mining, but in the manufacturing districts?—Yes; my men leave to go to the collieries, where they get as much as £3 a week, and only work, perhaps, three or four days in the week.

7872. And you have to compete with the great manufacturing industries?—Yes.

7873. What is the strength of your force?—The establishment is 1,225, including all ranks.

7874. Do you happen to have the number of superintendents and inspectors?—Yes; I will give it to you. The superintendents are 22; the inspectors, 40; sergeants, 174; and 896 constables. I have got ninety-one vacancies, at present.

7875. Have you any difficulty in filling the vacancies?—Yes.

7876. You have a great difficulty in filling the vacancies in consequence of the great competition and great demand for labour?—Yes.

7877. And, I suppose, also, owing to the South African war?—To a certain extent; but not to a great extent.

7878. Perhaps you would be kind enough to give us the weekly rates of pay, beginning with the constables?—A constable, on appointment, gets 25s. 1d.—that is the present rate per week. The second class is £1 6s. 3d. per week. They reach the second class not under a year; but, in the year, if they are reported efficient, I have no hard and fast rule about it.

7879. How long do they remain in the second class?—Second class to first class, another year.

7880. What is the pay of the second class?—£1 6s. 3d. a week.

7881. And the first class?—28s. a week. That may be attained within another year.

7882. Is that the maximum for constables?—That is the pay of a first class constable. Then, after two years in first class they get so much more, and then so much more.

7883. What is the maximum?—It rises up to £1 11s. 6d., after fourteen years in the first class.

7884. That would mean at least fifteen years after joining?—It would be sixteen years. I am giving you the present scale.

7885. What deduction is that subject to?—I shall give you, first, some extra pay that I have not mentioned. There is merit class, and a good conduct class. The good conduct class is 1d. a day; that is, 7d. a week.

7886. When is that attainable?—I give it. It rests with me. I do not give it under seven years' service, and they must be free from misconduct for the previous two years. They forfeit it if they are reduced, and I never let them have it again until they are two years free from misconduct.

7887. And the merit class?—The merit class extra is 2d. a day. It is a sort of Victoria Cross. If a man risks his own life to save life, or does some very brave act, he gets 1s. 2d. a week, and wears the word "merit" on his arm.

7888. How many of those have you?—I make that a very special thing.

7889. Can you say how many are in the merit class?—Yes, forty-two.

7890. Would one in fifty in the force have it?—I think not. A man must have distinguished himself.

7891. Merit for distinguished conduct is quite irrespective of service?—Yes; a man might get after being five years in the force. If a man is reduced he loses the good conduct pay, but not the merit pay.

7892. Then what are the deductions?—For superannuation, 2½ per cent. from the pay of all ranks.

7893. Is there any charge for a single man's barrack accommodation?—No, we have no quarters at all—we take houses for married men, but we have no free quarters for single men.

7894. No free quarters?—No, not for single men; but we have for married men.

7895. How do the single men lodge?—They find lodgings at their own expense.

7896. Take Harrogate, which is a very expensive place. What could a single man lodge for in Harrogate?—Perhaps I had, first, better give you the whole population that I have to deal with.

7897. What is it?—1,129,830. That is according to the 1891 Census. It has very much increased since.

7898. How many policemen would that be in proportion to the population?—One constable to each 1,000 inhabitants, or thereabouts. We do not exceed that.

7899. Could you give any idea as to what single men would have to pay for lodgings?—No, I am afraid that I could not give that. It would be difficult to arrive at, for it is their own affair, and they do the best for themselves. They have no family to keep, and they get the best lodgings they can, so long as they are in a central and convenient place for their sections.

7900. Are not the single men's lodgings inspected by the superintendents?—No; the only thing is, they must be in a central place; they go where they like.

7901. Is there a great demand for lodgings in your district?—Yes, especially in places like Harrogate, where it would cost a great deal. They have to take their chances of that.

7902. And you have nothing to do with the trouble that they have in obtaining them?—No.

7903. Mr. HOLMES.—Probably they pay one sum to cover board and lodging?—I think so, in many cases.

7904. What would that be, do you think?—I really could not give an estimate.

7905. CHAIRMAN.—Their meals are at irregular times. Do they board and lodge, as a rule?—They might not be in time for the meals. If they could take their dinners regularly, it would be convenient; but, if they take them irregularly, it would be difficult?—Some men get their meals at eating-houses when it would be inconvenient for them to dine at their lodgings.

7906. Their meals are at irregular hours?—Yes, exceedingly irregular.

7907. As to boot allowance—does the pay include boot allowance?—No; the boot allowance is £1 10s. a

May 29, 1901.

Captain Stuart
Russell, D.L.,
Chief
Constable,
Yorkshire,
W.R.

May 29, 1901.

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year, both for constables and sergeants. That is 7s. 6d. a quarter.

7908. Do you give free medical attendance?—Yes, for the men; not for their families.

7909. Is there any deduction from pay during sickness?—There is a stoppage, while sick, of 1s. a day. If they are injured on duty, then an application is made to me; but if it is ordinary sickness 1s. per day is deducted.

7910. And if they are sick thirty days there is 30s. deducted?—Yes. Medical attendance for their wives and families is not allowed. They get oil allowance, too.

7911. Unless one is killed on duty, or dies from the result of injuries received when on duty, there is no pension for the wife and children?—No.

7912. At what age do you take recruits?—As a rule, I do not take them under twenty-one.

7913. And, if you should take them under twenty-one, does the service under twenty-one count for the pension?—Yes; there is no age limit in the West Riding.

7914. Is there any other allowance?—They get 12s. a year for oil.

7915. A shilling a month?—Yes.

7916. Mr. STARKIE.—Is that for the lamps they carry when on duty?—Yes.

7917. CHAIRMAN.—Now what is their special duty allowance?—They get 3s. a day for special duty, if sent away out of their own district.

7918. Is that a subsistence allowance?—Yes; 3s. is for the full day. If a man is away only for a few hours, a less sum would be allowed.

7919. The 3s. would cover the twenty-four hours?—Yes.

7920. Mr. STARKIE.—Is it meant to defray the expenses of a bed as well as of meals?—Yes. I can give you the rates on all the special duty, if you like.

7921. CHAIRMAN.—Now we come to the pension rate. Have you an age limit for retirement on pension?—No, we have none in the West Riding. After they have got twenty-five years' service completed they can under the Police Act claim a pension, but after twenty-six years' they can retire on two-thirds of their pay.

7922. Do most of them go at that service?—As a rule most of them. After twenty-six completed years' they get their full two-thirds. There is a superannuation fund. We had a large fund before the Act came into force, a very large fund in the West Riding. And we always deducted this 2½ per cent. We have a large fund in the hands of trustees and it is supplemented now by a subvention from the Government on a certain basis annually.

7923. Is it in a flourishing condition still?—In a very flourishing condition. At the same time it has been getting less, and I should say that no superannuation fund is solvent altogether.

7924. Do the Joint Committee of the West Riding not contemplate an age limit yet?—They do not contemplate it; of course they may have one at any time. There is power of restriction not to take under a certain age.

7925. Young men as a rule do not go under forty-seven years of age?—No, but they take their pension as a rule after twenty-six years' service, but they are rarely under forty-seven years of age.

7926. May I take it that you have rather a rough population to deal with in many districts?—Yes, I should say we are almost always in a chronic state of strike.

7927. Do the duties of your police require great physical strength?—Yes, they are very arduous.

7928. Do they often involve considerable personal risk?—Yes, very great risks. I have had a great many men murdered since I have been connected with the force.

7929. Do you remember how many?—No, I could not say. Many men have been beaten to death dealing with poachers, &c. I have a very large agricultural population as well. I have a larger area than the whole of Lancashire.

7930. Agricultural areas are often adjacent to the large mining districts?—Yes, and there are poachers there, and the police run great risks. I have known poachers to beat a constable and leave him in a ditch.

7931. What are the average hours of duty, is it eight hours, the same as in the towns?—No. They have nine hours, and they are always liable to be called upon for various other duties.

7932. Are your police nine hours on duty daily?—Yes, and I consider that they are always liable to be called on. It is not the same as in a borough, where a man does eight hours, and then can do what he likes.

7933. Is a married man allowed to leave his district after he has completed his hours on duty?—He is not allowed to leave his section without leave. He must be on the spot, for there are people constantly requiring to see him.

7934. What area would the section cover?—In an agricultural district it would be a very wide area, in a town it would not be so much.

7935. Is there regular night duty?—Yes, they do their nine hours. It is according to the way the beats are laid out. Some do part day and part night, and others are on night duty.

7936. Is there always regular beat duty in the urban areas?—Yes, nine hours. They do part night and part day as a rule; a constable has nine hours out of the twenty-four.

7937. Would there be all night duty more than twice a month?—Yes.

7938. Ten times a month?—A great deal more.

7939. Have you one-man patrols or double patrols in the country districts?—Only one man patrols. They are visited by sergeants, and the sergeant sometimes patrols about with them, but they are single patrols.

7940. Does not the one man patrolling involve very great personal risk?—Yes.

7941. And a great deal of "two o'clock in the morning" courage?—There is no doubt about that, and I find that an intelligent agricultural labourer is the best man for the police. Men under lamps all their lives do not like patrolling lonely lanes at midnight.

7942. Are the men armed?—They have no arms, no revolvers, they have cutlasses. Every man has a cutlass, but I do not issue it to them unless they are in a disturbed district.

7943. Have you ever issued the cutlasses?—Yes, repeatedly. We have had very troublesome times in the West Riding, and riots from time to time.

7944. Is it the usual rule for the men to have truncheons only?—Yes. I always report to a magistrate in a district when I am going to issue cutlasses. In the times of the colliery strikes for instance I had to issue them, and it was very necessary for the police to have them. But ordinarily I would prefer that they should not have them.

7945. What is the acreage of the West Riding of Yorkshire?—It is 1,674,902 acres.

7946. What is the population of your boroughs?—Pontefract 9,702 in 1891; Ripon 7,500; Harrogate 13,900; Batley 23,700; and Morley 21,000.

7947. Now, as regards the sergeants. Is there any minimum service for promotion to the rank of sergeant?—No, that is entirely in my hands.

7948. What is the pay of the sergeants?—They begin on appointment at £1 13s. 3d., and after three years in that rank they get £1 14s. 5d., after five years £1 15s. 7d. The maximum is reached in twelve years, £1 17s. 4d. The increases are after three years, five years, eight years, and ten years, and they may also be in receipt of 1s. 2d. for merit, and the good conduct pay. I do not remember the exact number of merit sergeants, but merit is quite an exceptional thing.

7949. Are the sergeants subject to the same deductions as the constables?—Yes, for superannuation, 2½ per cent.

7950. Do they get the allowance for boots of 7s. 6d. a quarter, and are there the same stoppages for sickness?—Yes, the same.

7951. Do they have to find their own lodging, except in the case of station sergeants?—The sergeants are almost always married men.

7952. Married constables are allowed to occupy county houses?—No, I don't think that we have ever had such a case.

7953. Does a married constable find his own lodging?—Unless a county house is found for him. At present I have 961 married, and 184 unmarried.

7954. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you mean of all ranks?—Yes. The average service of constables is nine years and five months; of sergeants fifteen years five months, and of the inspectors nineteen years eight months. There are 403 houses taken by the county, and 451 taken by the men themselves, so that really about one-third of the force have houses taken for them. I had better explain why houses are taken. In the first place if in a certain district houses are very

difficult to get, no matter whether rents are high or low, houses are taken in order to secure them in proper places. Another reason is, that where rents are very high, as in Harrogate, for instance, it would not be fair that a constable should have to pay all the rent. When I recommend that a house be taken, in a central position, it is examined by the surveyor to see that the sanitary condition is all right before the house is taken by the county. Then, in these cases, 2s. a week is deducted from the constables and sergeants for accommodation, which is, of course, very little—that is 8s. a month for constables and sergeants, and 10s. per month for inspectors, and 12s. for superintendents. Superintendents are always in a police station, where there is often a courthouse adjoining and cells, and they get coals and gas and are rent free, except the 12s. a month.

7955. Mr. HOLMES.—Does the accommodation for which these deductions are made cover fuel and light?—We have 403 taken by the county, which may be occupied by either sergeants or constables, but they do not get fuel or light; they pay for their own coal. But we have 107 county houses—I call a county house a police station where there are cells—if there are cells, coal and gas are found, but it is almost invariably sergeants who occupy these, and so they really live rent free except for the 8s. per month deducted from them.

7956. CHAIRMAN.—Does the station sergeant pay 8s. a month for accommodation?—Yes, and he has the privilege of the coal and gas. Then we have 451 houses taken by the men themselves.

7957. Have you any idea of the average rents they pay?—The average rent of a constable's house, roughly speaking, comes to about £10 a year, and I endeavoured to ascertain, with a view to the inquiry, what was the average rent of the houses taken by the men, and I found that came to about £10 also. But that varies exceedingly. Men are in some cases giving 8s. 6d. out of their own pockets for their houses—houses not taken by the county, but the reason is, a man might be living in an agricultural district and paying a very small rent, and he would apply to me to be transferred, if he has a family grown up and wants work for them; he will be very glad to have a house for himself in a manufacturing town at that rent, for then he has all his family bringing in grist to the mill. They are all able to work, and he does not object to a high rent.

7958. May I take it that the rent is from 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.?—There are some men who do not pay more than 2s. a week.

7959. Can you get a house in a place like Harrogate for £10 a year?—No. I should have to give about £15. They are very difficult to get, and in these cases we generally take a house for the men. They are only charged 2s. a week; but I ought to say that both the pay and the rent question are going to be revised in the West Riding.

7960. And is it your impression that the rent will be increased?—Yes; that it will be increased.

7961. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the nature of the accommodation provided in those houses?—As a rule, I do not like a house with less than three bedrooms.

7962. CHAIRMAN.—Would not a constable or sergeant with seven or eight children have to pay a considerable rent?—He would have to pay a pretty high rent.

7963. Would not the sanitary authorities interfere if there was overcrowding?—Overcrowding is a very difficult question, especially where the men take the house themselves.

7964. What is the average number of children in each married policeman's family?—I do not know.

7965. If a constable takes a house for a year, and if he came to be moved, what would be done?—They generally take them by the week, or quarter.

7966. Have you anything to do with the rents of the 451 houses, or how the men get to barracks?—No. The only thing is that the superintendent would be responsible that the man did not live too far away—his house must be in a central position.

7967. And the more central it is, the more likely it is to be expensive?—Yes.

7968. The inspectors range from £106 to £129 a year—also through five grades?—Inspectors, on appointment, get £106 9s. 2d., and go up to £129.

7969. And those are subject to the same deduction, except that they pay 10s. per month for rent instead of 8s.?—Yes.

7970. And they also have no medical attendance for their families, no pension for their widows and children, unless killed on duty, and it takes ten years as an inspector to get to the maximum pay?—Yes. They have no medical attendance for their families, nor any pension for their wives and children, except under the conditions I have mentioned already.

7971. Have all the inspectors got county houses?—No, some have not.

7972. Would an inspector have to pay at least 10s. a week?—It would depend on his family, and on the locality.

7973. An inspector with seven children?—He would probably have to pay quite that; but most of my inspectors are in county houses.

7974. Then strikes and labour troubles are frequent?—Oh, very frequent.

7975. Requiring the greatest courage and tact in dealing with them?—They do, indeed.

7976. Are there many resignations from your force?—No, not when men have got a certain amount of service; but in the first three years or so the men often do not like police life, and they go back to their former calling.

7977. You have ninety-one vacancies in the force this month. Will you find it easy to fill them?—Very difficult. I find men will join the borough forces for the simple reason that they have only eight hours' duty there, and they are then free; they have not the books to keep that have to be kept in the county. They get gratuities which they are allowed to retain, and there are a great many privileges which they enjoy.

7978. Your Joint Committee has necessarily to take into account the question of demand and supply—the demand for labour is very great, and they have to keep pace with the labour market?—Yes.

7979. Mr. HOLMES.—Then your rates are really governed by the borough rates?—To a great extent.

7980. And, in fact, if you want to keep up your force, you have to make your rates somewhat higher?—I have had a petition from the force, presented through me to the Joint Committee, for an increase of pay.

7981. There is some difference between the pay of the police of the West Riding and that of the police of the City of London?—Yes.

7982. Now, might I ask whether, from your general knowledge of the conditions of the two forces, you would consider that there was any fair comparison between them?—No. My Committee and I would not feel that we had any right to compare the two. I do not know on what they base their pay at all. The conditions are entirely different, and I should not attempt to compare the two.

7983. I suppose that an average term of from six to seven hours' duty would be looked upon by your men as very light indeed?—Yes.

7984. You require men of great physical strength for your recruits?—Yes. We have a very strict medical examination; they must be able to read well and have a good education; and I have, very often, applications from splendid fellows of first-rate character; but, when writing from dictation, it is found that they cannot spell.

7985-7986. That does not do?—They must be able to make a good report, and read well. And then, of course, there is the height as well. I do not take men under 5 feet 8½ inches, as a rule.

7987. I suppose a large number of the constables—no matter how efficient they may be as policemen—can never expect to rise to the rank of sergeant, owing to the comparatively small number of sergeants' posts?—Quite so; but it is not every man who would be fit for a sergeant. He may be a very good constable, but not fit to control others. Men are specially selected for sergeants—not, as a matter of course, by seniority.

7988. Take the case of a married constable with a large family receiving the maximum pay, 31s. 6d. Do you think that with that salary he could live without getting into debt?—I am sure they do. If there are any cases of men getting into debt, I make them leave—if they do not clear themselves of debt soon I make them look out for other employment.

7989. You do not hear complaints from the men that, owing to the size of their families, they are in

May 20, 1901.

Captain Stuart
Russell, D.L.,
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May 22, 1901.
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debt, and unable to bring their children up respectably?—They often complain to me that, owing to being in a certain place, they are unable to get work for their children, and they send in applications to be removed to some place where their children can get work. I take that into consideration, and note that they shall be removed when the opportunity arises.

7990. If they are in a house which is larger than is necessary for their own accommodation, do you allow them to take in lodgers?—No; I strongly object to that.

7991. Would you allow the wife of a policeman to carry on a trade?—No; that is a thing I object to.

7992. Not even that of a dressmaker?—No such cases have been reported to me; but it is a thing that I do not recognise, and I object to it.

7993. The children of policemen, of course, find no difficulty in getting employment in your district?—I think there is not much difficulty. There is plenty of employment in mills.

7994. CHAIRMAN.—But they must be fourteen years of age?—Yes.

7995. Mr. HOLMES.—Owing to its being a great commercial district, there are opportunities of supplementing the family income?—Undoubtedly; and they do so.

7996. Are the houses taken by the county furnished at the public expense?—There are simply the bare walls.

7997. Do they pay 2s. a week for the bare walls?—Yes; they have to furnish the houses themselves, and leave them as they find them. They do papering very often. The county is really the tenant; but the county looks upon the men they put in as responsible for keeping the houses inside in habitable condition.

7998. Do you find the policemen in your force, as a rule, unfit for service, coming up to fifty years of age?—I think, when men of that age leave the force, they are generally pretty well worn out for working a beat.

7999–8000. Would you say that a policeman would not be fit for police duty, as a rule, after fifty?—I don't go quite so far as that. There are men very efficient at that age. In the higher ranks, with the experience they have, and not having beat work, superintendents and inspectors are often very valuable at that age.

8001. But what about the constables?—When a man gets to fifty or fifty-five, it is almost time he went.

8002. Supposing that an age limit were fixed, below which no man could retire—except on a medical certificate—would you say that fifty years of age would be an unreasonable limit?—No, I do not think so at all. We have not got an age limit; the men get their pensions, irrespective of age. They feel they have earned it by putting in twenty-six years' service.

8003. Would an age limit with you interfere with the number of applicants?—I think it would. When we have to compete with boroughs and cities, I am very glad that we have not got an age limit. If there is anything to induce the men to stop on in the force until they were fifty, I should be very glad if they had their pension secured to them; but a man says, "I have my twenty-six years in, and I am sure of my pension, and I can start a public-house, and get another income as well."

8004. Do you find that your pensioners have a difficulty in getting employment after they leave you?—I do not think they have. They get a public-house, or some such employment.

8005. What class of employment would they get?—They have a very great fancy for taking public-houses. I only mention that as one sort of thing. They might go as night-watchmen, or, where a man is wanted for a position of trust; or they might go back to their own trade, if they had one, and are not too old for it.

8006. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you say that it is proposed to raise the rents of the county houses?—I should not be justified, perhaps, in saying that; the house question is to be considered by a sub-committee of the Joint Committee, and it is considered that it is time that the rents were re-adjusted—that they are too low.

8007. Is it suggested that a sergeant in charge of a police station where there are cells, should pay more than 2s. a week?—There has really not been any suggestion made of any sort or kind, but it is extremely likely that there will be. My own feeling is that the Committee will consider that the 2s. a week is too little to pay.

8008. That is, for a sergeant of a police station with cells?—Yes.

8009. Is he the only member of the force accommodated in the police station?—Yes. We have possibly one or two cases where a police station with cells is occupied by a constable. But they are nearly always sergeants.

8010. What is the duty of your inspectors?—They have a number of sections and beats to supervise. If there are two courts, the inspector often takes charge of one, and he has to visit the men and the sergeants. He takes general supervision.

8011. What would be the area of his division?—They vary very much. Agricultural districts are very large, and the men very far apart.

8012. How many hours' duty would he have to do in the day?—They are not tied down to a number of hours.

8013. Are they responsible for the discipline of their division, and the peace of their district?—The superintendent would send them off to make inquiries, and so on, or to an assembly of any kind—an inspector might be told off to go with so many men and sergeants, according to the importance of the gathering.

8014. With reference to the nine hours' duty performed by constables in the twenty-four hours—is that nine consecutive hours, or are they divided between day and night?—As a rule it is day and night—part day and part night; but not always.

8015. May it be nine hours in the day, or nine in the night?—Yes.

8016. Do you supply uniform clothing free to the force?—Yes.

8017. Is there any allowance for making it up?—No; it is made up for them, except in the case of the inspectors and superintendents. They have an allowance of £12 a year to find their own uniform.

8018. Are the men obliged to have a suit of plain clothes?—I will not say that it is absolutely obligatory, but they are supposed to have.

8019. Have they to do plain clothes duty?—Yes, very often. When a superintendent wants to detect some irregularity—gambling, for instance, in a public-house—I should be asked by the superintendent of one division to send him a plain clothes man from another division. They would get 3s. for special duty.

8020. Do such men get any allowance for plain clothes?—No; only my detectives. I have detectives; and they go to race meetings, and get special pay.

8021. When a man is promoted does he lose his good conduct pay?—No; he retains that.

8022. Is that only as a sergeant?—Yes—not as a superintendent or inspector.

8023. Do you grant your men leave of absence during the year?—Yes; constables ten days, and sergeants twelve, and one day a month. I allow the superintendents to give them one day a month off, if they are well conducted men, and can be spared.

8024. Do men on leave of absence draw full pay?—Yes.

8025. Have you any such rank in your force as acting-sergeant?—No; we used to have, but we have not now.

8026. How do you test a man's fitness for the rank of sergeant?—The superintendents send in confidential reports from time to time, and they let me know about every man. A man is recommended for the different ranks, as fit for promotion, and I see these men.

8027. Is there any examination for promotion?—No. But I always see them personally myself—have them in and question them, and I find out what kind of men they are before they are made sergeants.

8028. You say a large number of constables retire on completion of twenty-six years' service. Do many sergeants retire at that service?—A great number do; but I don't think in the same proportion as the men. A sergeant would be likely to stay on if he thought himself a likely man to be promoted. Some men would never go beyond sergeants; others might go to inspector; and they generally know pretty well if they are likely to get on, when they are educated men, steady, and reliable.

8029. CHAIRMAN.—Is there not a Widows' Fund in existence in the West Riding?—Yes; at least, it is an optional matter; those who like to subscribe do. It is managed by a Committee of Superintendents, and is an absolutely private thing amongst themselves.

8030. Do you know what the subscription to it is?—The rates of subscription vary by ranks.

8031. Can you give us the rates of subscription?—Yes. Superintendents contribute 1s. per month, inspectors 9d., and sergeants and constables 6d. per month.

8032. Does that secure a pension to the widow?—A lump sum.

8033. And that is according to the state of the funds?—Yes.

8034. And there is no such thing as a constable of sixteen years' service dying in the force from natural causes, and his widow getting £10 a year?—No.

8035. Mr. STARKIE.—In such a case as that have you not statutable power to give a gratuity?—Yes.

8036. CHAIRMAN.—That would be £30 or £40 at the outside?—There is power to give the widow a gratuity of a month's pay for every year of her husband's service. A superintendent died the other day, and the widow got, I think, £800.

8037. That was a very special case?—He was an officer of long service.

8038. Is there a burial society for the force?—No, that is rather the object of the Widows' Fund.

8039. As Acts of Parliament are passed, have the Force to learn them with a view to their enforcement?—Yes.

8040. Would you consider the passing of Acts of Parliament a ground for increasing the pay of the police?—I cannot see what ground that would be.

8041. Is it the ordinary course of duty. If there were ten or fifteen Acts of Parliament passed last year, would you put forward that fact as a ground for an increase of pay?—No; the duties of the police have increased tremendously since I was appointed.

8042. You have to enforce the Diseases of Animals Act, the Food and Drugs Acts, the Petroleum Acts, the Explosives Acts, and the laws as to the inspection of lodging-houses?—Yes.

8043. And if any information were required by the Standing Joint Committee, would the procuring of it be the duty of the police?—Yes.

8044. And if any information is wanted by the Home Office, has it to be obtained and submitted by the police?—Yes, I constantly have inquiries for the Home Office.

8045. In fact, when the Home Secretary requires information, a communication is sent to you?—Yes, I get all sorts of enquiries from the Home Office.

8046. And you would not consider that a ground for an increase of pay of the police?—Oh no. With reference to the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act—there are inspectors for that, who are allowed 2s. 6d. a day for subsistence.

8047. Mr. HOLMES.—They do not get extra pay for the extra duties?—That is charged to the Contagious Diseases of Animals Fund.

8048. But it is not included in the rate of pay?—Oh no, there is no pension for that. They get it only when they are away during their dinner hours. It is only a subsistence allowance. All allowances are very much discontenanced by the Committee.

8049. CHAIRMAN.—The police are there to do anything that is required?—Yes.

8050. Either for the Government or for the county authority?—Yes, through me of course. The County Council would apply to me. There might be something that I should say was not a police duty at all. I might say that a certain matter was one for private inquiry.

8051. But anything that properly came within the range of public duty?—They have to do whatever they are told to do.

May 29, 1901.
—
Captain Stuart
Russell, D.L.,
Chief
Constable,
Yorkshire,
W.R.

Sergeant JAMES M'CRAWLEY, examined.

8052. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Dro-more, Co. Down.

8052A. Are you the sergeant in charge of the station?—Yes, sir.

8053. How long have you been in the service?—Twenty-four years.

8054. How long have you been a sergeant?—I am a sergeant ten years and seven months.

8055. How long were you an acting-sergeant?—Three years and three months an acting-sergeant.

8056. You obtained your promotion as acting-sergeant at ten years' service?—Yes.

8057. Whom do you represent here?—About 500 sergeants of Ulster, with another sergeant—Sergeant Maguinne, from Belfast.

8058. Are you married or single?—I am a married man.

8059. Have you any children?—Four.

8060. At what service did you marry?—7½ years.

8061. Did you save any money before you married?—Not in Ireland. I was 10½ years on detective duty all over Great Britain.

8062. Where in Great Britain?—I went to Stranraer. I was only seven months there; and from there I went to Newcastle-on-Tyne. I was close on three years at Newcastle-on-Tyne. From Newcastle-on-Tyne I was transferred to the town of Lancaster. I was transferred from Lancaster to Liverpool. I was about six years in Liverpool, and during the time I was there I was a good deal to London, backwards and forwards.

8063. What is your present pay?—£80 12s. a year, or 31s. a week.

8064. Does that include your lodging allowance?—No, sir; 1s. a week is deducted for barrack accommodation, and also 1½ per cent. on my part for the Constabulary Force Fund (Benefit Branch).

8065. The deduction for the Constabulary Force Fund applies only to those who joined before 1883?—Yes; but, of course, it is a deduction from my pay.

8066. That is in respect of insurance for widows and children?—Yes.

8067. It has nothing to do with the pension?—No.

8068. Have you accommodation in the station?—I have accommodation in the station; but, I must say, it is very bad.

8069. How many rooms have you?—I have three rooms.

8070. And a kitchen?—No, sir; my wife has the right to cook in the men's kitchen.

8071. What is the deduction for barrack accommodation?—4s. 4d. a month.

8072. What is your boot allowance?—26s. a year.

8073. Is there any other allowance that you get?—No, sir; except 2d. a month for repair of arms, and 3d. per month for straw.

8074. What is your net pay per week?—30s. 6d. a week is my net pay and allowances.

8075. Do you suffer any deduction for superannuation or pension?—No.

8076. Is anything deducted for medical attendance for yourself, or for your wife or children?—No; that is free.

8077. Not only medical attendance, but medicines?—Yes.

8078. Is any deduction made from your pay when you are sick?—After three months—if I remain on the sick list for three months.

8079. Under three months there is nothing deducted?—No.

8080. Then, if you should die, your wife would be entitled to a pension of £10 a year, and each of your children, under fifteen years of age, to an allowance of £2 10s. per annum?—Yes; a very inadequate amount.

8081. But you pay nothing towards such pensions. Perhaps I should call your attention to the fact that this is unique—that in no other force in the United Kingdom does a constable get a pension for his wife and children if he dies from natural causes?—I am not aware of it.

8082. Therefore, you see, it is an advantage which the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary have over other police forces?—I am sorry to say they have not many advantages.

8083. Another is that there is no deduction for superannuation?—But, sir, if they deducted it for superannuation, they would leave us a pay that we could not possibly subsist on.

8084. But there is no deduction, as a matter of fact, for superannuation, and no deduction for sickness medical attendance for wives and children?—No.

8085. Mr. STARKIE.—Where is it laid down that there is a deduction made from the pay of men who are sick for more than three months. I am aware that there was at one time such a regulation, and that it was very strongly complained of before the 1882 Committee; but I understand that the regulation has been since rescinded?—I think you will find that I am right; but, if you allow me, I will put it in afterwards.

Sergeant
James
M'Cawley.

Nov. 29, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M'Cawley

8086. CHAIRMAN.—You are the forty-eighth witness we have had, and this is the first that we have heard about it.

8087. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know of any case in recent years where there has been a deduction from pay after three months' sickness?—I knew a case of it five or six years ago.

8088. Are you sure that it was not a payment for hospital charges?—Oh, no. He was in hospital; but it did not occur in my own station.

8089. CHAIRMAN.—This is the first we have heard of it. What is the representation that you make on behalf of yourself and the sergeants of Ulster?—The principal thing we complain of is the inadequacy of pay.

8090. In what respect is the pay inadequate?—It is inadequate in every respect.

8091. Give us the grounds?—It is inadequate to the extent of £55 a year.

8092. You say that the sergeants should be increased £55 a year?—Yes.

8093. That would be a total pay of £135 12s. a year for sergeants?—Yes.

8094. Why do you fix on that amount?—As compared with the best-paid English force—the City of London police.

8095. You ask for an increase of 68 per cent. on your present pay?—Yes.

8096. That is an increase of a guinea a week?—Yes.

8097. Do you mean the £135 12s. a year to be in addition to your allowance?—I want to say we want a pay that we can live on.

8098. Do you come to ask that the allowances should be dropped and the pay increased, or are the allowances to continue in addition to the increase?—We make the pay the principal plank in our platform.

8099. Never mind the plank in the platform. The question I ask you is, do you ask to have an increase of pay generally, or if you get an increase of pay, are you willing to give up the allowances?—Undoubtedly, if we are given an increase of pay that we can live on we do not mind the allowances, for they are very little use to us.

8100. Then do I understand that you are prepared to pay for your married accommodation; that you are prepared to pay for your superannuation; that you are prepared to give up the pension for your wife and children; and that you are prepared to give up the free medical attendance for your family. Do you want the increase of pay of £55 a year minus the privileges or plus the privileges?—Plus the privileges.

8101. Then what I understand is, you want to keep the privileges and get the increased pay?—We want the privileges and the increase if possible, and also the pay, but we want the pay no matter what your decision is.

8102. Now give us the grounds on which you ask for an increase of pay of 68 per cent. and to keep your present privileges?—The principal ground is the labour market. We ask to be advanced with the labour market. We have had practically no revision of our pay for the last thirty years. We are like John Brown's body. We have been mouldering, while other trades and professions are marching on. The 1882 Commission I can never forget.

8103. Are you aware that the pay of the sergeants of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been more than doubled in thirty-five years?—I have not gone back further than the Commission of 1872.

8104. Why not?—I might as well have gone back to the origin of the Force altogether.

8105. But you might have done that?—I went to the last practical adjustment.

8106. Will you not be entitled next year to retire on 30-50ths of your pay without a medical certificate?—Yes, and I intend to do so.

8107. Mr. STARKIE.—A sergeant's pay on the 1st April, 1870, was £49 8s. a year. On the 1st December, 1872, it was increased to £72 16s. a year, and in 1883 it was further increased to £80 12s. a year. Therefore the sergeant's pay has been increased twice in twenty-eight years. It was during that time raised from £49 8s. a year to £80 12s., that is an increase of over £30 a year in twenty-eight years.

8108. CHAIRMAN.—You said it had not been increased for thirty years?—Since 1870.

8109. But it has been raised from £49 to £80 12s. Do you call that no increase?—The increase in 1882 was practically no increase. Now I remember the first pay day after the Commission of 1882 when I was being paid. I had then about five years' service, and I was 1d. short of my previous pay.

8110. Mr. STARKIE.—But you are talking of a junior

constable's pay. The question now is as to sergeants' pay?—I am speaking of the time of the adjustment. I lost 1d. on that.

8111. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware that a constable's maximum pay in 1866 was £27 14s. a year, and it is now £70 4s. a year. That is nearly trebled?—The 1882 Commission did practically nothing for us.

8112. Now I should call your attention to the fact that Committees of Inquiry are not appointed to give increased pay, but to inquire into the grounds on which it is asked for. I want you to tell the Committee why you claim, on behalf of the sergeants of Ulster, that your pay should be increased by £55 a year?—In the first place we want to advance with the labour market. Now labour in some cases, especially unskilled labour, has gone up cent. per cent.

8113. How many people are there in your town?—2,000, and some odd hundreds.

8114. How many police?—A sergeant and five constables. The rural population I find was 5,000 in 1879, and the town, 2,270. Therefore the total for the sub-district is 7,377.

8115. What is the trade that you compare yourselves with?—Blacksmiths, for instance.

8116. But that is not an unskilled trade. Which are you going to take?—I would prefer to give the Committee the trades of the locality.

8117. But that is a single trade?—I mention it as its wages have gone up by a very high per-centage.

8118. Tell us what trade you are going to take?—I would prefer to take them altogether.

8119. You cannot take the trades altogether. Name the trade which you are going to take?—I want to show you that in the locality in which I am stationed there is an increase in the price of labour of every description.

8120. Now I want to know the trade that you are going to take. You said unskilled labour, and that is a daily labourer, which do you mean?—Take, for instance a carpenter.

8121. He is a skilled labourer?—I do not confine myself to carpenters.

8122. Well take carpenters?—Carpenters in the town I am stationed in had from 16s. to 20s. a week in 1883, and they have from 30s. to 36s. now.

8123. In Belfast district they are paid as a rule by the hour. In 1883 they were receiving 7d. an hour, and in 1900, 8½d. an hour?—In 1883, they were receiving £1 6s. a week, and now they are receiving £1 18s. 3d.

8124. Here are the official returns from the trades unions before me; and are you not perfectly well aware that carpenters and joiners are paid by the hour, and not by the week?—Yes.

8125. And, if they are absent an hour, that hour is deducted?—Of course they are not paid when they don't work.

8126. They are only paid for the time they work?—Yes.

8127. And we have it that their pay in Belfast, when there was work, was 7d. an hour in 1883—and it was lower in the country—and in 1900 it was 8½d. an hour?—In the town I am stationed in I know masons get £2 10s. a week.

8128. I thought you were speaking of carpenters?—I want to show the Commission what the wages are in various trades in the locality.

8129. But what trade?—Masons from 12s. to 18s. a week in 1883, and they have from 32s. to £2 now—32s. to 36s., and £2 in some cases.

8130. You know they are also paid by the hour?—I think in the case of masons it is more by the week.

8131. Masons are not paid by the week; they are paid by the hour. Are you not sufficiently acquainted with the labour market to know that the payment is by the hour?—I know in places like Belfast, and places where there are trades unions, it is by the hour, but in the country districts it is by the week.

8132. Were you in your present station in 1883?—I was in Derry City in 1883.

8133. Here is a letter from Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the great firm in Belfast, who quote the rates of pay the men in their employment receive. They point out that the men are paid only when they do work, and that a large proportion only work four or five days in the week?—That is because the pay is good, and they have half the Saturday always.

8134. Are they paid for the other half of Saturday?—No, but their wages are of such a scale that they can afford to do without it.

May 29, 1901.
Sergeant
James
M'Cawley.

8135. Now what is the maximum that you say they are getting?—The maximum they are getting is, from 32s. to £2.

8136. And what are the expenses that a mason is liable to? Does he get a house for 1s. a week; for a family of five?—He has not the same standard of living to keep up. I think that is very important.

8137. How much does he pay for rent? Does he pay 1s. a week?—Probably he will pay more.

8138. Does he pay 4s. a week?—It is possible he may, but except a foreman or someone with considerable pay, he will generally live in a humble locality, in a locality that a policeman could not very well live in. If a policeman is to ensure the respect of the public, he will have to maintain a respectable position.

8139. Does he get free medical attendance for his wife and children?—In some cases they have unions for that.

8140. How much do they have to pay to the union?—I could not say.

8141. Do you pay to a union, or a benefit society?—I do not, except to the Constabulary Force Fund.

8142. Does he get any pension for his wife and children? Does he get any pension when he has worked for twenty-five years?—No, but he has the best of us in this way—his wife and family can go into business and assist him, and a policeman cannot do that. No matter how remunerative a business a young woman has, when she marries a policeman, when she nails her colours to his mast, she has to haul down the sign-board.

8143. Do you mean to say that the carpenter, joiner, turner, and these other tradesmen, after working a full day at manual labour can take to any other business when he goes home?—He may.

8144. How much time of the day has he for that—is he physically capable of it?—Yes, he can turn to assist his wife if she is in business, and if he works overtime, he is paid time and a half.

8145. Are you paid overtime?—No, I am not.

8146. If you are away from the station for over eight hours?—But that is very often out of pocket expenses.

8147. Who pays his expenses when he is at his work?—I do not see that he is at more expense when doing overtime than when at his ordinary work.

8148. And how are you?—When I am from home.

8149. And is he not also?—But in all probability he is at his daily labour wherever he is. He is stationary.

8150. A carpenter or a mason stationary?—What I mean by that is, the work is generally for a considerable time in one place. For instance, at the building of a house, his business will be at the building of that house until it is finished.

8151. Then does he get any pension at forty-five years of age?—No; but he has the chance of becoming wealthy in the meantime.

8152. Do you know many artisans who have become wealthy men?—I know very many who are in a very good way of business.

8153. You will be able to retire on 30-50ths of your pay at forty-four years of age?—Yes.

8154. You think you are right about the deduction from pay after three months' illness?—Yes.

8155. Well, an official of the Constabulary Office is now in attendance, and I propose to examine him on the point. (To Mr. Deigan, of Constabulary Office).—Is any deduction made from the pay of a constable when ill?—Mr. Deigan.—I am not aware of any such deduction. A deduction is made for hospital charges when a man is in hospital; but I have never known an instance of a deduction being made from a man's pay because he was absent from duty owing to illness.

8156. CHAIRMAN (to Witness, Sergeant M'Cawley).—Now we have it that you want to be paid on the same scale as the City of London?—Yes. But permit me to finish my quotations. I was as far as masons. Then painters had 15s. a week in 1883, now they have from 30s. to 34s.; coach-builders, 15s. to 18s., in 1883, and now 24s. to 32s.; railway porters, who had 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. in 1883, have from 13s. to 15s. now. Take tenters in a factory. My daily duty is through these trades. I live in a sub-district with fourteen factories, linen factories principally. Tenters in a factory had 18s. to 20s. in 1883, and from 30s. to 40s. now; mechanics, from 20s. to 25s. in 1883, and from 32s. to 50s. now.

8157. Is that all the year round, sick or well?—All

the year round. On Saturday they leave off, and get their pay. Will you allow me to show the reason why our pay is inadequate. I will give you my own expenditure for the month of January. The reason that I selected that month was because it was the month that the mess books of the single men were asked for by the authorities. My outlay in that month was £6 4s. 9d., and I will give you the items in that £6 4s. 9d.—Groceries, £3 8s. 3d.; beef, 16s. 10d.—that for six in family is very small; baker, 9s.; potatoes, 5s. 3d.—they were purchased in the market, and I have no receipt; milk, 56 quarts, at 3½d. per quart, 14s. 2d.; vegetables, 2s. 10d.—also purchased in the market; my share of the general sundries of the mess, such as cleaning barrack and paying cook, was 7s. 2d.

8158. How do you make out 7s. 2d. a month?—I make it out, when the barrack servant cannot be got at the regular allowance regulated by the Mess Committee, and a married man in barracks has to pay double, so I have to pay double what a constable has to pay in that case. Simply on account of employment for women being so plentiful in Dromore, it is very hard to get a barrack servant.

8159. Why have you got to pay double as much as a single man?—It is regulated by the Mess Committee yearly, on the basis that the married men is thought to give more trouble than the single man, and has, therefore, to pay double.

8160. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you directly employ the woman servant?—No; except to keep the barrack clean. If I ask her to do anything in my quarters, I pay her for it.

8161. Do you use the kitchen range?—Yes.

8162. Does the woman servant assist your wife?—No, by no means.

8163. Do you pay a contribution towards the coal?—It includes extra coal that is burned in the kitchen. I have to pay portion of the extra fuel: the 7s. 2d. is for general sundries.

8164. Do you know how much of the 7s. 2d. is for the servant?—2s. for the servant.

8165. Do the men pay 1s. each?—The men pay 1s. each extra. That entry is in the mess return furnished to the authorities. My church collection is 1s. 4d. for myself and wife and children for the month.

8166. CHAIRMAN.—Is not that voluntary?—Yes; but we are supposed to keep up our clergy. My net pay is £6 7s. 11½d. for the month. Deduct £6 4s. 9d. from that, and that leaves me 3s. 2½d., without paying for a single article of clothing for my wife and children. There is the case of a married man, with three in family, in Ballinahinch, in Co. Down. He takes the months of December, January, and February. He is living out of barracks, and is paying £1 a month for rent.

8167. Is he not in receipt of 8s. 8d. a month more than the single man?—He has 4s. 4d. lodging allowance, and also 4s. 4d. that is not deducted. I ask you to look at my bill—and I can assure the Committee in all seriousness that I am in debt, and it is one of my reasons for leaving the service.

8168. How much pension will you be entitled to?—£48 7s. 2d. a year.

8169. And how will you pay your debts with an income diminished by over £30 a year?—I will pay my debts by going back to England, where I will be paid for what I will do.

8170. Then you will be able to get employment in England?—Yes.

8171. Would not most pensioners be able to go to England?—Many would not. If a man has a large family, and already in beggary—

8172. In beggary?—That is the case with the majority of married men.

8173. Your constable at Ballinahinch pays for rent 11s. 4d. a month net?—He pays £1 for rent in round numbers, 11s. 4d. a month over and above what he gains by living out of barracks.

8174. What is the total of his expenditure?—£9 7s. 5½d. for December. Receipts, £5 15s. 6d.; there is a deficit of £3 11s. 11d.

8175. Where does that come from?—He says—"I have a most economical wife, only using sufficient nourishing and healthy food, and, were I relying on my pay, I would not be able to meet my liabilities. As it is, I am, and have been behind, although when I married I had some money saved, and got a considerable sum with my wife. A great amount of this was absorbed in furnishing a house. The remainder is now exhausted in meeting my monthly expenditure in excess

May 23, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M'Cawley.

of my pay. My father and mother at present give my wife an allowance equal to my rent, and he has had to buy her clothes and boots several times since we were married. Were it not for this assistance I am afraid she would rue the day she ever married a policeman."

8176. Mr. HOLMES.—Now, why is your expenditure different from his in spite of his economical wife?—If I was in a position I would not confine my children to a matter of 14s. worth of beef in the month—myself and wife and four children—speaking from memory, that sum is about 14s.

8177. Mr. STARKIE.—16s. 10d. How much a lb. is that?—We pay 8d. and 9d. a lb. for beef—and 7d. for boiling beef.

8178. CHAIRMAN.—Why do you want to be put on the same scale as the City of London police—you know a good deal about the City of London?—I have a fair knowledge of it. In the first place we consider that we should be equal to any force in the country, that our duties are such as entitle us to be classed with the best-paid force in the country. We are admittedly an efficient police force; we are a model for colonial and other forces, a model on which colonial and other forces are moulded.

8179. Who said that?—It is of common knowledge. A member of the Committee knows that it is a common thing for police officers from other countries to come and remain for months in the Depot here, getting instructed in the rudiments of forming police forces. In addition to that, I may say we are an army of occupation here in Ireland. We are doing the work of an army of occupation as well as a police force.

8180. Are not you all Irishmen?—Principally, but there are some English officers in it. We say that we are practically doing work that no other force would do, or could do. For instance, we are a sort of buffer between the authorities and the politicians of the country. It is well known what kind of a country Ireland is as regards politicians.

8181. Does that apply in Ulster?—Religion in Ulster makes it as hot as politics in Connaught and Munster. We are carrying out the Government work, and we carry it out, I submit, well. And all we ask in return for that is, to be placed on a level with police forces that have not near so disagreeable duties.

8182. You are an intelligent man who has travelled largely—you have been in Liverpool, Stranraer, Newcastle, and London, and you are now in Dromore. How do you compare where you now are with the City of London. How do you compare your duties with those of the police of the City of London—you are of course aware that the City of London police force is not a Government force?—I am aware of that, but I think that is in my favour—we are the Force of a wealthy Government.

8183. How do you make your comparisons?—The City of London man has not more than eight hours a day to do. He has practically the remainder of his time to himself. A Royal Irish Constabularyman is never out of uniform, except when he is on leave.

8184. And he gets a month's leave on full pay?—I beg pardon, he has to pay for a substitute if one is wanted instead of him. Every London man gets thirteen days in the year, and two in the month—that makes thirty-seven in the year.

8185. But the Royal Irish Constabulary get a month without a break?—That is very little use to the Royal Irish, for the majority cannot go at all. I have not been on leave since 1874.

8186. Now compare your present duties with the duties of the police in Lancaster? That is, the duties of a policeman in Lancashire and the duties of a rural policeman in Ireland?—The policeman in Lancashire has the sympathy of the public with him. The policeman in Ireland may rely on the hostility of the people, because he always has it.

8187. Mr. HOLMES.—In the County Down?—In the County Down I have figures. I have a return here of the cases that have turned up in the sub-district that I am in in the four years that I am there. I have fourteen cases of assault on the police; eight burglaries; one case under the Criminal Law Amendment Act; eleven licensing cases; forty-nine breaches of the licensing regulations; offences in relation to dogs, fifty-nine; larcenies, seven; vagrants, twenty-seven; assaults of private individuals prosecuted by the police twelve; 778 cases of drunkenness. You will notice that that is a very large number. The total is 958.

8188. Including drunkenness, is not that about 240 cases a year?—Yes, about that.

8189. Now go on with the comparison with Lancashire. You know it is a great manufacturing centre?—Yes; I was about saying that as to the duties in Lancashire, the policeman in that respect has the benefit of having the public with him. I have frequently seen shopkeepers come out and come to the constable's assistance. I am twenty-four years in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and I never saw a man coming out of his house to assist a policeman. In England they are a very law-abiding people; and, in regard to making inquiries, when the policeman goes out, the respectable people will tell them anything they know in regard to tracing crime. In Ireland they will do what they can to put him off the scent.

8190. Have you been in the West Riding of Yorkshire?—Yes.

8191. Do you think that the police there incur danger in discharge of their duty?—I had a brother who served twenty-eight years in it, and is now on pension. He was a detective sergeant in Halifax.

8192. Did he tell you that duty was less dangerous in Yorkshire than in Ireland?—We did not compare notes as regards the danger. He said, that when he joined the force in 1872, a constable's pay was 19s. 10d.; and, when he left it in 1900, a first-class constable's pay was £1 12s. 1d. a week.

8193. Was not that the maximum rate plus the good conduct pay?—Yes; I may say my brother retired as a sergeant.

8194. Did he have any strikes to deal with, or was he ever assaulted?—I have no doubt.

8195. Have you been assaulted in the discharge of your duty?—I have; and well beaten. When in Derry City, it was a very common thing for the police to be assaulted.

8196. How many police have been killed in Ireland in the last ten years?—I could not answer that question.

8197. Are you aware that during the last ten years only seven members of the R.I.C. have retired incapacitated by injuries received on duty?—I am not aware of that. I was going to compare the duties in the towns in the two countries. Take, for instance, the City of London, or the City of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and take the City of Belfast, or take the City of Derry. At a time when the riots are there the duty is very different from what it is in London.

8198. Of course, in Belfast and Derry, there is an allowance of 8s. 8d. a month, also a special night allowance?—Yes, extra allowances.

8199. CHAIRMAN.—And 6d. a night for night duty money?—Yes.

8200. Mr. HOLMES.—It has been ascertained that the night duty allowance in Belfast and Derry works out to 9d. a week per man.

8201. CHAIRMAN.—You were telling us the difference between the police in Lancashire and Co. Down?—Yes. I drew a comparison between the police in Lancashire and Co. Down as showing that the police in Lancashire had the sympathy of the public with them, whereas the police in Co. Down, or any other part of Ireland, have not the sympathy of the public. It makes things far more difficult, if you are not likely to get into a county where you may get a quiet station, and where you would have sympathisers in the crowd that would not allow you to be beaten in that way.

8202. Compare your duties as to Acts of Parliament?—As to the Acts of Parliament that have to be enforced, take the station that I am in. Every morning I have a school with the various Acts of Parliament, such as the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, the Public Health Act, the Licensing Acts, the Shebeen Act; and we have the Illicit Distillation Act, which is unknown in England.

8203. Mr. STARKIE.—Is there illicit distillation in the towns in Ireland?—Yes, near Newry, some time ago. We have the Food and Drugs Act.

8204. CHAIRMAN.—Are not all these Acts enforced by the police in Lancashire?—I do not think the police there enforce the Public Health Act. Then we have Weights and Measures Acts.

8205. You get extra pay as Inspectors of Weights and Measures?—Yes; but compared with the English police—

8206. Are you an Inspector of Weights and Measures?—No; but I am prepared to speak on the subject. The English police, in the Co. Northumberland, get £15 a year, and 5s. a day over, every day employed at that duty. The Royal Irish Constabulary only get £6 a year.

8207. Mr. HOLMES.—How many are so employed in Northumberland?—I don't know about Northumberland.

May 22, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M'Cawley.

8208. Is it worth taking count of?—For instance, take the County of Durham.

8209. CHAIRMAN.—Have your duties under Acts of Parliament been increased?—Yes.

8260. Mr. STARKIE.—What are your duties under the Public Health Act?—Every man is supposed to know his duty under it. In cases of contagious or infectious diseases the police may have to remove the person affected.

8211. Have you ever had a prosecution under the Public Health Act?—No; but I have seen them. The police were called in by the magistrate, and sent to make inquiries as to the existence of a nuisance.

8212. Are not the prosecutions almost invariably at the suit of the sanitary authority?—I cannot say, in my district; but I know of police prosecutions.

8213. CHAIRMAN.—Have your duties under Acts of Parliament increased since 1882?—They have.

8214. In what way?—The Sale of Poisons Act, the Towns Improvement Act.

8215. Mr. STARKIE.—That Act was passed in 1854. Is it in force in Dromore?—Yes. The Summary Jurisdiction over Children Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

8216. CHAIRMAN.—You have had only one case under that Act in four years?—Yes, sir; it was all that turned up in a small sub-district—thirty-two townlands.

8217. Is that worth while putting before us as a ground for asking for an increase of pay?—But I understood you wanted me to quote the Acts.

8218. Mr. STARKIE.—Which do you lay stress on—having to learn them or having to enforce them?—We have to learn and enforce them. It is our duty to enforce them. Besides that, of course, learning them is a duty as well. There is the Criminal Law Procedure Act.

8219. That Act is not in force now?—But it was. And the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

8220. That Act has been in force since 1849?—Yes; and the Inebriates Act, and the Whiteboy Act, which is absolutely unknown in the North, and the Indecent Advertisement Act.

8221. CHAIRMAN.—You have not cited one single thing which is in addition to what the Lancashire man has to do. Tell us about your daily duties?—I have 8½ hours' out-door duty.

8222. What time do you get up in the morning?—About 7.30—from 7 to half-past. I have to parade the guard at 8 sharp.

8223. How many are there in the guard?—One man, the barrack orderly.

8224. When doing this are you in uniform?—Yes, I come down properly dressed. I inspect him and place him on guard, and make an entry on the diary.

8225. Does that take a minute?—The entry in my diary would take five minutes.

8226. How long does it take to inspect this man and make the entry in the diary?—The whole would take from five to ten minutes.

8227. Then have you breakfast at half-past eight?—Yes; I have parade at 9 o'clock, a.m.; I drill the men after that from half-an-hour to an hour.

8228. After drill, what next?—I bring them in at 10 o'clock, and school them for about an hour or more in the Acts of Parliament and in their duties as policemen.

8229. How long does the school last?—From half-an-hour to an hour.

8230. Then what at 11 o'clock?—I generally then have a day patrol from three to five hours, sometimes more. If there is anything in the way of executing warrants, where they have a long distance to go, it may be longer.

8231. When do you take your dinner; is it at 2.30 p.m., or something like that?—The dinner is very often of little use when I get back in that way. Then there is a man who goes out on town duty in addition to the two men that go on patrol in the country. He goes out for three hours. When he comes in, another man goes out for three hours.

8232. Then night duty?—The two men on the day patrol go out at night for three hours, or perhaps four, and the men who do the town duty in the day time, they do the town patrol at night.

8233. Is it six or seven hours patrolling a day?—In my station it runs from seven to eight hours.

8234. Have you got any "bull's eye" lanterns?—Yes.

8235. Are they always in use?—No, but we have them in the station.

8236. How many patrols at night do you do?—When one patrol comes in at night, there is very often one goes out at twelve midnight.

8237. How many times a month does a man have a "rising patrol"?—About twice a month. The town patrol is hardly ever in till from twelve to two in the morning. Besides, we are supposed to turn out any time that a call comes.

8238. What else are you paid for?—We are paid in a kind of a way.

8239. You are not paid to sleep. Do you say you are badly paid?—I am sure of that.

8240. When did you find that out?—Before 1882.

8241. Nineteen years ago you found it out. Why did you not leave?—I had my resignation written to leave when I was transferred to England.

8242. Why did you not resign?—I thought I would give England a chance.

8243. That was very kind of you, I am sure?—I thought I would go over to see what it was like in England.

8244. Mr. HOLMES.—You mean you thought you would give yourself a chance in England?—Yes; I went to England, and I gave such satisfaction that I was kept there for ten and half years.

8245. CHAIRMAN.—Not against your will?—Oh, no.

8246. It paid you better to stop?—I beg your pardon, sir. In England there was an extra allowance of £46 a year.

8247. How do you account for the fact that there are 1,000 candidates on the books, and that over 1,000 men's of policeman have come in during the last ten years, and that the resignations are less than 1 per cent. of the Force?—In the majority of cases the recruits joining do not know the conditions under which they join.

8248. Are they pressed in?—I do not mean to insinuate such a thing at all, but I do say that young country lads, young farmers' sons, as they all are, from the rural districts—they simply see a policeman knocking about, and they think that he has grand times.

8249. Do they never speak to him? Do they only look at him?—When he is working hardest, they think that he has not much to do, but they get a rude awakening afterwards.

8250. Do not they ask him what sort of a situation it is?—If they do, it is one of the constables' failings that they keep their grievances to themselves.

8251. How do you account for it that the recruits at the Depot on Sunday last told me that they knew all about the service, and recited the conditions of pay and pension?—Well, I cannot understand it, for I am giving you my own experience, and I do not consider I was an ignorant recruit.

8252. Do you mean to tell me seriously that you went to the Depot, and you never inquired what the pay and pension of the police were?—I knew what the pay was, but I never knew anything about the pension until I was years in the police.

8253. The service is very popular, is it not?—Popular in what way?

8254. In the way of people being anxious to enter it, and not leaving it. A service is popular when there are many candidates for it and few men leaving it?—My belief is that the recruits do not know.

8255. But I am able to contradict that from my own knowledge. There is no use telling me that—in 1901 the recruits do not know what they are doing. What else do you urge?—I want to compare the cost of living in England and Ireland.

8256a. What places in England, the City of London, Lancashire, or the West Riding of Yorkshire?—The City of London. I have here Lipton's price list, that rules them all. I have his London list and his Dublin list.

8256. How much are you paying for tea?—2s. 8d. a pound.

8257. Why do you not get it from Lipton at 1s. 6d.?—As regards that, I think it is a mistake in getting cheap tea.

8258. But he says, "No higher price: this tea is the finest the world produces." And he must know something about it?—My experience of it is, that the tea you purchase cheap, takes a great deal more of it, and in the end you gain nothing by it.

8259. Why don't you get tea from Lipton's if you quote him?—His tea is not sold in Dromore.

8260. Why do you quote him?—I am showing the difference between Belfast and London.

8261. The police in Belfast can get their tea from Lipton's?—They can, or from Foster's, which is quite as good a house.

8262. You pay 2s. 8d., and Lipton's—"the best tea in the world"—is 1s. 9d.?—Take for instance, his

May 29, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M'Cawley.

jams. Now in London strawberry is 6d., and in Dublin 5½d.

8263. Take provisions?—I am comparing the cost of living in the two countries.

8264. Now, why is the allowance to yourself when on duty in England 7s. 6d. a night, and in Ireland 3s. 6d? —It is not for the increased cost of living, but to cover house rent and plain clothes.

8265. Mr. STARKIE.—That is not so. The section of the Finance Code says—"Men sent temporarily to Great Britain on any duty will be entitled while there to the rates of subsistence allowance authorised for men permanently stationed in Great Britain when absent from the town where stationed:—viz., head constables, 10s. per night, sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables, 7s. 6d. per night." If you went on any duty to England you would be paid a subsistence allowance of 7s. 6d. a night, and for similar duty in this country 3s. 6d.

8266. CHAIRMAN.—It shows you the difference in the cost of living in the two countries?—The difference is to make up for what men are out of pocket in other ways.

8267. When you were on duty in England, you received a certain allowance for rent and clothing; but this is a totally different thing. When you were stationed in Liverpool, and sent to London, you got 7s. 6d. per night?—Yes.

8268. Had that anything to do with expenses for clothing and rent?—Because when I was sent to London on duty I was often expected to stop at hotels.

8269. In this section it states, "On any duty." If you went in charge of a prisoner you would receive 7s. 6d. a night, and in Ireland only 3s. 6d.?—It would not be very easy to draw a distinction between the duties, and the idea is that the detective has in many cases to stop in hotels and places far above the ordinary—

8270. I am not speaking of detective duty?—It is detective allowance.

8271. It may be "detective" allowance, but it is also for any duty. If you went on any duty in England you would receive 7s. 6d. a night. Why is the amount given in England more than double that given in Ireland?—I do not see very well how they could draw a distinction on small matters such as a man going over with a prisoner; but that rule was principally instituted for detectives who, in following suspects and others, have to stop in places far above what they would stay in.

8272. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that a Constabulary officer sent to London or any other part of England would receive £1 a night, and in Ireland 15s.? As against that the Liverpool detective constable going to London or elsewhere gets as much as the Royal Irish Constabulary head constable can get. The constable of the Liverpool police gets as much extra allowance as Head Constable Humphreys, of Liverpool, gets.

8273. CHAIRMAN.—Is not that because of the extra expense of living in England?—A sergeant, or a constable, going to London, say, from Liverpool—that is, of the Liverpool Detective Department—would get 10s. a night, whereas a sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary would only get 7s. 6d.

8274. Have you anything more to say about the expense of living? You do not deal with Lipton, in Lisburn or Newry?—If a sergeant in charge of a station goes away to deal elsewhere he, more or less, gives offence to the local traders, and they will not do so much for him if anything turns up. They do not like to let money leave the town if it can be helped.

8275. But you told us that they would not do anything for the police?—Nothing in the way of assisting them.

8276. Why should you do anything to assist them by giving 1s. a pound extra for your tea?—I don't do it, when I can help it.

8277. Do you think it fair to take Lipton's prices as the standard for England, and local shopkeepers' prices as the standard for Ireland?—I take him as a comparison of the two markets, and not as a comparison between two merchants.

8278. Lipton has two establishments in Co. Down? I deal nearer home. It is no use to rural districts to get these things.

8279. Why would you compel the London police to drink inferior tea?—I do not say that it is inferior tea. I compare it to show a comparison of the cost of living. Rent in the City of London is higher; but a London policeman can make his rent by boarders.

8280. How many of them do that?—I cannot say how many; but it is largely done.

8281. Is it done in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where your brother was?—I don't know how that is done there.

8282. Your brother could have told you that it would not be allowed?—There is another point from which the English policeman can increase his income, namely, gratuities.

8283. Is that in the West Riding of Yorkshire?—Yes. I will give you what my brother said on the point.

8284. We will have to call back the Chief Constable?—It is not necessary for me to say that a policeman will not tell a chief constable what he does in that way.

8285. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you claim an increase of pay because the Royal Irish Constabulary do not take gratuities?—I only mention the thing to show that, even though we be on a level with other forces, they have the best of it. For instance, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, it is a common thing for policemen to live in gentlemen's residences, while the gentlemen are away, for six months. That is unknown here.

8286. Would you like to do that?—I would not. There are many things I would not like to do. During my twenty-four years in the Force I have never known a policeman to take a gratuity. I never took one, nor have I seen one taken.

8287. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you wish to say?—I think there should be a long service pay for all ranks, from constables upwards.

8288. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that in addition to the increase of a guinea a week for the sergeants?—Yes. Take, for instance, the case of a sergeant who is passed over for promotion to the rank of head constable. I think it would stimulate him to zeal to know that he would get half-a-crown a week as good service pay, as long as he gave satisfaction to his authorities, and satisfactorily discharged the duties of sergeant. The next item is pensions. Now with regard to pensions I may say that the scale that we have drawn up and wish to present to the Committee is, that a constable, on retirement, if he has completed ten years, but less than twenty years' service, an annual sum equal to 1-45th of his annual pay for every year of service, or fraction of a year over one-half.

8289. With medical certificate, or without?—Not to be entitled to retire under twenty years' service without a medical certificate. For the purposes of pension the pay to include the estimated value of clothing and medical attendance, boot allowance, and the lodging allowance, at the date of retirement. If he has completed twenty years', but less than twenty-five years' service, an annual sum of 20-45ths of his annual pay, as calculated in Class A, with an addition of 2-45ths of his annual pay for every year, or fraction of a year over one-half, of service above twenty years. If he has completed twenty-five years' service, an annual sum equal to 30-45ths of his annual pay, with an addition of 1-45th of his annual pay for every year or fraction of a year over a half, above twenty-five years, so that the pension shall not be less than three-fourths of his annual pay. The pension of a constable on retirement, who is wholly incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body, occasioned in the execution of his duties, without his own default, to be in the case of accidental injury, on the following scale—

8290. CHAIRMAN.—You can put in the document from which you are reading.

8291. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know that at present a constable totally disabled, from accidental injury in the discharge of his duty, can get full pay after fifteen years' service?—Yes; but he rarely gets it. I have never known a case of it—and, on the contrary, it is very rare in our service.

8292. CHAIRMAN.—Are there not very few men totally disabled in the Royal Irish Constabulary?—A man may be injured, and not totally disabled.

8293. Mr. STARKIE.—Compensation from the local rates for injuries received in bringing persons to justice is one of the advantages which constables in Ireland have over their brethren in England. Are you aware that many members of the Force in this country have received from the rates several hundreds of pounds as compensation for injuries?—I have known them to get £100; but that is taken into account generally in striking a pension and paying them off.

8294. But the man may not be disabled, and may not retire for years?—No; but in the case of retirement from the injury.

8295. CHAIRMAN.—Anything else?—If the man totally disabled from accidental injury in the discharge of his duty has completed not more than ten years'

service, an annual sum not less than 20-45ths of his annual pay; if he has completed more than ten years, but not more than fifteen, an annual sum of not less than one-half his pay.

8296. Will you put in the whole of that document?—Very well, sir.

8297. Anything more about pensions?—I say it is very difficult for a pensioner to get employment in this country.

8298. Does that apply to Ulster?—Yes, sir. I have a case here, from the town that I am stationed in. A sergeant applied for the Clerkship of the Markets. There was a member of the Council proposed him, and there was not a single one of the Council to second him.

8299. Mr. STARKIE.—That is not an United Irish League district?—No; but what they say is: "You are a pensioner, and you have a living."

8300. Does not that happen everywhere?—They are looked after to get them into situations in England.

8301. CHAIRMAN.—By whom?—The public will look for a policeman if he wants a person for a position of trust.

8302. You know that I am President of the City of London Police Pensioners' Employment Society?—Yes.

8303. And do you think that I find it easy to obtain positions for pensioners? Are you aware that it is quite as difficult to find positions for them in England as here?—If you were in Ireland you would find it far more difficult.

8304. Mr. STARKIE.—The Inspector-General of the R.I.C. takes a great deal of trouble to procure employment for pensioners here.

8305. CHAIRMAN.—R.I.C. pensioners are sent to the Isle of Man every year to act as auxiliary police. Why should you retire until you are fifty years of age—you are quite a young man?—If I was on pay that I could meet my liabilities and live respectably on, and then get a pension that I could live on without looking for other employment, I would.

8306. Mr. HOLMES.—But does not the fact that the men go after twenty-five years' service prove that they must easily find employment?—I have five of them in my sub-district.

8307. CHAIRMAN.—And how many of them are employed?—One of them has a public-house.

8308. How did he get the capital?—He was bankrupt the other day. I don't know how he got into the house, but he is getting out of it, very unfortunately.

8309. And how many others are there?—There is not one who has a situation, except himself. One of them is married to a schoolmistress, and they have her salary.

8310. Don't you know that in Banbridge there are others in situations?—I am only speaking of Dromore.

8311. Is not Dromore in the Banbridge district?—Banbridge is the headquarters of my district.

8312. Are you aware that 75 per cent. of the pensioners in the Banbridge district are employed?—I am not.

8313. Are you aware that one of them has 32s. a week, another 23s., another 15s., another 23s. 6d., another 17s., and that the average income of each pensioner in the district is 18s. 6d. a week—in addition, of course, to his pension?—I am not aware.

8314. And are you aware that 55 per cent. of the Constabulary pensioners in Ulster are employed?—I know they are employed in what is very little use. It is very different in England in that way.

8315. You need not tell me about England, for I know it better than you do. Do you not know perfectly well that there is no feeling in Co. Down against R.I.C. pensioners?—But the feeling is that, while there is anyone else in the field, the pensioner will not get it, for the sympathy is with the man who has not a pension.

8316. Mr. HOLMES.—Is it not absurd to tell us that if a man cannot live on £80 a year he will be able to live on £48?—When a man goes off on £48 a year, of course, he has a family, and he expects to get them into employment, and be able to assist them.

8317. And, in other words, the family will be as well off as before—he will get employment either directly or indirectly?—In some instances that is the case, but in others it is not. That is not my experience. I have another matter to mention, and that is in regard to the Detective Department in Belfast and Derry. In the City of Belfast there are twenty men employed, who have £10 a year each, and ten men employed who have only £5 4s. I have been asked to put the facts before the Committee. They ask for a head constable, £15 per annum; for sergeants, 5s.

per week extra, and for twenty-four constables, 4s. a week extra; and that the ten men now getting £5 4s. for plain clothes should get £10.

8318. CHAIRMAN.—Why should they get it?—They are at a great amount of expense. Detectives have a great deal to do—hunting about and travelling all over the city. Take Liverpool. All the members of the Detective Department have to do is to put in their claim at the end of the week, and they get tramway fare or any other fare they incur.

8319. And in London, what do they get?—They will get their actual out-of-pocket expenses, too. But in Belfast—no matter what expense a man incurs in that way—he gets nothing. And I would ask that Derry should be put on the same footing, inasmuch as the detectives there—though a small department in comparison with Belfast—have the same duties to perform, and often have a lot of out-of-pocket expenses.

8320. Mr. HOLMES.—Your gross pay is 31s. a week?—Yes.

8321. And your proposal is to increase it by 21s. a week?—Yes.

8322. That is, to bring it from 31s. to 52s. a week?—Yes.

8323. Or, to take it by the year, from £80 12s., to £135 12s.—Is not that so?—I assume that is correct.

8324. I compare the amount that you think you should get as sergeant with the maximum pay of a sergeant in a typical police force—that of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which has some rural and some urban districts. In the West Riding of Yorkshire the maximum pay of a sergeant is 37s. 4d., or £88 18s. a year. Your proposal therefore is, that you should be paid £38 14s. more than a sergeant in the West Riding of Yorkshire?—We say that our duties entitle us to it—that we have duties to perform unknown to English police forces.

8325. Are you aware that your proposal would mean £6 12s. a year more than the maximum pay of an inspector in the West Riding of Yorkshire—does that startle you? £129 is the maximum pay of an inspector in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and you want as a sergeant to be paid £135 12s. a year. In other words you want to be paid £6 12s. more than the maximum of an inspector in the West Riding of Yorkshire?—But our contention is, that we are a totally different force. The calibre of the two forces are not to be compared.

8326. Do you mean to say that that statement does not startle you?—It does not.

8327. That a sergeant in the Co. Down, should be paid £6 12s. a year more than an inspector in the West Riding of Yorkshire?—We say that our duties entitle us to it.

8328. In the case of Glasgow, the maximum pay of a sergeant, which includes boot money, is 35s. 6d. a week—or £92 6s. a year. Therefore your proposal is, that you should have £43 a year more than a sergeant in Glasgow, a city with a population of 760,000?—I have made no inquiries or taken no trouble as regards the Glasgow or other Scotch police force, for what I saw of them did not raise them much in my estimation.

8329. Do you know anything about the Glasgow police force?—I am speaking of the Wigtonshire Constabulary. I know nothing about the Glasgow police.

8330. I am asking you, are you in sober earnest in making this proposal, or have you your tongue in your cheek?—I have not got my tongue in my cheek. I am in earnest, and I may say in all respects that the Force are in earnest.

8331. Then you told us that the Act of 1883 did nothing for the sergeants, and you went back to 1872, and said that that was the last time your pay was increased. Why did you make that statement?—Because after the adjustment of 1892, I was then only a constable, and I was 1d. worse than I was before it.

8332. Before 1883, with the exception of forty-three constables, who got the extra rate of 29s. 6d. a week, the most that a constable—as he was then called—a sergeant now, could rise to was 28s. a week. Now, every sergeant on completion of four years' service in the rank rises to 31s. a week—that is an increase of 3s. a week. In addition, married men get what was not given before, namely, 1s. a week for lodging allowance, and all get 6d. a week for boot money. In other words a married sergeant living out of barracks, with over ten years' service, got practically an addition of 4s. 6d. a week, or £11 4s. a year to what his pay was in 1883—do you call that nothing?—Now, I beg your

May 22, 1901.

Sergeant
James
McCawley

May 29, 1901.

Sergeant
James
M'Cawley.

pardon. The sergeant under four years' service had £72 16s., after the adjustment he got £75 8s., £2 12s. was deducted for barrack rent by the Commission of 1882, which left him £72 16s.—exactly where he was before the Commission sat.

8333. Now, I again say that in 1882, with the exception of a very small number, who got the extra rate, the most that a sergeant could rise to was 28s. a week. That was the maximum?—Yes.

8334. And now, after four years' service, he rises to 31s. a week?—Yes.

8335. Is not that a difference of 3s.?—Yes; but hear me on that point. My pay is £80 12s. at the present time. £72 16s. was the scale before the Commission of 1882—and there was good service pay for those men in receipt of it of £4 a year, which brought it to £76 16s.

8336. But there were very few in receipt of the extra rate. The vast majority only got up to 28s. a week?—But I am entitled, with great respect, to put that forward. £76 16s. would be the pay then. Now, the pay was raised to £80 12s., but, taking £2 12s. for barrack rent off, it leaves it £78. Deduct £76 16s. from £78, and that leaves us £1 4s. better.

8337. Out of 2,285 sergeants, only forty-three got the extra rate. So, am I not entitled to leave that extra rate out of the comparison?—I would ask respectfully to have it put in, because that was one of the benefits taken away from us, and we are entitled to show that it was taken from us.

8338. Had you boot money before 1883?—No, sir.

8339. Had you an allowance for lodging in 1883?—No; but we say that the lodging allowance is no use to us at the present time.

8340. It is of use to the extent of 1s. a week?—Yes. But I am paying 4s. 4d. at present.

8341. Are you aware that the allowance for subsistence and marching money was increased in consequence of the Commission of 1882?—Yes, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. for a night's absence.

8342. And also marching money?—Yes.

8343. Mr. STARKIE.—You quoted the wages of certain artisans and labourers in 1883?—Yes.

8344. Do you know what wages they received in 1872?—No; what I referred to was 1883.

8345. Did not sergeants, up to 30th November, 1872, receive £49 8s. a year?—Yes.

8346. Since then the sergeants' pay has been increased by 63 per cent. Have the wages of artisans or labourers been increased by 63 per cent. since 1872?—I have given an instance of it in my evidence, of a

case where wages, since 1872, have increased cent. per cent. in the town I am stationed in. There is a gentleman there who has a servant man. He had a man who was better than him for £5 a half year. He is paying his present man £20 a year.

8347. What is the man?—A farm labourer; and he drives his horse.

8348. Is he given his food and lodging in addition?—Yes, and he was giving it to him before.

8349. And gives him £20 a year?—He is giving him £10 every half year.

8350. I don't think you will find many men in that position getting as much as that. There are gentlemen's servants, grooms and persons of that class, who do not receive £20 a year, in addition to their board and lodging.

8351. Have the wages of artisans, or of unskilled labourers, been increased by 63 per cent. since 1872?—Farm labourers went as high as £10 or £12 a year at the last fair at Banbridge, and servant girls £8 and £9. I know one man who paid £9 for a servant. In 1872 the same class of servant would not get more than £5 a year. Unskilled labour has gone up wonderfully since 1872.

8352. But so has the pay of the Constabulary?—We say that it has not gone up with the labour market.

8353. It has not gone up since 1883. But would it not appear, from a comparison of the figures, that the pay of the Constabulary went up first, and the labourers' and artisans wages went up afterwards. Why do you select the pay of the City of London police force as a standard for the R.I.C.?—Because they are the best-paid force, and we consider that we are entitled to be classed with the best-paid force.

8354. Are they more efficient than the other forces in England?—I think they are the best paid.

8355. Are they the most efficient?—I think they are an efficient force.

8356. What the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary appear to have done is this—they ran their fingers down the lists of pay of the English police forces, and then said—"This is the best-paid force; we must get the same pay."

Witness.—The first thing we did was—we ran our fingers over the amounts they were getting, and compared them with what we were getting. We fixed on the highest-paid force, because we considered that we were entitled to be classed with it.

8357. Mr. STARKIE.—And that was irrespective of every other consideration.

District Inspector MICHAEL HOLMES, examined.

District
Inspector
Michael
Holmes.

8358. CHAIRMAN.—You are a District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes, since 19th October, 1898.

8359. What is the district you come from?—Newmarket, Co. Cork, East Riding.

8360. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-three years and eight months.

8361. Have you been through all the grades in the Force, from constable to acting-sergeant, sergeant and head constable?—Yes.

8362. When were you made an acting-sergeant?—On the 1st December, 1886. I was promoted sergeant on 1st October, 1888; and head constable on the 1st February, 1895.

8363. What counties have you served in?—I was in Mayo first, then Waterford, Tipperary, South Riding, Galway, East Riding, Roscommon, and Queen's County. I then went back to Tipperary, South, again, and afterwards to Meath, and Cork, East.

8364. When were you married?—When I was a constable at eight years and three months' service.

8365. Have you children?—I have eight.

8366. Mr. HOLMES.—Have you read the memorials from the men?—I read one. I think it was from Co. Fermanagh.

8367. You know they complain that their pay is insufficient; you are aware that they claim that they should be paid as well as the best-paid English police force, and, on every occasion when asked to name the force, they named the City of London police. Do you think that is a proper comparison?—I don't think a city police force and a county police force should be

compared. I think it should be with a county police force in England.

8368. When you talk of a county police force you are aware that the rates of pay in the counties of England vary very much?—I am not.

8369. You may take it from me that they do—that is to say the rates of pay in the great commercial centres, like the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Durham, are much higher than in purely rural places, such as Cornwall, Wiltshire, and so forth.

Witness.—Quite so.

8370. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you consider a policeman in Co. Mayo has any right to compare his pay with that of a policeman in Lancashire or the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the rates of police pay are ruled by the wages paid to the artisans, and miners, and other employes?—Well, if you retain the 10,853 men in the Force as at present, certainly not; but if you have a proper number of police—three for every four, I say they should be paid as well as any English rural police force.

8371. Dealing first with the question of pay, you have had a vast deal of experience—have you any well-considered suggestions to make on the subject of pay?—I have a scheme drawn up, but it might be too elaborate for this Commission. It would include a reorganisation of the Constabulary.

8372. That question has not been referred to us—commence with the constables' pay. Have you got any suggestions to make with regard to their rates, and when they should get their increments?—No, my view is entirely based on the fact that we have 2,600 men too many. I am not in a position to recommend that the whole 10,823 should get an increase of pay.

8373. CHAIRMAN.—You think from your knowledge of the different counties, that it might be possible in the future to re-organise the Force so as to bring about a considerable reduction?—I am quite sure. At the present time the Force should be re-organised, and I think the duty would be better performed by 8,173 men, and I am prepared to submit a scheme.

8374. I won't trouble you about the details of the scheme—that would be trespassing on a matter outside our reference, but I take it generally from your experiences in the different counties in which you have served, that that is the opinion at which you have arrived?—Yes, for years.

8375. That a reduction of 2,000 in round numbers would be possible?—Over 2,000—and it should be done.

8376. Mr. HOLMES.—Is that a reduction of all ranks?—Yes; it would chiefly include the rank of constable.

8377. CHAIRMAN.—You have a good knowledge not alone of Cork, where you are now stationed, but of a recent state of affairs in other counties, and you think the state of the country is such that the change you speak of could be safely carried out?—I think the country is in a quiet and peaceable state, and that it is likely to remain so.

8378. And as a responsible peace-officer, you are of opinion it should be done?—Yes.

8379. May I take it that the duties of the Royal Irish Constabulary are upon the whole, rural?—Yes, they are a rural Force chiefly.

8380. And in comparing the rates of pay of the Royal Irish Constabulary, it would only be fair to compare them with a force in analogous conditions?—That is my view.

8381. You cannot take a small village or urban area, and compare it with a great capital like the City of London, where men are treading on each other's heels?—No.

8382. Is it your opinion that the Royal Irish Constabulary, having regard to their numbers, their duties, and present organisation, are, upon the whole—leaving aside minor matters—sufficiently remunerated?—Yes, I am; for the duties they perform at present.

8383. But you consider that there are certain matters which require re-adjustment?—I am of the opinion that £200,000 can be saved annually to the State by a re-organisation of the Force, and the duty would be better performed.

8384. You are aware that in 1882 my colleague, Mr. Holmes, was a member of a Commission which sat on the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Yes.

8385. And that the findings of that Commission, taking it all in all, gave satisfaction to the Force, with the one exception as regards the lodging allowance?—I am quite sure it did not give satisfaction. I was entirely opposed to that agitation myself, and took no part in it.

8386. Is the lodging allowance the principal source of dissatisfaction?—That never gave satisfaction at all. That was the chief point on which the men were dissatisfied.

8387. And are you of opinion that the lodging allowance for married men should be increased?—Yes; they should be put on the same footing as gaol-guards and military, when out of barracks. They get 3s. 6d. per week.

8388. Does a warder get that?—Yes; 3s. 6d. a week.

8389. Mr. HOLMES.—You are aware that the pay of a warder is much less than the pay of a constable?—I am not aware.

8390. You may take that as certain.

8391. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think it would be desirable to increase the lodging allowance to married men?—Yes.

8392. To counterbalance this privilege to married men would you consider it necessary to give any equivalent or compensating advantage to the single men?—I do not see how it could be done.

8393. Is the pay of a careful single man, in your opinion, sufficient for him to live comfortably, and to save something?—As regards the means of living he has quite sufficient; but I don't think that is the real point at issue. I have always regarded these agitations in the Constabulary in a higher view—it is the actual value to the State I look at always.

8394. Is the pay of a single constable sufficient for himself?—He has always got plenty of money.

8395. Can he save up to the time he marries?—Yes.

8396. Could he save £10 a year?—If a saving man he can save £20 a year. Few of our men are so, unfortunately.

8397. Is that your experience from actual fact?—He can save £20 a year as a constable.

8398. Where the shoe pinches is, in your opinion, in the matter of lodging allowance for the married men?—At the present time that is the great point.

8399. Are not the head constables, as a rule, at the headquarters stations?—Yes.

8400. What are the duties of a head constable?—They are chiefly confined to clerical work in the district inspector's office.

8401. Is he in any way responsible for the district inspector's duties?—Not unless in his absence; and not then for the whole of his duties—not for inspection of stations.

8402. May I take it that it would not be advisable to do anything which would hasten the period of marriage?—I should certainly go against that. It would be better to extend the period; but public feeling would be against it.

8403. Would you think it desirable that the married men's lodging allowance should be increased when the children are five or six years old?—He should get the married allowance the day he is married.

8404. New he gets it at ten years' service?—Yes. I paid 15s. a month in Athlone for a considerable period before I had lodging allowance at all. Our men marry whether or no.

8405. Do not a good proportion of men wait until their ninth or tenth year's service before they marry?—I think he should get the lodging allowance from the day he marries.

8406. Is not your district a rural one?—Yes.

8407. Have you many out-stations?—I have six out-stations.

8408. Do you find difficulty in sending married men to these stations on account of want of accommodation?—I have no married men in out-stations. They are all unmarried, except the sergeants in charge.

8409. It would be exceedingly awkward to increase the number of married men and diminish the number of single men—you would find it difficult to man out-stations?—Very difficult.

8410. And that puts considerable duty on single men in out-stations?—It does not alter the duty. Married men are kept in towns, and single men in the country.

8411. How many men have you, as a rule, at an out-station?—Four.

8412. Are they under a sergeant or a constable?—A sergeant.

8413. None are under a senior constable?—No.

8414. Do you think it would be a good thing to encourage men by a merit class—to give some men, not able to pass the "P" examination, at fifteen years' service, one stripe on the arm and some allowance—not to make them sergeants?—No, I do not; I am entirely opposed to promotion for mere seniority.

8415. And you don't think, from your knowledge of the service, that it is necessary to do anything to encourage the senior men?—I am entirely opposed to promoting a man because he is senior. If he gets to be an old constable he lacks some special qualification—intelligence, activity, or something that keeps him back from promotion.

8416. Is it your opinion that an intelligent, active man in the Royal Irish Constabulary has a good prospect of promotion?—A very good prospect.

8417. Do you think that the opportunities for advancement are considerable?—Yes, for intelligent, active, energetic men.

8418. And there are better opportunities than would be the case in a small borough or county force?—A far better way of getting on.

8419. There are more posts and more avenues to promotion if the force is large?—Yes; there are more opportunities of getting promotion in our service.

8420. Is it not the case in the R.I.C. that the men are given an opportunity of being transferred at their own wish from one county to another, after a certain service?—Yes, they can get a transfer.

8421. Is the month's leave taken advantage of by the Force to a considerable extent?—Not to such an extent as one would think. Really, very few men go on leave.

8422. Is that from want of means, or want of inclination?—I suppose it is the single men who go on leave?—It is confined almost entirely to the single men.

8423. Married men don't care to leave their houses and children?—No.

8424. Have you been in England during your service?—Yes, several times.

8425. Have you seen anything of English police life?—I have.

May 29, 1901.

District
Inspector
Michael
Holmes.

May 30, 1901.

District
Inspector
Michael
Holmes.

8426. Are the duties of the forces in the two countries analogous—are the hours of duty in England lighter or heavier than in Ireland?—There is no comparison, that I can see, in the duties of the English rural police and our police. I have seen a constable in a small place in Shropshire doing duty, and he did it as he liked. He was living in lodgings; and he had no sergeant. He was by himself in the place.

8427. The discipline in the Irish Constabulary is better, but is the responsibility of a constable in England not greater?—I went with him. He was living in lodgings, and he had no sergeant. He was by himself in the place.

8428. He is left greater individual responsibility?—That is the great fault I find in our Force. There is not enough individual responsibility in the police in Ireland.

8429. The organisation of the R.I.C. is such that there is not the individual responsibility that you have noticed in the English police?—No; and that there should be.

8430. And two men in Ireland are doing what one man might do?—Yes; and could do better. They should be properly trained to exercise their powers of observation, and travel over a larger area, and they should be permitted to use a bicycle, and enter houses. Each sub-district should be cut up into two or three patrol areas, and the man given that area should go through it for two or three hours. It is painful to see the way patrolling is done.

8431. Give us, frankly, your views on that point. Do you object to the perfunctory way the duties are carried out?—It is not the fault of the men, but the fault of the system.

8432. In your opinion, would it be more advantageous to separate the men on duty more than at present?—One man on duty alone is sufficient in daytime, in rural districts.

8433. Does this system of double-patrol prevail in Ireland?—All over Ireland. You cannot send a constable on duty by himself: it is contrary to the regulations.

8434. The state of the country is not such, at present, as to render the assistance or co-operation of a second man necessary?—Quite unnecessary.

8435. Are assaults on the police few?—They are never committed in the country. It is only in the streets of a large city or town that policemen are assaulted, and on special occasions, in Belfast and Derry, when anniversaries are being observed. Whenever a constable meets a drunken rowdy in the street he generally has to fight him.

8436. Mr. STARKIE.—Are not assaults on the police mainly committed after arrest, while conveying the prisoner to the barrack?—Nearly always.

8437. Are not assaults on the police under other circumstances very rare?—They occur very seldom. I have been attacked once or twice myself.

8438. CHAIRMAN.—Could the training of the Constabulary in Ireland, not trenching on the question of organisation, but on the question of individual responsibility, be much improved as to the manner of effecting arrests, and avoiding scenes of violence?—There should be some training.

8439. Training similar in character to that given to the London police?—I don't know that training.

8440. I don't know whether you are aware of the fact that in London a policeman who is assaulted does not have much sympathy from his comrades, because it is generally taken to be due to want of tact on his part?—Yes—that he brought it on himself.

8441. That is by undue interference, or clumsy interference?—I would expect that in England, from what I saw of the English people.

8442. And you think that greater intelligence should be brought to bear on the training of the men for criminal work?—Yes; and much less drill.

8443. You are aware that a pension of 30-50ths of pay is obtainable at twenty-five years' service, without a medical certificate?—Quite so.

8444. Do you consider there should be a limit of age for retirement, say fifty years, as is the case in some of the English forces?—I do not. I think that after twenty-five years' service a man is not able to perform his duty in an efficient manner.

8445. You are aware that recruits are taken in the Royal Irish Constabulary at eighteen years of age, if the sons of policemen or pensioners, and at nineteen if not, and that in many police forces in England the minimum age is twenty-one—do you think the age

in the R.I.C. from which service counts for pension could be advantageously advanced to twenty-one?—Nineteen is the present age for joining.

8446. Do you think that age is too young?—I don't think it too young.

8447. In the Dublin Metropolitan Police recruits are not taken under twenty-one?—I don't know the age.

8448. As a whole, is the R.I.C. popular?—Very popular.

8449. Are you asked frequently by the fathers of desirable candidates to use your influence in getting them in?—Very frequently I am.

8450. Do you recommend persons as candidates for the Force, and are they classified in the County Inspector's office, and their names then sent to the Depot?—They are examined in the County Inspector's office. I would like to say something on that point. The test for a constable is not a sufficient one.

8451. Would you establish a better test—in what respect, physical or mental?—Entirely mental. An Irish policeman is expected to know the criminal code—that is to say the many statutes passed from time to time dealing with the criminal law, and they are expected to know the 2,000 regulations of the Constabulary, and they are expected to have a knowledge of drill. In order to have a sufficient knowledge of these subjects, a man should have a certain grade of mental qualification, and the test applied to recruits should be one that would be sure of arriving at the proper mental calibre of the men. The present test is quite insufficient. We only ask a candidate to do twelve sums in the first four simple rules—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—and he is expected to write 100 or 120 words to dictation from a newspaper. The number of errors in spelling, or in arithmetic, which would disqualify a candidate is not specified. Therefore a man is taken into the Constabulary, and required to know the criminal code, and the regulations, although on joining he is not expected to know the Rule of Three.

8452. In your opinion, the literary or educational test of a recruit might be raised?—With great advantage to the Force.

8453. You have no reason to believe in the present day with free education that that would affect the physical standard of the Force?—None whatever.

8454. Are there many resignations from the Force?—Very few.

8455. And do policemen's sons enter the Force in considerable numbers?—Yes; there is no close competition. They must take the open competition.

8456. Do not sons of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary get an advantage?—Yes, as regards earlier age for entrance and lower height.

8457. You think the Force is popular as a whole, and that there is no danger of a falling off in recruits?—I do; and that there is no such danger whatever.

8458. Would there be such a danger if the mental test were raised?—I don't anticipate there would.

8459. From your knowledge of the number of candidates now on the list you don't anticipate it?—My district is not an enlightened one, and I would not take it as a sample of all Ireland, for the people are rather backward, but in other parts of Ireland plenty of candidates with a fair mental qualification could be procured.

8460. Do you think that a married man sent temporarily to a station should have a sort of separation allowance?—This is the first time I heard the idea, and I should like to consider it.

8461. In regard to accommodation in barracks for married men, is it on the whole pretty fair?—It is generally bad.

8462. Do you think it necessary, or would you be favourable to the Constabulary authorities building houses in some stations, and letting them to the police?—It would be utterly impossible. I don't see how it could be done. The Force is so liable to change. You might have ten men in a station to-day, and the number might be increased or decreased from time to time.

8463. Are there not certain places where, as far as human judgment can go, police would have to be stationed?—In large cities. It would be a great thing in the interests of the men if they could procure cheaper lodging in cities and large towns.

8464. You think it would be unwise for the Constabulary authorities to embark in the building of houses?—It would be useless to suggest such a thing.

8465. Mr. STARKIE.—The number of such houses would have to be less than the average number of married men from time to time at the station.

8466. CHAIRMAN.—You do not think it necessary to do it?—In large cities and towns it would be a great advantage if the men could procure cheaper and better lodging.

8467. Is there not, in some country villages, great difficulty in married men getting houses?—There are many places where they cannot get a house at all.

8468. Is it your opinion that the turn of duty of the men should be eight hours a day?—I would say seven or eight. At present six hours is the average of duty.

8469. And in your opinion it should be increased to seven or eight?—I should rather say seven.

8470. Is there much night duty?—How many times would a man be out after 2 a.m. in the month?—Twice.

8471. You are aware that in cities such as London there is always eight hours' night duty?—I have heard there was seven.

8472. It is eight as a matter of fact. And in the West Riding of Yorkshire it is nine. Coming back again to the question of duty, is it not largely a matter of routine?—Unfortunately so.

8473. And it is frequently performed in a perfunctory manner?—I would nearly say, always so, in the case of day patrols.

8474. And in your opinion much more intelligence and skill should be brought to bear on the duty?—Yes, by sending out one man.

8475. Are you of opinion that two men going together get into a gossiping way and have a lounge?—It is simply two men doing badly the duty that one man could perform well.

8476. Mr. HOLMES.—Is it at present practically walking exercise?—Yes, a good walk. It is the fault of the system.

8477. CHAIRMAN.—And if you have an active, intelligent man with a lazy and indifferent one, the lazy and indifferent one asserts his influence unfairly on the active and intelligent one?—That is exactly the way. They are told before they leave the barracks where they have to go, and they go there and come back again, and unfortunately the embargo in the patrol-book that they must not enter any house unnecessarily, prevents them going in to get useful intelligence.

8478. We all—at least some of us know—that one man may get useful information that will not be given to two?—Quite so.

8479. And that many people are afraid to talk to two persons?—Not alone that, but where two men are sent out I have found that the duty was not done. I have had to separate them in Newmarket.

8480. And in your opinion much greater intelligence and active work could be got out of the police by stopping the double patrol?—Yes.

8481. And giving authority to the county inspector to have double patrols in times of danger?—Quite so.

8482. If it was necessary at a particular time that he should be able to revert to the double patrol system?—Quite so.

8483. And, living as you do in the Co. Cork, you would like to see the change made?—Yes; and Castle Island, "the blood-stained district" of this country, adjoins my district.

8484. And there is nothing which would at present alarm you in adopting your suggestion?—Nothing whatever.

8485. If you had the authority of the Inspector-General you would not hesitate to do it yourself?—No.

8486. And take the responsibility on yourself?—I would have no hesitation. I would be glad to receive the authority.

8487. Do you find there is any great difficulty in active and intelligent pensioners obtaining employment?—A few years ago there was not much difficulty, but since the establishment of the District Councils they have turned against the police, and it is not so easy to get it now. These local bodies won't employ a policeman.

8488. Is it not a fact that many of the men about to retire on pension have looked out for employment before they take their pension?—They invariably do.

8489. Are you aware that in Cork East Riding and City there are over 54 per cent. of the pensioners employed at present at varying rates of wages—and may I take it that the tendency of labour politics is rather against employing pensioners, so as not to compete with the ordinary labour market?—It is opposed to it. It is not mere labour politics, but antagonism to the R.I.C.

It is Nationalist politics, simply because the police have served the King, and are drawing a pension for their services.

8490. In Newmarket there are three pensioners, all of whom are employed?—Yes, a farmer, a shop-keeper, and a clerk or store-keeper.

8491. Did the farmer inherit the farm?—No, he married a former tenant's daughter.

8492. And the shop-keeper?—He had been able to save some capital and bought the good-will of the place.

8493. Is it your opinion, on the whole, that the police are able to make, for their condition in life, fair marriages?—Our men can always make good marriages if they wish to do so.

8494. We won't pretend that the 10,000 men all marry as their fathers would wish; but when they wish to do so they can make good marriages?—Yes.

8495. In fact, they are rather sought after as suitors by the ladies?—Unquestionably.

8496. Is there anything else you wish to say—we shall be glad to receive it?—I have had a strong feeling for many years with regard to the number of police in Ireland—not since this movement came into being, but for many years. I think there is a great waste of public money in the number of police—two men, in the day-time, doing the work of one.

8497. You are speaking entirely from the police point of view, rather than from the taxpayers' or the political point of view?—I have no regard for the taxpayer.

8498. And I need not ask you if you have anything to do with politics?—Nothing.

8499. Mr. STARKIE.—If you largely reduced the Force would you have men available for the double patrols at night?—Yes. I propose to cut up each rural sub-district into three patrol areas, and have two men available. I would send the two men to patrol, singly, two of the three areas thoroughly every day. The third area I would have patrolled at night by these two men together.

8500. And change the areas to be patrolled day about?—Yes; that would have the districts patrolled every day. At present they are patrolled only every two days.

8501. CHAIRMAN.—Would it trouble you too much to ask you to put on paper your scheme, and send it to me?—I will have great pleasure in doing so.

8502. And please state in the paper anything which occurs to you. I shall treat it in a confidential manner?—I shall be glad to do so. The only subject I wished to talk of was the improvement in organisation.

8503. Mr. HOLMES.—Where the shoe really pinches is in the matter of the lodging allowance?—At present it does pinch.

8504. Is not that where it really and seriously pinches now?—Yes.

8505. Is not that the principal grievance?—There is no doubt that is a grievance; but I am full of this thing of reducing the number and paying the men better.

8506. Apropos of that you stated to the Chairman that the existing rates of pay are adequate for existing duties?—Quite so.

8507. Your scheme has not yet come into operation. As a taxpayer I should be glad to see it come into operation, but, assuming that the existing rates are adequate for existing duties, you say that the real grievance is in the matter of the lodging allowance, taking things as they are?—I fear I could hardly tell you the grievances of the men, they are so many.

8508. But you say the shoe pinches there?—I am sure the lodging allowance does pinch.

8509. What would you say the average rent of an average house in the rural parts of Ireland would be?—I could not give you the average.

8510. Would 4s. a week secure a good house, taking one district with another—not counting towns?—Not counting Belfast, Cork City, or Derry. I should say 4s. a week would be an average.

8511. Do you consider that the men should be held rent free, that is, should receive an allowance sufficient to cover the entire rent, or do you consider that they should have to pay something towards rent?—I think an allowance of 3s. 6d. per week would be a sufficient allowance. I did not get sufficient allowance myself to pay my rent.

8512. In the English counties, where rent assistance is given, it is assumed that married men should pay

May 20, 1901.

District
Inspector
Michael
Holmes.

something for rent—generally 2s. a week—and it is only where the rent is in excess of that that the county steps in and pays the difference?—Yes.

8513. Are you of opinion that in Ireland a married man should be expected to contribute something towards his rent?—Not out of his meagre pay. He wants all his pay to support his family. I know the difficulties too well, myself.

8514. Supposing 3s. 6d. was not sufficient to cover the rent—and there would be many cases where it would not be—should the allowance be increased beyond that?—He can get a place easily for 3s. 6d.

8515. Would you say that in quiet times, such as we have now, police duties are light?—Very light at present.

8516. They are not physically wearing?—By no means.

8517. Many men join the Force at about twenty years of age, and, therefore, would be in a position to claim three-fifths pension at forty-five years of age—would you say that a policeman, after twenty-five years' light police duties, would be physically worn out at forty-five years of age?—I would not say anything of the kind.

8518. You stated to the Chairman that you considered that a policeman, after twenty-five years' service, was not good for much, but the returns show that numbers retire under forty-five years of age?—But there is service and service. If the service is performed in an efficient manner the policeman is not able for a great deal after twenty-five years' service; but twenty-five years' service performed in an inefficient manner does not wear him out.

8519. In the case of the single men, you say that they can live on their pay, and that a prudent man can save as much as £20 a year out of his pay. The Chairman asked you, in connection with the question of the increase of the lodging allowance, whether anything could be given as a compensation to the single men in barracks—would it be necessary, under such circumstances, to give them any compensation or equivalent at all?—I don't think that would be a reason for giving them compensation at all.

8520. Mr. STARKIE.—With reference to the question of merit pay, have you many men in your district of over twenty years' service?—I think I have three or four.

8521. Of course, you have a much larger number of men of between fifteen and twenty years' service?—Yes.

8522. Is there any way of rewarding zealous and useful men of long service who are not sufficiently well educated to attain promotion?—I am entirely opposed to giving the men any emoluments or promotion for mere age or seniority.

8523. I refer to zeal and efficiency in the discharge of duty, combined with seniority?—My view is entirely different. I say the value of a policeman's service should be fixed; if he is fit for promotion he can increase his salary by his own ability and intelligence, and if he does not possess the qualifications he does not require to be paid. I would not give money to a man for mere seniority.

8524. As to the extra duties performed by the Constabulary there have been complaints that they are not sufficiently remunerated for collecting agricultural statistics, and for taking the Census. Are there any grounds of complaint on that point?—No; they are well paid. My men have earned 17s. per month for the collection of the Census papers. They are well paid for any duty of that kind, of late years.

8525. Complaints have been made that the men have to learn a large number of Acts of Parliament. Is not a knowledge of these Acts absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of their duties?—A policeman is utterly useless without it.

8526. Do you think that if a different system of instruction were adopted that the duty of learning these Acts of Parliament might be made less irksome?—The training should be undoubtedly different—a change from the military training, as at present, to a police training.

8527. Do not the men have to learn off sections of Acts of Parliament so as to be able to repeat them by rote?—Officers hold different views on the subject. I instruct my men in practical duties, and prevent them giving the mere words of the Act of Parliament.

8528. Is that system generally followed?—I don't know, indeed.

8529. Do you not find that the men instructed in the way you describe, not only do not find the study of their police duties irksome, but that they take an

interest in the subject?—I am sorry to say, in consequence of the intelligence of the men not being what I would like it to be, they do not take kindly to learning legal subjects, unless the men who are desirous of promotion.

8530. Some of the head constables examined claim an increase of pay on the ground of the amount of work they perform for the district inspector, both while he is at his station, and during his absence on leave or otherwise. Do you think the amount of duty they perform for the district inspector affords a ground for increasing their pay?—They perform no duty for the district inspector, at present, that could not be as well performed, or better, by a young constable. I would prefer to have a young constable in my office.

8531. If the head constable had not to act for the district inspector in his absence, would there be any necessity for the presence of a head constable in many places where they are now stationed?—It is a valuable rank, if the duties are properly carried out and regulated.

8532. CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean the out-door duties? Yes.

8533. They are entirely clerical at present?—Yes, nearly so.

8534. Mr. STARKIE.—Could not his out-door duties in many places be discharged by a sergeant?—No. I am sure if you take the head constable from the service, things would go to the bad entirely.

8535. There are stations in Ireland, which for certain reasons are made the head quarters of districts, and the presence of a district inspector entails a head constable being there—now in many of these places could not the head constable's out-door duties be equally well discharged by the sergeant of the station?—Yes. Practically a head constable does no out-door duty. He is confined in the office, which is an unreasonable way of doing things.

8536. You employ a man of high rank and pay for duties which could be equally well discharged by a man of inferior rank, and smaller pay?—Quite so. His services would be more available to the public if doing out-door duty. He could supervise and regulate the patrolling of a district in the day-time by means of a bicycle, and I would promote no man to the rank of head constable who was not an approved cyclist. I am not a cyclist myself, but I think a head constable would be a valuable man if he was a good cyclist.

8537. What wages are barracks servants paid as a rule?—£1 to 25s. a month in the smaller stations, and 30s. in the larger stations.

8538. If the Force were largely reduced would not that be a heavy charge on the men in a station where there was only a sergeant and one or two constables?—It would be a heavy charge. But by reducing the Force you would save £200,000, and you would have money to pay them a little more.

8539. It has been suggested in some of the memorials that the rank of acting-sergeant should be abolished?—It is a most useless rank.

8540. In what other way would you test a man's fitness for the rank of sergeant?—In the same way as for the rank of acting-sergeant.

8541. Would not that entail a sergeant reverting to the rank of constable if found unfit?—Quite so.

8542. Do you wish to say anything about the subsistence allowance by day or night?—No; but as you ask me the question I really think a head constable should get a little better allowance.

8543. He receives 4s. 6d.?—Yes, and 1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. He should get a little better allowance.

8544. Do you think the present allowance for making up uniforms is inadequate?—It never covers the cost. A head constable gets 10s. 6d. for tunic, and 3s. for trousers, and that never covers the outlay.

8545. What is the average cost of the men's messing in your district as it appears in the mess-book?—I think it has been 22 a month.

8546. What would it be with extras?—10s. more.

8547. Can you say when did this movement for an increase of pay in contra-distinction to lodging allowance arise?—I think twelve months ago.

8548. Was it before or after the question of the inadequacy of the lodging allowance was raised?—I could hardly tell you that. I read the *Constabulary Gazette*, which is acquainted with current events, but I am not able to tell which of them came first. I think there were different views on the subject. One recommended that the lodging allowance should be thrown to one side, and that the men should go in for more pay. I think the lodging allowance came first.

8549. Have you any knowledge of the period at which the men fixed on the pay of the City of London police as a standard of pay for the Royal Irish Constabulary?—No, I know nothing of the City of London police.

8550. Mr. HOLMES.—You spoke just now of the meagre pay of the men—did you refer principally to the pay of the constables?—Principally to married men with families.

8551. You cannot differentiate between married men and single men as regards pay?—Unfortunately so. The married men find it difficult to make both ends meet.

8552. Are you aware that the maximum rate in Scotland for a constable is only 29s. a week, and that includes his boot money; and that a great majority of the men of the rank of constable can never expect to rise to the rank of sergeant?—I am not aware. I know this much, that in England a policeman may do a little to supplement his pay.

8553. Mr. HOLMES.—I think you are mistaken there. We have heard evidence to the contrary.

Witness.—I spoke to a magistrate in Co. Cork, who told me he was in Kent recently, and that a village policeman was a shoemaker, and that when he wanted to go out on duty he took his tunic off the nail and put it on.

8554. Mr. HOLMES.—I think you may regard that as "a traveller's tale."

Witness.—This is a gentleman who would not tell me anything but what was true.

8555. Mr. HOLMES.—Take the great city of Glasgow, with 760,000 of a population. There is one sergeant to fifteen constables and you know, as a police officer, what the chances of a constable rising to the rank of sergeant are under those circumstances, and that many must be content to remain constables no matter how good they may be. Well, the pay of a constable in Glasgow is 30s. 8d., with 2½ per cent. deduction for superannuation and it includes boot money, so that really he is not as well off as a man here would be with 28s. a week?—Yes; but a police constable in Glasgow can do a little to supplement his pay by calling workers as they do in England.

8556. Taking the pay alone, I would say your description of the meagre pay would be as applicable to the maximum pay of a constable in Scotland as it is to the case of a constable here?—I suppose it is much the same.

8557. Let us take the pay of the skilled artisan; you will agree with me, I have no doubt, that there is no

class in the community that deserves our respect more. In Dublin the average rates are 35s. a week, and that is a high average?—I thought it was much higher.

8558. 36s. is the maximum pay for carpenters, and that does not obtain in the country towns. When you take into account that a police constable has a pension, and that the pension is deferred pay, would you not say that these poor married men, whose pay you describe as "meagre pay," are better off than the best of the artisans?—Not than the best of the artisans. A skilled artisan in my view would earn more than 35s. a week.

8559. Here is a letter from Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the great shipbuilders in Belfast, in which they say that they give the following wages:—Joiners 38s. 3d., wood-turners 37s., smiths 35s., fitters 37s., platers 39s., riveters 36s., shipwrights 38s. 3d., riggers 30s. 3d., painters 36s., boat-builders 33s., moulders 38s. and 40s., pattern-makers 39s., turners 38s., general labourers 18s. 6d., helpers 19s., assistants 18s. 6d. They add, "We at present employ between 9,000 and 10,000 men, but that a very considerable number of them do not earn full wages weekly as a large proportion only work four or five days a week,"—the wages of these men do not average more than 36s. a week?—I thought they were much higher, but there is a difference between 35s. and 27s. per week.

8560. Taking pension as deferred pay, if you add a sum representing the average total amount which a police pensioner will draw during his life to the sum received by him while in the Force, and divide the total by his number of years service, the quotient will work out to as large a sum per week as an artisan's wages?—I understand that.

8561. Mr. STARKIE.—If a constable retires at twenty-five years' service, he receives a pension of £42 2s. 5d. a year; to buy an annuity of that amount he should pay about £700, assuming he were then about forty-five years of age?—He does not know the meaning of the term.

8562. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware of what the men ask for?—No.

8563. Well, constables have asked for £34 a year extra, and all the present allowances, sergeants £55 a year, and head constables £78?—It is the custom when you want to sell a horse to ask more than you expect to get, and they are looking for more than they expect to receive.

8564. And you think that is what they are doing in this case?—Yes; I have no doubt of it.

Mr. R. MIDDLETON HILL, Chief Constable of Cornwall, examined.

8565. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chief Constable of Cornwall?—Yes.

8566. How long have you held that position?—Four and a half years.

8567. Before that you were in the R.I.C. as district inspector?—As cadet, district inspector, and subsequently as adjutant at the Depot.

8568. And as district inspector were you in many parts of Ireland?—Yes. I was at Cahir, in Tipperary, where I remained for four years. I then went to Co. Clare, and was stationed at Ennis for four years. I was afterwards at Killarney for three years, and at Dublin, as adjutant, for another three years.

8569. Your last position in the R.I.C. was as adjutant at the Depot?—Yes.

8570. That gave you, in addition to your experience as district inspector, a thorough knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the R.I.C.?—I think I may claim to have a very fair knowledge.

8571. How long were you in the R.I.C.?—Just under fifteen years.

8572. Is not your force a rural one for the most part, with some towns, or do you take all the towns in Cornwall?—All except two.

8573. Please give us names and populations of your largest towns?—Falmouth, St. Austel, Camborne, Redruth, and Penryn, are about the largest. The population of Falmouth is 4,000 odd, of Penryn 8,000. Redruth is a large town.

8574. At any rate, your various districts include some half-dozen urban areas?—I might say fifteen urban areas.

8575. What is the population of the county?—297,097 (at the last Census), over which I have control.

8576. Mr. STARKIE.—That is the population of the county, exclusive of the towns of Truro and Penzance?—Yes, they are excluded from the 297,000.

8577. CHAIRMAN.—You have one constable to every 1,300 people?—Yes.

8578. What is the proportion of acres to each constable?—One constable to 4,000 acres.

8579. Would you be kind enough to give me the rates of pay?—I can give you the rates of pay, subject to this statement, that at present these rates are under consideration, in consequence of an application on the part of the men for an increase of pay. The matter is in the hands of a sub-committee of the police authority.

8580. I see your constables begin at a weekly pay of 20s. 5d., and rise to 23s. 11d. to the first-class?—Yes.

8581. There is a merit class—is that limited in number?—Yes.

8582. How many would that class include?—Twelve out of 187 constables.

8583. That is one in fifteen in round numbers?—Yes.

8584. The 20s. 5d. to a junior constable is subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation, and of 4d. for medical attendance?—1d. a week for medical attendance.

8585. Do you give any medical attendance to the wives and children?—That is included. In cases of sickness, the deduction is calculated at one-third of the pay per day.

8586. One-third of the pay is deducted for it?—For the whole period of illness.

8586A. The boot allowance is 2s. 2d. a month?—Yes.

8587. The net pay per month, including the allowance for boots—after deduction for medical attendance, and for superannuation is £4 8s. 8d. for a constable?—Yes, for a third-class constable.

8588. And £5 8s. 11d. for the senior rank of constable?—Yes.

8589. And £6 9s. 3d. for the senior rank of sergeant?—Yes.

May 22, 1901.

District
Inspector
Michael
Holmes.

Mr. R.
Middleton
Hill, Chief
Constable of
Cornwall.

May 23, 1906.

Mr. R. Middleston Hill, Chief Constable of Cornwall.

8590. Mr. HOLMES.—What is the net maximum pay of a sergeant after deductions?—£6 9s. 3d. per month.

8591. What is it by the week?—The maximum pay is 29s. 9d., subject to 2½ per cent. deduction for superannuation. There is one man, a sergeant-major, who gets 30s. 11d. subject to the same deduction.

8592. CHAIRMAN.—The deductions are 2½ per cent. from all ranks towards pension, 1d. per week from all ranks towards medical attendance, and in cases of sickness, a deduction is made of one-third of the pay per diem. There are also deductions for house rent. For inspectors in county stations £8 a year, sergeants and constables 4s. 4d. a month. Then you come to the case where they live in houses rented by the county. Sergeants and constables pay £4 a year, or 6s. 8d. a month. Is not that so?—Yes.

8593. Has the county got sufficient houses for the whole of their force?—No.

8594. How many constables would there be paying their own lodgings?—The houses taken by the county are thirty-four, and there are seventy-eight houses taken by sergeants and constables. There are two systems—practically three. In one case the house is the county's, and is used as a police-station. Then we have houses rented by the county, and a policeman becomes a sub-tenant to the county. Then we have, in seventy-eight cases, policeman taking the houses subject to the approval of the chief constable, and the county allow them the excess over £4 a year rent.

8595. Every man is supposed to pay not less than £4 or 6s. 8d. a month for lodging?—Exactly, if in a county house.

8596. Mr. STARKIE.—If he pays a certain amount for lodging himself, he is allowed a certain amount?—Yes.

8597. The houses rented by the county are not used for any public purpose, but are merely for lodging the men?—Exactly. In a few of such houses there is a cell.

8598. CHAIRMAN.—Do you provide accommodation for single men?—Where there is accommodation, they pay to the county 1s. a week. Where there is no accommodation provided for them they have to go out and they are allowed 1s. a week.

8599. Does that pay for their lodging?—Oh, no.

8600. How much extra would they have to pay?—It is presumed that lodging costs 2s. a week, and the county pay one-half. That is the principle on which they work. The arrangement was made prior to my taking office.

8601. You give no pension until a man arrives at fifty years of age, whatever their services?—Exactly.

8602. Do your men work in single or in double patrols?—In single.

8603. Can he fit in his hours exactly as he likes, or has he regular hours to keep?—For night duty there are regular hours, and for the day-time he must show three hours' duty. He has to make a return every week to me, in a journal, of how he has disposed of those three hours in the day, and the hours at night as well.

8604. How much night duty is there?—Six hours every night.

8605. That is nine hours in the twenty-four?—Yes.

8606. Are we to understand that every man does night duty every night, including Sunday?—Yes, commencing at 6 p.m., and being so arranged that six hours' duty is performed—from 6 to 12, from 9 to 3, or from 2 to 8.

8607. And every man not on leave or sick does six hours' night duty every night, and by himself?—Yes. In twenty-six years' service a constable never has a full night's sleep in bed as an ordinary mortal, unless specially employed otherwise.

8608. Mr. STARKIE.—He could not be in before midnight, unless his night patrol was to commence after midnight?—Yes; his duty might commence at 12 o'clock, midnight.

8609. If he went out at 6 he could not come in before midnight?—Quite so. It is arranged that night duty shall cease at 8 a.m.

8610. CHAIRMAN.—Have you a means of checking whether the men perform this duty?—There is a system of checking by sergeants, inspectors, and superintendents.

8611. Is that by meeting at different points?—Yes.

8612. And are the points so arranged that it is impossible for the man to deceive you by his diary?—Quite so. The point is so arranged that it is either blank point or meet point—the point where he meets another constable. He may meet a sergeant, or inspector, at a blank point.

8613. If he does not make the blank point he has to account to the superintendent for not meeting it?—He

is supposed to stay there twenty minutes. If he does not meet the man he ought to meet, or is not able to be there, he has to make an explanation.

8614. And do you satisfy yourself that he does, also, the three hours by day?—Yes; and his duties don't end with those three hours. A man who does duty from 6 p.m. to 12 midnight, has his sleep and his breakfast over by 9 in the morning, and he does his three hours' day duty, and is liable to be called out in the afternoon.

8615. If you went and knocked at his door, could he call out that he had done his nine hours' duty, and that he was, therefore, off duty?—He is liable to be called on at any time.

8616. Can he go from his house without leave?—He is not supposed to be from his house without leave.

8617. Is he absolutely at your call?—Yes.

8618. How does that duty compare with the duty as you knew it in the R.I.C.?—I consider that the responsibility is greater, in my force, than in the R.I.C.

8619. That the individual has much greater responsibility than in the R.I.C., because, partly, of the double patrol system in the latter, with which you are acquainted, and the hours of duty, which are shorter?—I think the strain is greater in my force. I am speaking of a normal condition of things in Ireland, for I have known abnormal conditions.

8620. And you say there is a greater strain on the nerve than in the R.I.C.?—I will put it in this way. I am never surprised that our men go out on pension as soon as they can, and do not stay on beyond the twenty-six years; and I put that down to the constant strain on them in consequence of this peculiar form of duty.

8621. Is there as much interference with the time of a constable off duty with you, as there is in the R.I.C., in normal times?—The R.I.C. man is supposed to be never off duty.

8622. Is there more or less call on the individual off duty in Cornwall than in the R.I.C.?—I consider that a constable in England is more likely to be called upon when off duty than a constable in Ireland is, because of the fact that our numbers are so much smaller: they can have a system, in Ireland, of relief, which we cannot have in Cornwall.

8623. How many days a year leave do your men get?—Sixteen days.

8624. Is that the maximum?—Yes; and for everything over that deductions are made.

8625. Cannot you give more than sixteen days?—I can give it, full pay being deducted.

8626. Do odd days count?—The sixteen days may be taken in a lump, or at separate times.

8627. If he takes one this week it is entered against him?—Yes.

8628. There is a month's leave, with full pay, in Ireland, and eight hours' leave during each month—there is more leave in Ireland?—Undoubtedly. The men in the Cornwall police have only sixteen days, and if they take any more leave they do it at the risk of losing the day's pay.

8629. You have been in many counties in Ireland—Clare and Kerry. Are the conditions prevailing in the rural parts of Ireland analogous to the conditions prevailing in the rural districts of Cornwall?—There is a difference in this way. You must remember that in Cornwall there are large mining interests, china-clay interests, and fishing interests; and that these entail police duties of a special kind.

8630. Is yours a harder, and more troublesome, population to deal with?—It causes trouble of a kind usually connected with fishing, and mining, and large manufacturing works.

8631. Mr. STARKIE.—Apart from periods of political or sectarian excitement, are the people of Cornwall more, or less, difficult to deal with than the people of Ireland?—If you put aside anything in the nature of politics, or anything else that arouses special disturbance, the normal conditions are very similar. Of course, I am only speaking of Cornwall. I don't think that the Irish people are criminally inclined, nor is there, in Ireland, as far as I know, a professional criminal class, and you may say precisely the same of the Cornish people. In that respect the conditions are similar.

8632. CHAIRMAN.—Are the miners not difficult to handle?—Yes; but only when an election is on, or something special. In ordinary times they are not specially difficult to deal with.

8633. Do you allow your men to carry on any business or trade?—They are absolutely forbidden to do so.

8634. Or their wives?—Their wives are not allowed, either.

8635. May they take in lodgers?—No.

8636. Are you acquainted with the conditions of service in other police forces in your neighbourhood?—Yes.

8637. As far as your experience goes, does the rule prevail in England not to allow constables to carry on another trade or employment?—I would not like to answer that question. My personal knowledge of police in other counties is limited.

8638. Have you any difficulty in getting recruits in Cornwall for the police?—No. That question is one, of course, which would affect a larger force. Our vacancies are very few.

8639. Is there much opportunity of promotion to the higher ranks in your force?—I consider the merit class should be enlarged. There are many men who cannot become sergeants—worthy men, who have done their work well, should have a special mark of merit.

8640. From your knowledge of the Force, would there not be more opportunity of advancement for an active and intelligent man in the R.I.C. than in a small force of 180 men?—Yes; the chances of promotion are far greater in a force like the R.I.C. than in my force.

8641. The comparison would be something like that between the German army and the Dutch army?—Yes, a question of numbers.

8642. More opportunities of advancement and distinction?—Exactly.

8643. Your force has not the privilege of the R.I.C. of exchanging to other places?—No.

8644. They are there for the term of their police lives?—Yes. They can get transferred under the Act of Parliament, but they must have served three years.

8645. There is no obligation on the other police authority to accept them on transfer?—No.

8646. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you remember the rates of pay in the R.I.C.?—Yes.

8647. I suppose I may take it that in your force a large number of constables never rise beyond that rank?—A great majority retire as constables.

8648. From your experience of Ireland, would you say that any well-conditioned capable constable can look forward with confidence to rising to the rank of sergeant?—That is my impression—that a man who shows himself markedly an energetic intelligent man would undoubtedly get his promotion in due course of time.

8649. Looking at your rates of pay, I see that, excluding the merit class, the most a constable can get is 23s. 11d.?—Yes.

8650. From that there is a 2½ per cent. deduction?—Yes.

8651. And if he has accommodation, how much for rent?—If accommodation in a county station he has 1s. a week deducted.

8652. What is the deduction for superannuation from 23s. 11d.?—7d.

8653. A deduction of 7d. for superannuation, and of 1s. for rent, would leave 22s. 4d.?—Yes.

8654. It comes therefore to this, that a large number of your men never rise beyond that net pay?—Yes, until they get to the merit class, and then there are only twelve of these.

8655. Is a large proportion of your force married?—Yes.

8656. How do you account for the relatively low rates of pay in Cornwall, as compared with the rates in most other county forces in England?—I cannot tell you that. They were fixed before I came to the force, but it has occurred to the men recently that their pay compares unfavourably with other counties, and is not up to the ordinary wages in the county, and they have applied for an increase, and as I said before, the matter is now under investigation.

8657. From what class do you recruit principally?—We recruit from the class that call themselves labourers—that includes miners, fishermen, and farm labourers, sons of small farmers, and men who work on railways.

8658. What are miners' wages?—From 23s. to 28s. per week.

8659. Do you get many recruits from miners?—Not so many; a certain per-centage.

8660. They are willing to take smaller pay with you, having regard to the fact that there is a pension?—There is no great run upon us, because vacancies do not often occur. For instance, the diminution was only ten during the last twelve months up to the end of April.

8661. You have no difficulty in filling vacancies?—There was a slight temporary diminution or cessation in applications during the war, but there is no need to lay stress on that, for it probably affected most forces. In ordinary cases I have just enough to fill the places.

8662. When your men retire on pension, do they find any difficulty in obtaining employment?—They do not seek it; they are tired out. I have got men employment now and again, but when I had an opportunity of getting a post for a pensioner, I did not find any great inclination to accept it.

8663. How does the cost of living in Cornwall compare with the cost of living in the counties of Ireland with which you are familiar?—I have the prices of provisions here.

8664. Speaking generally, and from memory, is the cost of living in Cornwall as high as it was in the County Clare, in your time?—I could not answer that. I have not gone into the subject.

8665. Is the cost of living in Cornwall low?—It is low compared with other parts of England.

8666. For how much can a single man live in Cornwall?—Board and lodging cost about 11s. a week.

8667. Is he well fed?—Yes; he generally makes an arrangement to have everything for 11s. a week, and when he lives in a county police station, he pays to the county 1s. a week, and 10s. a week to the caterer for his food.

8668. What would be the nature of his diet—what would he take for breakfast?—I could not tell you.

8669. Mr. HOLMES.—The English policeman looks as if he fed himself well.

8670. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you any idea of what your men pay for tea in Cornwall?—I don't think it is actually put down in the list I have.

8671. Men in the R.I.C. pay up to 2s. 10d. per lb. for tea—would that price rule in Cornwall?—They get it cheaper than that. They get excellent tea for 2s.

8672. At what age do you take recruits?—I take them as low as eighteen and a half years of age—I do that only when I am driven to it. I don't care to do it. I like them just under or just over twenty.

8673. Does the statutable provision as to service for pension not counting before twenty-one years of age apply to your force?—No.

8674. Men who join at, or before twenty-four years of age cannot take advantage of the privilege of voluntary retirement at twenty-five years' service?—No. He cannot get pension till he is fifty years of age, so that the county very often get thirty years of service out of the men before they can retire on pension.

8675. In fact, the only men who can take advantage of the privilege of voluntary retirement at twenty-five years' service, are those who join at twenty-five years of age?—Exactly.

8676. As regards the merit class, is there any minimum service before which it cannot be granted?—A constable would seldom be in the first class under nine years' service, and he would have to serve in that class for some time to entitle him to get into the merit class. On an average, a man has served fifteen years before he gets to the merit class.

8677. Does he then wear a badge?—Yes.

8678. If he is promoted, does he lose the merit pay?—Yes, because he goes to a higher grade.

8679. Is there merit pay for sergeants?—There is no merit class except for constables.

8680. Is there any limit of service for promotion?—No.

8681. Is there any examination qualifying or otherwise, for promotion?—There is an examination for a constable for promotion to the rank of sergeant, for a sergeant to the rank of inspector, and for an inspector to the rank of superintendent.

8682. Is there any such rank in your force as acting-sergeant?—No.

8683. Is there any means of testing a man's fitness for the rank of sergeant?—Yes, by examination in police duties and arithmetic.

8684. The men of your force in seeking an increase of pay compare themselves, I presume, with the police of other counties?—Yes.

8685. Would you consider it reasonable if they compared themselves with the police of the City of London?—Certainly not.

8686. Or with the police of any county bordering on the metropolis, or with the police of such counties as Lancashire or Durham?—No. We compare ourselves to forces similar to our own in character.

May 22, 1901.

Mr. R. Middleton Hill, Chief Constable of Cornwall.

May 29, 1901.

M. R.
Middleton
Hill, Chief
Constable of
Cornwall.

8687. Are you aware that the R.I.C. claim to be paid at the same rate of pay as the City of London police?—It is difficult to make a comparison between the R.I.C. and the City of London police, because in some places they might have similar duties, and in others the duties would be utterly dissimilar. In the majority of cases they are utterly dissimilar. For instance, I would say to compare the duty of an Irish policeman in the quiet parts of West Cork or Kerry, with the duty of a London policeman in the East end would be ridiculous, for you could not put them on the same scale.

8688. You draw a distinction between the amounts deducted from the men for accommodation in the police stations, and in the county houses?—Yes.

8689. The deduction for accommodation in the police-station is 4s. 4d. a month, and in the case of the county-rented house, is 6s. 8d. a month?—Yes, for sergeants and constables.

8690. I presume that the lesser deduction in the case

of the police-station is because the police-station is used partly for public purposes?—Yes. As a rule, the police-station is occupied by a superintendent, sergeant, and married and single constables, and, therefore, it is considered that the amount each of them should pay would go to make up a fair rent.

8691. Do your men perform any duties in connection with the Food and Drugs Act, the Explosives Act, and the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act?—Yes.

8692. Is uniform clothing supplied free to your men?—Yes.

8693. Is it made up free of cost to the men?—Yes; all absolutely free.

8694. CHAIRMAN.—Every constable has 4,000 acres to patrol, I see by the return?—There is a large quantity of moorland in Cornwall, and you must make a deduction from the acreage to be patrolled on account of that.

8695. We think it very kind of you to come over to this Inquiry and give evidence.

Constable FRAS. FEENEY, examined.

Constable
Francis Feeney.

8696. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in the service?—Eighteen years seven months.

8697. Are you married?—Yes.

8698. How many children have you?—Six.

8699. At what service did you marry?—Seven years' service.

8700. Whom do you represent?—The constables of Leitrim and Sligo.

8701. What representations do you wish to make?—The constables I represent have desired me to ask you for an increase of £34 per annum, to put us on a level with the best-paid police force in the United Kingdom. They say—and I have experience of it myself—that they cannot live on their present pay: that it is inadequate, that other police forces have got an increase of pay, that labourers in general have got a rise of wages since 1882, and that we have got none. The standard of living has increased since 1882, and, consequently, we have to spend more money than the police did in 1882. I have an extract here from the *Freeman's Journal*, where the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 10th May—

8702. CHAIRMAN.—We have had that four or five times.

Witness.—I have documentary evidence to show that a policeman cannot live on his present pay, and I have properly-receipted accounts. I have sections of the Code here which show that a policeman, when serving, must live respectably; he must clothe his wife and family respectably, and he must have a respectable suit of plain clothes. He must keep free from debt, and if he incurs debt, and is unwilling, or unable, to pay, having no money, he is liable to be dismissed, or fined £3 to help him out of his difficulties. And if,

in order to avoid going into debt, the same constable lives on food not sufficient to sustain him in a fit state for active service, the head constable is bound to report that man to his officer, and if the charge is proved he is discharged from the service. These are the general grounds on which I claim, as representing the constables of Leitrim and Sligo, a rise of pay. We say the present pay is not sufficient to keep us respectably, and if you take some of these documents (produced) they will prove that.

8702A. Can you leave the documents with us?—Yes. I have spent £20, and some of my wife's money, during the last year, to keep myself out of debt. It is a bad thing to get into debt, and it is my experience that policemen who go into debt to publicans and merchants among whom they are stationed cannot discharge their duty towards those people.

8703. Mr. HOLMES.—I hope you got something with your wife?—Yes, and from other sources since. With regard to pensions, the constables want me to bring this under your notice: that since the Local Government Act was passed it is nearly impossible for a policeman to get any situation, and in view of that we ask for an increase of pension, so that when we retire from the Force we will be able to live independent of these public bodies who will not give us employment.

8704. Mr. STARKIE.—Have they not very little employment to give?—Yes; but there would be some "tacks" open from time to time. I have an extract from the *Sligo Champion* containing a speech made by a man named Cauley, Chairman of the Tobercurry Board of Guardians, and a County Councillor. He threatened what he would do if a pensioner applied for a "tack" to him. Give us a good pension and pay, and we don't want anything else.

Constable JOHN M'DOWNELL, examined.

Constable
John
M'Donnell.

8705. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Belfast City.

8706. Whom do you represent?—800 constables of Belfast City.

8707. How long have you been in the service?—Thirteen years and seven months.

8708. Are you married or single?—Single.

8709. Have you passed the "P" examination?—No; I tried for it.

8710. Have you saved any money?—I have never been able to.

8711. In Belfast you receive 2s. a week special allowance?—£65 a year is my present pay.

8712. Mr. STARKIE.—Is not your weekly pay 27s., including the Belfast allowance?—Yes.

8713. CHAIRMAN.—And you pay 1s. a week for barrack accommodation?—Yes.

8714. What do you wish to say?—I will give you the exact outlay for a year of a single constable:—Twelve months' mess-book necessities (for dinner, tea, sugar, and milk), £17 11s. 2d.; butter, eggs, bread, and sweet milk, £15 19s.; pocket-money, 10s. a month, or £6 a year; one suit of plain clothes, £1 10s. This is in simple compliance with the regulations; but for those who perform plain-clothes duty a second suit is neces-

sary, which would bring the amount up to £3 3s. Then there is barrack rent, £2 12s., and ecclesiastical expenses, £2. Then there is literature, £2. Before passing from the church expenses, those of the Roman Catholic faith say they cannot meet these for less than £3 10s. or £4 a year. Then there is washing flannel underclothing, £1 16s.; two pairs of regulation boots, £1 13s.; overcoat every three years, £3 15s., or £1 5s. per year; collars, cuffs, ties, and linen shirt, £1; making up uniform, 16s. 6d.; two woollen shirts, 13s.; one pair of dress boots, £1 1s. for two years, or 10s. 6d. annually; washing and mending linens, 12s.; six pairs of socks, 1s. 6d. each, or 9s.; postage for correspondence, 8s. 8d.; two pairs of drawers for two years, 7s. 6d. annually; repairing regulation boots, 7s. 3d. The total is £66 0s. 11d. I will hand in the expenditure for a family of nine—two parents and seven children, the annual income being £80 4s. 6d. Before they could begin to feed their family they spend £56 2s., leaving £24 2s. 6d., or 1s. 4d. per day.

Mr. HOLMES.—That is a large family.

8715. CHAIRMAN.—I hope they have not all got seven children?—Many men have large families. Then there is the case of a constable of fifteen years' service, with three children.

8716. What is his total expenditure?—£77 12s. 6d. is his income, and his outlay, £51 8s. 6d., before he commences to provide sustenance for his family. He has 1s. 5d. a day, or 3d. per head.

8717. You are a single man?—Yes.

8718. Have you got to send anything home?—No. Any time I had dealings with them I got assistance from them. I now hand in a return showing the increase in the cost of labour for the Larne district, and the rise of wages since 1883.

8719. What about pensions?—We desire for pension three-fourths when reaching twenty-eight years' service, and that the scale be altered accordingly down to ten years. Our reasons for doing so are that a great many men become broken down between ten and fifteen years' service, as is shown by the Constabulary Returns. These show that a large number have been granted gratuities between the period of ten and fifteen years' service. We desire, also, that there should be a difference made from twenty to twenty-five, altering the pension to 20-45ths. As regards pay, we are most anxious that our pay should be substantially increased, and in doing so we have taken as our standard the City of London police. We ask to be put on a footing with them as far as pay is concerned. We would require an addition of £34 a year to our present pay.

8720. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you want the Belfast allowance in addition to the £34 increase?—If granted, the £34 would cover all. Our allowances should be counted in our pension. We are in receipt of £5 4s., but we don't benefit by that in our pension. Our reasons for claiming £34 are that our duties are more severe than those of the City of London police possibly could be, having regard to our dual capacity of police and semi-military, and that the standard of living has considerably increased in the last twenty years; and in support of that I would quote from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech—

8721. CHAIRMAN.—That has been repeatedly quoted here by the witnesses.

Witness.—We have had no material benefit since 1837, so far as the police are concerned, as a body.

8722. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you not aware that your pay has been increased three times since 1837—that it has been nearly trebled since that date?—I meant 1872. We desire that our maximum pay should be reached at twelve years' service.

8723. CHAIRMAN.—Do you not hold by the printed brief which one of your predecessors has handed in?—Ten years would be a very suitable period at which we should reach our maximum pay. In some forces the period for maximum pay has been altered from twelve to ten years. I would quote the Lanarkshire Constabulary, in Scotland.

8724. Which will you take then—the Lanarkshire or London? Shall we put you on the same footing as Lanarkshire?—No; London. I quote Lanarkshire to show that they have altered the period.

8725. Well, take Glasgow. Would that suit you?—Not as regards pay.

8726. Mr. HOLMES.—Why should you be better paid than the Glasgow police?—Well, neither the Glasgow police, nor any other police in Great Britain, do the same duty we do. As far as out-door duty is concerned, it is not so harassing with us; but between confinement and actual duty we are more harassed than they are. In Belfast, for instance, during the summer—from this onwards to the end of the harvest—we will be continually on the move, and when not on duty on the streets we are confined to barracks. If a band goes out on the streets we have to follow it for two or three miles. We commence our day duty in Belfast at a quarter to six o'clock in the morning, on the first relief, and end with the first part of it at a quarter-past nine. Then we have to come in and make up our beds and clean up our arms and appointments for parade.

8727. CHAIRMAN.—We have the hours of duty. How many hours of street patrolling do you do?—On the street—seven hours. If there is anything of an

unusual nature on the streets, such as a band, we have to turn out and follow the procession. That means extra duty. In industries workmen receive, for extra work, pay and a-half. It may be pleasant to listen to a band under ordinary circumstances, but it is not nice for the police, I assure you. We desire, also, that men of long service should be compensated for stagnation in promotion—at fifteen years' service, 1s. 6d. per week, and at twenty years' service an additional 1s.

8728. Is that in addition to the increase of £34 a year?—Yes. When dealing with this matter I hand in a document giving a copy of the cost of living in the City of London police. One particular reason we have asked for a rise of pay is, that we have considerably more duty to carry out, in view of the large number of Acts of Parliament passed. I should like to quote from the Blue Book of 1882—Colonel Cobbe.

8729. What has that to do with this inquiry; Colonel Cobbe is dead, and it has nothing to do with the Irish police in 1901?—Colonel Cobbe says a man with 28s. or 29s. a week cannot save any money.

8730. CHAIRMAN.—That was in 1882. We cannot take the evidence of a man who is dead.

Witness.—I quote from the Constabulary Code to show that there are several sections that enforce respectability, and compel them to keep up a high standard.

8731. Does not that go without saying?—Especially for married members of the Force. If the wife and children are not kept respectable the husband is liable to punishment. Section 8 prohibits traffic in any industry, and the placing of himself under an obligation to any one.

8732. Mr. STARKIE.—That regulation also exists in at least many of the English police forces. Two chief constables who have been examined here stated that the police in England are not allowed to trade, nor in some cases are their wives allowed to do so?—They are not prevented from keeping boarders.

8733. CHAIRMAN.—Have you been to the City of London?—No. I know it from repute.

8734. CHAIRMAN.—I know it personally which is better.

Witness.—Section 1211 of the Code says that plain clothes must be respectable; and the head constable must report a constable if he does not live up to a certain standard. We submit our present pay is not sufficient to enable us to keep up to that standard.

8735. CHAIRMAN.—And on that ground you want the increase you mention?—Yes.

8736. Mr. STARKIE.—You referred to the 1882 Commission—the men claimed an increase of pay then?—Yes.

8737. But it never entered their heads to compare themselves with the City of London police?—I don't know why they didn't do so.

8738. Mr. STARKIE.—I presume they had more sense.

Witness.—I am substantially of opinion that in every respect our value to the Government is greater than the City of London police. I put in a document which shows the favourable market for food stuffs in London. It shows that Cork butter was sold for 91s. per cwt. in Cork itself, and that on the same day it was sold in Liverpool at the same price. I want to mention this, that it is my own personal experience that for five years I have spent in extra plain clothes duty £25 in the City of Belfast.

8739. Mr. STARKIE.—For how many consecutive days have you been employed on duty in plain clothes?—Never longer than a month.

8740. Are you not entitled to an allowance for plain clothes when on plain clothes duty for thirty days, if you are so employed by authority from head quarters?—That never applies to us. Special application was made, and in order to evade it, an order was issued that no man was to be placed on plain clothes duty for more than a month at a time.

8741. Mr. STARKIE.—But that is the period which would entitle you to the allowance.

Constable JAMES WEDICK, examined.

8742. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—From Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan.

8743. How many people are in Ballyconnell?—365.

8744. How long have you been in the Force?—Eighteen years and eleven months.

8745. Are you married or single?—Married.

8746. Have you any children?—Six.

8747. Were you ever promoted?—Yes, to acting-sergeant.

8748. How long were you an acting-sergeant?—Twelve months.

May 28, 1901.

Constable
John
McDonnell.

Constable
James
Wedick.

May 29, 1901.

Constable
James
Wedick.

8749. At what service were you promoted?—Fourteen years'.

8750. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of the Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. I was sent on their behalf to claim an increase of pay of £34 a year. We are not able to exist on the pay we are receiving at present. It is a bare existence we have—with almost every married man in the Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh. We pay heavy house rent, and the standard of living is high. Every class of labour has gone up in price. We are the worst-paid force in the United Kingdom at the present time, as these accounts (produced) will show. In addition to that there have been several duties imposed on us since 1882, the time of the last Commission. Discontent runs pretty highly at the present time.

8751. Since when?—Since 1882—for almost twenty years.

8752. Before you joined?—I was in the police in 1882. It was on the 7th July, 1882, I joined. I will be nineteen years in the force next July.

8753. Was there dissatisfaction in the Force when you joined?—Yes, and after the Commission of 1882 the men have never felt content. What was given to them in 1882 was taken away from them by the deductions for barrack accommodation. Several duties have also been imposed on us since then. In 1882 there was three hours' duty performed each day; now we have to perform a minimum of six hours', and up to seven and eight almost every month. For the last month I have done eight hours' duty daily, between Census enumeration and other things. We have also several Acts of Parliament to learn in addition to the Code instructions.

8754. Mr. STARKIE.—Was there not a Code in 1882?—But it has been revised, and several additions have been made to it. Then there is the Finance Code.

8755. What have you to do with the Finance Code?—We have to study it. The only other thing I wish to refer to is the rates of wages in the several districts I represent.

8756. What districts are they?—Enniskillen, Derrygonnelly, and Cavan.

8757. CHAIRMAN.—Are wages pretty good in Ballyconnell?—Yes, with the exception of the police. They are the worst paid. I could not exist on the salary I am receiving except for my parents.

8758. What is your father. A carpenter; but he fell in for a sum of money through friends. I got por-

tion of the money, or its value. I could not support my wife and family only for that. I have 1s. 11d. to purchase boots and clothing for the children, but I have had to reduce my monthly bills—my beef bill to 2s. a week. A policeman in debt cannot be independent, and it is my endeavour to keep out of debt. There are numerous men have got into that trouble, and because of it they are transferred to a distant station at their own expense. That is only heaping on the debt.

8759. With what trade would you compare yourselves to in Ballyconnell?—To an artisan—a carpenter. My father is not working at present.

8760. How much do you get per week?—£1 7s. 3d. is my weekly pay and allowances.

8761. Do you not think your £1 7s. is equal to the £1 10s. of an artisan?—I do not. A carpenter who has £1 10s. can allow his children to romp about the street. Unfortunately a policeman cannot do that, for if he does every one's finger is cast at him.

8762. This £1 10s. man does not get a pension?—But he can get other callings and trades.

8763. Mr. HOLMES.—What other callings and trades?—He can keep a shop.

8764. Do you know many carpenters who keep shops?—Yes, and some of them build houses. One man who lives next door to me receives £15 a year a rent from a house. A doctor lives in it.

8765. As regards pension, what have you to say?—Some pensioners, who have served twenty-five years, are in receipt of 6s. 6d. a week as rural postmen, and they have five or six of a family. I know a man who served thirty years and he receives £46 16s. 8d. pension. He has eight or nine of a family. He is collector for a Refuge Association, and sometimes I am sorry to say I am almost ashamed to recognize him as a man with whom I had served.

8766. CHAIRMAN.—How old is his eldest child?—Twenty-one years of age, and he has gone to America to assist his parents.

8767. Is County Cavan a good place for employment?—Yes, very good.

8768. Are you aware that in the town of Cavan there are forty-two pensioners in business for themselves as farmers and shopkeepers?—Yes; but farmers there are only farmers in name. A man on the side of a hill with six acres of land is not able to do much.

8769. But they stick to the land?—Some of them are fortunate to get a little land.

The Committee adjourned to the next day.

TENTH DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 30TH, 1901.

Present:—The Chairman; Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Head Constable WILLIAM DUFFY, examined.

May 30, 1901

Head
Constable
William
Duffy

8770. CHAIRMAN.—Where are you from, Head Constable?—Clonmel, sir, South Tipperary, Province of Munster.

8771. Whom do you represent?—The head constables of Munster.

8772. How long have you been in the Force?—Twenty-six years last March.

8773. How long have you been head constable?—Eight years and a few months.

8774. How long a sergeant?—About eleven and a half years.

8775. And acting-sergeant?—Something between two and three months.

8776. Mr. HOLMES.—How many years in the rank of constable?—Seven and a half years before being promoted to be acting-sergeant.

8777. CHAIRMAN.—Are you married or single?—Married.

8778. Have you any children?—Four at home and one in Dublin in the Land Commission Office—he is my eldest boy.

8779. You wish to make a representation to us on behalf of the head constables of Munster?—Yes, quite so, sir. I came here to demand an increase of pay.

8780. You mean "request" an increase?—Yes, request an increase. I beg your pardon. We wish to be put on a level with the best police force in England. That would be something about an increase of £78 a year. And the reasons that we demand that is, because we are a model Force, not only as peace preservers, but altogether.

8781. Is not an increase of £78 a year rather a big mouthful?—Well, it looks big, but for a man who has to live it is not. Our reasons are that the standard of living has gone up; such things as coal, flour, butter, and bacon have gone up in price. Then being a model Force from many points of view such as intelligence, physique, impartiality, and high character, we think we ought to be placed on a level with the best paid police force in the kingdom.

8782. Why do you take £78 as your figure? Why not £87, or any other amount?—£78 and my present pay would bring me to £182 a year. That is the sum an inspector in London gets, who has a similar rank to mine.

8783. Have you been in London?—I have never been across the Channel at all. The cause of our present demand is the large increase of wages to skilled and unskilled labourers, civil servants, and all servants of the Crown. The pay of all these classes has gone up considerably for the last twenty years.

8784. You are the fifty-fourth witness we have had before us, and we have heard a great deal of the general facts. I see you have a memorandum there, so just tell us what you think bears on the point. We shall be glad to hear anything you have got to say?—A great many of the English police forces got very considerable increases in pay during the last twenty years; since our last Commission some of them got two increases. They vary from 25 per cent. Then there is not much difference in the cost of living in England, since 1883. And now I understand there is some increase in the standard, and all these forces have got substantial increases. I have a note of the forces increased since 1901—fifteen borough forces, and five city forces. I have heard since I came up to Dublin of another force—I forget the name—but they have got an increase in the last fortnight, which brings constables up to 40s. a week. I think, sir, we and our predecessors should get credit for the fact that we have

held this country for the British Government for well-nigh three quarters of a century. We have been through two fierce rebellions. Some of our men passed through 1848 and 1867. I hold that we have held this country faithfully and well for the English Government.

8785. You are an Irishman are you not?—Yes, sir; and I think we have never wavered in our loyalty all along the line.

8786. Is that in dispute?—It is in dispute from a financial point of view, sir; that we ought to be placed in a better position. We have not been paid for what we have done, according to what the English forces get, and to what they have done.

8787. CHAIRMAN.—What is the difference?—I was just telling you about Fenianism and the other thing, and then worse than those two rebellions was the land war of 1879, which went on up to 1892.

8788. Why do you not take Tipperary in 1901, that is the thing?—Yes, sir. We want to be levelled up with the new century, sir. Previous settlements of Commissions have left a good deal of dissatisfaction.

8789. I suppose the police did not get all they wanted, and they will go on till the end of the chapter?—Well, they did not expect all they wanted; but I don't think they got a fair allowance. Our claims as regards our fidelity to the Crown and other things should be taken into consideration; and then we come down to the present time—to the great changes that have set in since 1882. These changes are varied—the standard of living has gone up; the wide spread of education by the cheapening of literature; trades unions and protective societies—everybody has gained except the Irish policeman. Others can combine and get fair wages, but we can't. We have a very proper rule of discipline, and have made discipline very rigid. Then the standard of comfort has gone up in every grade in the kingdom. Here is a return from the City of Limerick—from the head of a trades union. Here are the trades, and here are the increases since 1882. All these people have somewhere about a fifty-four hours' week, and our week is very long. It commences on Sunday morning, and ends the following Saturday night.

8790. CHAIRMAN.—Is there no time for sleep?—Oh there is, sir, but the sleep is often broken; we are called out at night.

8791. Is there time for meals?—Sometimes no time for meals.

8792. Let us take your time; are you in the district inspector's office a good deal?—Yes, sir.

8793. When done there, what are you engaged at?—I commence at a quarter to nine, before parade; then half an hour's drill, sometimes an hour; then police duties. We have 100 Acts of Parliament with which we must be very conversant. Some of them have been added since 1882. Then we have a school three or four mornings in the week, which runs till half past ten. Then comes office work. Then I have to turn in to the district inspector's office again in the afternoon.

8794. I suppose it is not very hard work?—Well, there is a good deal of work in connection with correspondence from other districts, Crown Solicitor's Office, and so forth.

8795. Well, it is the £78 increase we wish to get on with?—That is what we would like to get. We are a model force.

8796. We shall take in this return of yours.

Witness.—I have my own cost of living return here, for six months.

May 30, 1901.

Head
Constable
William
Duffy

8797-8. CHAIRMAN.—£49 5s. for six months?—Yes, sir.

8799. That is £98 10s. a year?—Yes, sir. The balance is only £1 10s. But that does not represent all I require for my family.

8800. Do you live in barracks?—Yes.

8801. How many rooms have you?—I have five rooms, sir. We have fourteen families in the barracks.

8802. You pay 1s. a week for your five rooms?—I do; but those gentlemen in England who pay 1s. a week have something for it; they have fuel and light, and servants to make up their beds and clean their rooms. We have nothing but the four bare walls.

8803. Have you a servant?—No; I could not afford one; I get in a charwoman.

8804. Have not the constables servants?—Well, I know that; but I have not, except a charwoman, twice a month.

8805. In this document of yours, you don't show that the prices are increased?—Some things are, such as coal; and I think it will remain at that figure.

8806. But is it not going down in price?—26s. 6d. a ton we pay for coal, in Clonmel. You have heard what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said as to the increase in the cost of living, and he says what everybody says, down along the line. You see the wages there for labourers: we ought to be in a higher position than any labourer, no matter how skilled.

8807. There is one thing in this return I should like to ask you about. You have been in a great many stations in Ireland?—I commenced as a recruit in Westport, in County Mayo.

8808. Would it be the case that church dues amount to £3 or £4 a year?—It varies, sir, according to the place we are in. I don't pay £4. The head constable at Cashel says he had to pay £3 15s.

8809. But would it be £4 for a constable?—He could not possibly pay that. They have to pay something over £1 a year, and that is big for a constable with a family.

8810. Have you anything to say about pensions?—Yes, sir. I was requested to put a pension scale before you—Two-thirds of our pay at twenty-five years' service, three-fourths at twenty-eight years, and full pay at thirty years. It is an exceptional demand, compared with the scale for any other force; but then, we are an exceptional force.

8811. Is it wise to put in all these exceptional demands?—We are exceptionally circumstanced in this country.

8812. You think that if you ask a good lot you will get something?—I think we are in very good hands with you as chairman.

8813. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you ask that you should be entitled to retire in four years on £182 a year?—Well, yes; that is the request we are making.

8814. Did you realise that before I asked the question—you look just as much astonished as I am?—No, I worked it out.

8815. But were you not surprised at the result of your scheme for pay and pension?—Well, the cause of this request is fairly obvious—that we are shut out from employment; and another thing, we are not able for employment after thirty years' service.

8816. CHAIRMAN.—I am glad you, at any rate, are not suffering from bad health?—Well, I never was sick since I was born till last September, when I got a bad attack of erysipelas.

8817. I suppose you know that in Clonmel the pensioners are doing very well?—Well, I don't think so.

8818. There are forty pensioners in Clonmel?—Forty-one, I think, in the district—forty in the town.

8819. Five are in business for themselves as farmers and shopkeepers, and fifteen are in other employments?—Yes; I have their names here.

8820. One of these gets 25s. a week, and others 22s. 6d., 15s., 14s., 12s., 10s., and so on?—Yes; down to 4s.

8821. I suppose he only does 4s. worth of work?—He is a civil bill officer—process server.

8822. Does he not get pay for that?—He gets £10 a year from the County Court judge, and he gets 6d. for each process.

8823. The more work the more pay?—Well; the last sessions in Clonmel was a record sessions—no business. The country is advancing in prosperity.

8824. Is it pretty quiet?—Except in some places.

8825. In Clonmel they pay up on the nail?—Yes; they pay up very well. They are a fine class of people.

8826. Mr. HOLMES.—Four shillings a week put down as the wages of the civil bill officer merely represents

his salary. How much, do you suppose, he makes by fees?—I don't think he could make a great deal, sir. I think he might make 10s. or 15s. He might have made that in April, sir.

8827. Then if he has no processes to serve he gets £10 a year for nothing?—That is so, sir. He gets that, if he has no processes to serve.

8828. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything else to say?—The cost of bacon and butter has gone up. I suppose you saw about the sending of adulterated butter over to Limerick.

8829. Mr. STARKIE.—I suppose the sender knew he could not sell it in England?—That is the excuse he gave. With reference to retirement on pension—we are worn out in the service after spending twenty-eight or thirty years in it. We are not able for much after that.

[CHAIRMAN.—You are a bad instance of that. You are one of the finest men I have ever seen?—Well, I thank you, sir.]

8830. According to your figures—which we cannot take to be correct, without investigation—tailors get 35s. a week, shoemakers 25s., plasterers 23s., coopers 14s., glass workers 15s., blacksmiths 50s., carpenters 41s., and printers 46s. Why do you ask for 75 per cent. increase?—Well, there were people asked for an increase of 75 per cent., I think, sir.

8831. But they did not get it. Why do you ask for 75 per cent. when the average increase in wages has been, at the very outside, 25 per cent.?—I think it is more than that.

8832. Well, say it has been 30 per cent.?—Because we are differently circumstanced from any other force in the kingdom. The people look upon us with hostility, in a great many cases.

8833. When you are the most popular man in Clonmel?—Well, I am not unpopular, I am very glad to say. I certainly have a good deal of support from the higher classes of society, and from shopkeepers and traders.

8834. Mr. STARKIE.—And does not that support often depend upon the manner in which duty is discharged?—Yes. The reason we request this increase of pension is, we wish to keep ourselves and families in an ordinary state of comfort. I had not a holiday since 1896. I could not afford it. I am not a smoker nor a drinker. I could not tell you when a bottle of beer came into my house. I cannot afford it. I don't use eggs: cannot get them. I have to live on a very small scale.

8835. CHAIRMAN.—Why do you pay 2s. 6d. a lb. for tea?—Well, I got cheap tea and found it was injurious to health.

8836. What about Lipton's teas?—Lipton has a house in Clonmel, but none of our men deal with him, nor do any of our officers.

8837. None of them deal with Lipton?—No, sir, we don't use his tea; we could not use it.

8838. Then you don't think Lipton's prices are a fair thing to put in?—Well, I think his general prices in England and Ireland are very fair.

8839. But none of your men and officers deal with him, because the quality of his wares is not as good as you like?—I think his highest-priced tea is 1s. 8d. or 1s. 9d. a lb.

8840. But you would not put in Lipton's prices as a test of the cost of living?—I would—the comparison of prices in England and Ireland.

8841. But you don't deal with him in Ireland. You say none of your officers or men deal with him. How can you judge the prices if you don't deal with him?—We can get value as good from others.

8842. There is a good deal of difference between 2s. 6d. per lb. and 1s. 9d. His highest price for tea in Clonmel is 1s. 9d. a lb., and he says that is the finest tea in the world, and why don't you get it? I want to know why you pay 2s. 6d. a lb. for tea when you can get it at 1s. 9d.?—Well, sir, I got it and could not use it. The other goes farther.

8843. Now is there anything else you would like to say?—I am requested to make a demand for widows. £10 a year is very poor to live on—£10 for an unfortunate widow.

8844. Would it suit your views that the widows and orphans of members of the R.I.C. should receive nothing, as is the case in the London city police?—If you give us the pay we will be satisfied. I am aware that the widows and orphans of members of the City of London police are not entitled to any pension or gratuities. But the police there are differently circumstanced, they are better off than we are. But if we

got the same treatment as regards pay we would be satisfied.

8845. Is there anything else you wish to say?—I forgot to tell you that the standard of education in our Force also requires to be very high indeed for an acting-sergeant, sergeant, and head constable; there are competitive examinations, and I don't think there are any examinations in any English police force. I have examination papers here which show the class of examination that has to be passed for promotion to each rank. The police in England have not to pass any examination for promotion like those, even for constables in this country. I understand they are all *rite voce* examinations in England. We supply from our Force a lot of fine material for colonial forces. We have sent men as far as Shanghai.

8846. Why do you not take the pay of the South African Constabulary as the standard for the R.I.C., and ask for the same pay as they have?—Because it is war time there.

8847. Why do your men not go out there?—Numbers of them have volunteered for the front.

8848. Extremely few have gone; how many went from Clonmel?—I did not hear of any going from Tipperary, but I saw by the papers that a large number left Southampton.

8849. Do you know that only seven men went from the Royal Irish Constabulary?—I did not know the number. Here are examination papers framed by the Civil Service Commissioners. (Document handed in). We have stiffer examinations than that for the Weights and Measures men conducted by the Board of Trade.

8850. Are you an inspector of Weights and Measures?—No, sir, I am not.

8851. I think you have told us everything. Well, there are a few points more. The difficulty we have to contend with is, when any sort of crime occurs at all to get any information, even in a simply larceny case. And there is a hostile people in some cases who don't want to be branded as informers, if they give information. Then we have to work up those cases, and when it comes to sectarianism it is a much more serious matter.

8852. Mr. HOLMES.—You refer to the rise in wages of the artisan classes, and say you ought to be in a better position than they are, no matter how skilled they may be; is that so?—It is, sir.

8853. How are the wages of artisans fixed?—Well, they are fixed sometimes as the result of strikes, combinations, or societies amongst those classes.

8854. Do not the rates of wages depend on the conditions of the labour market?—Partly, sir.

8855. Is it not a question of supply and demand?—Well, you could look at it in that light too. But then labourers, skilled and unskilled, have a great voice in the United Kingdom in making their own terms.

8856. Still it all comes back to being a question of supply and demand?—Well, it comes to that.

8857. Are you aware that the police rates in England and Scotland are fixed on the same principle?—I read that in the Blue Book of 1882.

8858. You may take it from me that four Scotch and English witnesses have told us that the wages which obtain in the several localities govern the police pay; that they have to raise the police pay if wages are raised, in order to get the men for the force.

8859. Are you aware that in this country the number of applicants for vacancies in the R.I.C. largely exceeds the number of vacancies?—I don't know.

8860. Are you aware that for the last six years the number of candidates has averaged 1,000, and the number of vacancies under 600?—That would be a fair average, I believe. But then you may make allowance

for the number of men rejected by the surgeon at the Depot.

8861. We are making allowance. On the list of first-class candidates the average number is 1,000, and the number of vacancies is 600.

Witness.—The surplus is not very much. Then we have numbers rejected by the surgeon at Clonmel, and great numbers are sent back by Dr. Gordon at the Depot.

8862. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you aware that in England and Scotland the rates of pay of the police, within certain scales approved by the Home Office, are fixed by the local authorities?—I am aware of that.

8863. Do you think that if the control of the police in Ireland was handed over to the local authorities, that the County Council of Tipperary would increase your pay from £104 to £182?—I have been speaking to county councillors and aldermen in Clonmel, and when I showed them our rate of pay on this memorial, compared with English forces, they were astonished.

8864. But they have not got to pay you?—Well, I was not quite finished, sir. They said, "If you were in our employment—we might not require so many—but certainly we would pay you the same as inspectors in those places." I have that from half a dozen councillors and aldermen.

8865. It is easy to say that, when they do not pay the police?—Well, I think they would do it. I have it from magistrates who are on that Council; but of course they would do with lesser numbers—they would reduce the Force.

8866. Mr. STARKIE.—What increase do you propose should be made to the pay of a head constable, on appointment. He now receives £91 a year?—An increase that would bring it up to about £150, and to go on by increments of three and six years.

8867. Then you ask for an increase of pay to the £91 head constable of £59 a year?—About that, sir, roughly.

8868. You yourself are asking for 75 per cent. increase; the sergeants are asking for 68 per cent., and the constables for 48½ per cent. increase; the average increase, therefore, for all ranks, would be 64 per cent.?—About that, sir.

8869. Would not that entail an increase in the cost of the Constabulary of several hundreds of thousands a year?—What I made it up to be was, roughly speaking, an increase of about £350,000 a year.

8870. But would you not have, also, to take into account an enormous increase of pensions and gratuities?—Well, in the course of time it would come in on the pensions.

8871. Do you think it is reasonable that in a comparatively poor country like Ireland a large force of men should be maintained at such an extravagant rate of pay?—Well, it is not Ireland is procuring the money to pay it.

8872. Is not Ireland paying its portion?—I think we ought, certainly, to be paid as we claim.

8872A. When you were selecting a large city police force, why did you not compare yourselves with the Manchester police, or some other similar big city force?—They have not very onerous duties to perform.

8873. Have they not as onerous duties as the City of London force?—Well, I cannot say.

8874. Are they not all performing the same class of duty?—We took the highest standard, and it is for the Commissioners to settle it—to decide on the merit of the claim. There is a question I was asked to put before you as to promotions.

8875. CHAIRMAN.—We have nothing to do with promotions: that is a matter of discipline.

Witness.—If you cannot, sir, I will not ask it.

CHAIRMAN.—No, we cannot.

May 23, 1901.

Head
Constable:
William
Duffy.

Sergeant JOSEPH HENRY DICKSON, examined.

8876. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Sligo, sir.

8877. Whom do you represent?—I represent, with Sergeant M'Clelland, the sergeants of the Province of Connaught.

8878. How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years next September.

8879. And how long have you been a sergeant?—I am only a sergeant since November last.

8880. How long were you an acting-sergeant?—For two years and three months.

8881. Are you married or single?—Married, sir.

8882. Have you any children?—Three children, sir.

8883. At what service did you marry?—At eight years' service.

8884. Had you saved any money before you married?—I had no money saved before I married. I sent all my money home, from time to time.

8885. Do many constables send money home?—Well, in the station where I was I knew two constables who sent money home monthly.

Sergeant
Joseph Henry
Dickson.

May 20, 1891.

Sergeant
Joseph Henry
Dickson.

8886. How much did they send?—About £1 a month, sir.

8887. How many were there in your station at that time?—At that time, in 1883, there were four constables and a sergeant.

8888. Now what is it you wish to tell us?—First, that we want an increase in pay—to be placed on a level with the City of London force.

8889. How much do you want?—An increase to sergeants of £55 a year.

8890. That is 68 per cent. We have had over fifty witnesses, so that we know pretty well all about the general nature of your claims, so don't speak at any unnecessary length.

Witness.—We think that we are entitled to be paid as well as the London City force, because we are equal to, if not superior to, them, in intelligence. We think we should be as well paid because we perform more varied duties than they do. We think we should be paid as well for the reason that they can supplement their incomes. We think we should be as well paid because the cost of living is not much higher in London than it is in Ireland.

8891. CHAIRMAN.—You say you are superior to them in intelligence?—Yes, we say that.

8892. Is there anything else you wish to say?—I go to the pensions, sir—I go from the pay to the pensions. I say that the pensions are altogether inadequate, because a man, when he retires from the Force, more especially when he is a married man, has not the wherewithal to exist upon.

8893. And what pension is it that you want?—We want a pension, sir, that is equal to the pension that was given to the Force under the Act of 1847—we want a pension according to the following rate:—If a constable has completed ten, but less than twenty years' service, an annual sum equal to 1-45th of his annual pay for every year or fraction of a year—pay, for the purpose of his pension, to include the total annual value of his clothing and boot allowance, medical and lodging allowances, whether such lodging allowance is actually drawn in individual instances or not, at the date of his retirement, and if he has completed twenty, but less than twenty-five years' service, an annual sum equal to 20-45ths of his annual pay.

8894. You may put in the document setting forth your proposed pension scale. Is there anything else that you would like to put before us?—I want to show you, sir, that we cannot exist on our present pay, and I therefore propose to tender in evidence, first, a statement of Sergeant Finnigan. I have his authority, and I have his certificate on the back. On the debtor side he shows £81 4s. 8d. He is a married man, and has seven children. Then on the credit side he shows £90 18s., showing a deficit of £9 13s. 4d. He is accommodated in barracks.

8895. Has he seven children in barracks?—Yes, sir. He shows a deficit of £9 13s. 4d. This is certified, and I am aware, sir, that it is a fact. He says, "I hereby certify that this is a true account of income and expenditure for 1900, and affirm that I have not in any way lived extravagantly in that period, neither drank nor smoked, nor with my family made use of luxuries. Were it not for my saving prior to my marriage, and my wife's fortune, I would certainly be in debt." I propose also to put my own expenditure for the year in evidence, in which I have not included clothing for my wife and children.

8896. How has she got clothing?—She got it from her mother. I show a deficit of £13 19s. for the year.

8897. How did you get that £13 19s.?—I had to borrow it, sir, from my friends. Here are the items:—House rent, £13; 6 tons of coal, £1 7s. a ton, £8; light, £2.

8897A. Are you accommodated in barracks?—Yes, I am in charge of barracks in Sligo. Then boots for self £1 10s., mending ditto 10s., 3 quarts of milk daily at an average of 3½d. a quart £10 18s. 9d., beef, mutton, and pork £10 altogether, flour and baker's bread £13, tea £2 8s., sugar £1 10s., butter and eggs £6, other groceries £5, potatoes £4 vegetables £2, suit of plain clothes for duty at assizes £2 10s., great coat £2 5s., church dues £1, making up of uniform 6s., expenditure on mess and temporary duty 15s., for extra necessities during my wife's illness £2 10s., paste, &c., 10s., making a total of £89 8s. 9d. against £75 9s. 9d. pay. I propose to tender that in evidence.

8898. What do you pay for tea?—I pay 2s. 4d. per pound.

8899. Is not that high?—Well, I could get it as low as 1s. 8d., but it is trash at that price.

8900. 1s. 8d. a pound; is that very bad tea?—It is, sir, very bad tea.

8901. Has Lipton a shop in Sligo?—Yes, he has, sir. Tea there is 1s. 8d. a pound. We got it several times and could not use it.

8902. However you don't think very much of Lipton's teas; they may look very well on paper?—No, sir. The regulations of the Force say that a policeman is to be full of life and dash; but it would be very hard for us to be so on the pay we are getting at the present time. We want as much as will keep body and soul together. I tender in evidence the pay allowance of married sergeants of the army living out of barracks. This is the return given by Sergeant-Major Holme in Sligo:—A sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery has 4s. a day. He has ration money 6d., extra messing 3d., lodging allowance 1s. 1½d. a day.

8903. But you must remember a sergeant-major is the highest non-commissioned officer?—Well, I shall take colour-sergeants. They have 3s. a day, and 6d. ration money, 3d. extra messing, and 1s. 1½d. lodging money, making a total of 4s. 10½d.

8904. Mr. STARKIE.—What does he pay for tea?—I don't know, sir. It is not given here. Sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery—you won't allow me to give that.

8905. CHAIRMAN.—But a sergeant-major in the Royal Artillery has a very high technical knowledge. Would you like to take infantry?—Yes, I will take a quarter-master-sergeant in the infantry.

8906. But he is again the highest non-commissioned officer. Take a colour-sergeant of infantry. You are a colour-sergeant of infantry?—Well, sir, he has 3s. a day, 6d. ration money, 3d. extra messing—1s. 1½d. lodging allowance, making a total of 4s. 10½d.

8907. But he is living out of barracks?—Yes, sir.

8908. But you are not living out of barracks?—No, sir.

8909. You are living in barracks for 1s. a week?—I say we should be twice as well paid as a colour-sergeant of the army. Our duties are responsible. We are policemen, soldiers, and solicitors. We conduct our own cases at the petty sessions. The police in England don't do that as a rule.

8910. Don't they?—I am instructed to say they do not. And we are soldiers—drilled men.

8911. How much pension does a colour-sergeant of infantry get, and at what service?—Sergeant-major at twenty-one years' 3s. 6d. a day pension, twenty-five years' 4s., thirty years' 4s. 6d.

8912. Mr. STARKIE.—A sergeant-major is of a higher relative rank than you are.

8913. CHAIRMAN.—Staff-sergeants only get 9d. lodging allowance. The colour-sergeant is not a staff-sergeant. Here it is—6d. maximum.

Witness.—I believe my statement to be correct. I wish to deal with the point as to how everything is increased in price. House rent has increased since 1882. The average house in Sligo, is £1 a month for a policeman. A sergeant in 1887 paid £13 a year for a house, and Sergeant Daly now pays £16 for the same house.

8914. Something might have been done to it?—Nothing has been. I will take my own case. In 1892 the house that I had for £11 has been raised to £14 now, and Sergeant Phillips paid £13 for a house in 1900; for that house £16 is now paid. I just give those as instances of the increase of house rent in Sligo. Now the wages of all classes of artisans have increased for the past ten years. The hours of work are shorter, and in the country they are paid 1s. a day to cover expenses. In 1883 the average weekly wages of plumbers was £1 16s. a week, and they are now £1 19s. Carpenters in 1883 had from £1 3s. to £1 6s. a week, and now they get from £1 10s. to £1 16s.; painters in 1883 had from £1 5s. to £1 6s., and now they have £1 10s. to £2; plasterers had £1 3s. to £1 5s. in 1883, and now they get from £1 10s. to £1 16s.

8915. How much is the increase per cent.; have you worked it out?—No, sir, I have not.

8916. But is there any per-centage of increase so great as you are asking, that is 68 per cent.?—I think there has been in the coachbuilding trade.

8917. How much is it?—From £1 15s. to £2 10s.

8918. Do you mean that coachbuilders in Sligo get £2 10s. a week?—Yes, they do.

8919. But an increase from £1 15s. to £2 10s. is not anything like 68 per cent.?

Witness.—Masons' wages have risen from £1 6s. and £1 8s. to £1 10s. and £1 16s.

8920. CHAIRMAN.—But there is not a single instance in which the increase is anything like 68 per cent?—

Well, I only tender this in evidence, to show that the wages of artisans have gone up in the last twenty years, and their hours have become less. I hand in those papers signed by employers of labour. We perform duties, sir, in this country that are performed by civilians in a great many places in England. In Manchester the stamping and inspection of Weights and Measures is done by a civil department.

8921. But are not the police paid for it here?—They get an allowance of £12 a year in Sligo for it.

8922. Would they like that taken away?—Oh no, sir.

8923. You said in England the work that is done here by the police is done by civilians?—Yes.

8924. And I understand you to say that the police would be glad for civilians to do the Weights and Measures in Ireland?—No, sir. I say if the police get the pay they are looking for, and the same allowance for the Weights and Measures, that they would be satisfied—the same allowance as at present.

8925. What is the good of bringing up the question of Weights and Measures at all then if they are paid for it and you are content with the allowance?—I just wish to show they are doing this work at a far lower figure than civilians in England.

8926. If you want the Weights and Measures duty taken away say so, and it is easy to find civilians to do the work instead. If we take away the work we take away the money?—Well, we don't want that. Then, sir, the salaries of the Irish national teachers have gone up considerably since 1882, and I propose to tender this statement in evidence of Mr. Dowd, of Sligo, who was a national teacher, and gave it up some time ago.

8927. What age can they retire at?—I don't know, sir.

8928. Does he get medical attendance for himself, wife, and family?—I believe they have to pay for it.

8929. Does he get any lodging allowance?—They are generally given houses.

8930. Can he retire before he is sixty years of age. Does he subscribe to a fund for his own pension? Don't you see you cannot take amount of salary solely; you must look at all the circumstances.

Witness.—Speaking about the duties we perform, our duties are harder than the duties of the London City force.

8931. CHAIRMAN.—You said they were more varied, you now say your duties are harder. It is unnecessary for you to explain, because I know the City of London force. I have been there, and have been in the police.

8932. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you have night beat duty in Sligo?—No, sir.

8933. Are you aware that in London a man does eight consecutive hours' beat duty at night?—Well, sir, I have been in Sligo, in the street-preaching riots, and in strikes, and have been twelve and fourteen hours on duty without getting off.

8934. CHAIRMAN.—Have you anything else to say?—No, sir, I have nothing else to say.

8935. Mr. STARKIE.—With reference to the rise in artisans' wages, what is your present pay?—£75 8s. a year.

8936. Are you aware that since 1866, the pay of a sergeant has been raised three times?—Yes, sir.

8937. The pay of a sergeant in the year 1866 was £36 a year; it is now £75 8s., rising to £80 12s.?—Yes, sir, that is the maximum.

8938. Have the wages of any class of artisans been increased to that extent since 1866?—I believe so.

8939. Assuming that to be the fact, and that artisans' wages have risen since 1882, may it not fairly be inferred that the Constabulary received their increase of pay before the artisans did, that their increase in wages came some years after your three increases of pay. On the subject of your comparison with various trades, I will read a paragraph from the report of the proceedings at the Irish Trades Union on yesterday at Sligo, your own station. The paragraph, which contains a resolution, is headed:—

WORK IN SLACK SEASONS.

"On the motion of Mr. Liddell (Belfast), seconded by Mr. Comiskey (Dublin), the following resolution was passed:—'That in the opinion of this Congress very much hardship and inconvenience accrues (which might be completely obviated, or at least much reduced, in many trades which cannot be called season's trades) by the prevailing practice of hurrying up work at one part of the year, and thus causing idleness for a considerable period from time to time; and that it be an instruction to the P.C. to consider whether it can devise some means of influencing public Boards and Government Departments where this practice prevails.'"

You might reflect on the terms of that resolution, and try to realise that you receive your pay all the year round, whereas these tradesmen complain—and, of course, very naturally, complain—that for considerable periods, from time to time, they are absolutely idle.

Witness.—Well, sir, if I was employed by any respectable firm as a clerk—

8940. CHAIRMAN.—A clerk is not a tradesman?—Well, I will refer to tradesmen. If I were employed by any respectable firm in Sligo as a tradesman they would keep me in constant employment.

8941. Mr. STARKIE.—Then if that is so, there are practically no grounds for the complaint contained in that resolution. Then there is a statement, as follows, in a letter from Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, on the subject of artisans' wages:—"We may mention that we at present employ between 9,000 and 10,000 men, but a very considerable number of them do not earn full wages weekly, as a large proportion only work four or five days a week." And you receive your pay month after month, year after year, no matter if your duty is light or heavy, no matter whether you are sick or on leave.

Witness.—But why shouldn't I?

8942. Mr. STARKIE.—That is one of the privileges you have, and which tradesmen have not.

Witness.—We compare ourselves to the artisans, so far as a rise in wages is concerned.

8943. CHAIRMAN.—You compare yourselves with them at their best times, and don't compare yourselves at all with them at a bad time.

Mr. STARKIE.—In fact, you want all the cream.

8944. CHAIRMAN.—How many people are there in Sligo?—About 10,000. It is a small town.

8945. Mr. STARKIE.—How many hours' duty do you perform daily in Sligo?—It amounts to sixty-eight hours a week—the average duty is about ten hours a day.

8946. CHAIRMAN.—What time do you get to bed?—About 2 o'clock in the morning.

8947. Is that every morning?—Oh, no. I am on duty every second night. There is an acting-sergeant with me, and we generally take turn about on the town at night.

May 30, 1901.

Sergeant
Joseph Henry
Dickson.

Captain WILLIAMS FREEMAN, Chief Constable of Shropshire, examined.

8948. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been Chief Constable of Shropshire?—11½ years.

8949. And before that?—I had fifteen years' army service, of which part was put in under the Colonial Government of Cyprus, with the native police, and for six years I was Provost-Marshal and Commandant of Military Police in Egypt.

8950. What is the population of Shropshire?—It is under 210,000, according to the Census of 1891.

8951. How many police have you?—I have 165 of all ranks, exclusive of additional constables paid for by private companies. For instance, I have water-works through the county, and I pay extra men.

8952. Do you happen to have the area?—5,201 acres to each constable, and the population is 1,271 people

to each constable. I ought to add that the county includes five small boroughs.

8953. What is the population of the largest of these boroughs?—16,000 or 17,000, I think. There is an exceptional case—the borough of Wenlock: it is 23,000 acres.

8954. What is the character of the population—manufacturing, or what?—It is agricultural on one side; and the other is urban, mining, iron works, and potteries. There are big carriage works, and electric works, but no textile works.

8955. May we take it that the mining, iron-works' and potteries' population are a difficult population to deal with?—Yes, at times. The urban, mining, and pottery part are not quite half of the whole population.

Captain
Williams
Freeman,
Chief
Constable of
Shropshire.

May 30, 1901.

Captain
Williams
Freeman,
Chief
Constable of
Shropshire.

8956. What are the rates of pay of your force?—The rates of pay were revised in 1898.

8957. And is that the scale which now prevails?—No, sir. It was found insufficient to attract recruits.

8958. Have you any vacancies?—Yes, sir; nine at this moment, out of that small force. The pay was revised again last month, and now only awaits the sanction of the Standing Joint Committee.

8959. Then we will take it at the revised rates. I presume the rates have been raised in order to attract recruits, owing to the great demand for labour?—Yes; and the highly-paid competitors we have got, such as the police in Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool. We have to compete with highly-paid forces at Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cheshire, and Stafford.

8960. What are the revised rates?—Constables to commence at 22s. 2d. a week, rising to a maximum of 28s.

8961. How long will a constable take to get 28s.?—He must be nine years a first class constable.

8962. And how soon can he become a first class constable?—It depends entirely on his merit. He would be a few months in the third class, then he would be immediately promoted second class, and whether he remains there or not would depend on his satisfying me as to his ability, tact, conduct—in fact, as to his general fitness.

8963. Might it be twelve years?—I think rather less. About eleven years. It would depend entirely on the man.

8964. Have you got a "merit class"?—I have, sir.

8965. How many men are in it?—Ten, sir.

8966. Mr. HOLMES.—Out of 132 constables?—It includes constables and sergeants.

8967. How many constables are in the "merit class"?—The number varies: the "merit class" might be composed altogether of sergeants, or altogether of constables, or of some of one rank and some of the other. It depends on the act or service for which "merit" pay is granted.

8968. CHAIRMAN.—Is "merit pay" subject to the deduction for superannuation?—Yes, to 2½ per cent. for the pension fund.

8969. Do your men get any quarters?—A sergeant or constable in charge of a station with lock-up cells attached to it is rent free.

8970. Is fuel and light supplied free?—No, sir.

8971. Are the quarters unfurnished?—Yes, unfurnished. They are given rent free in consideration of the extra services rendered by him as lock-up keeper, and also by his wife as female searcher.

8972. How many such stations are there?—I think there are two in charge of constables, and seventeen in charge of sergeants; that is, nineteen stations rent free.

8973. Then as regards the other sergeants and constables?—The other sergeants and married constables occupy county houses, to which lock-ups are not attached—sergeants paying a rent of 2s. 6d. a week, and constables 2s. a week.

8974. Do they get a better house for 2s. 6d.?—Well, I generally get a better house for a sergeant than for a constable.

8975. Are these houses unfurnished?—Yes, sir.

8976. And is the balance of rent, if any, paid by the county?—Yes. The county house is a cottage rented by the county, and the county sub-lets to the sergeant or constable.

8977. Is he compelled to occupy the county house?—Yes.

8978. Even if his father-in-law had a house there?—I should never put him in a village where he had a father-in-law.

8979. How many county houses are there?—Very few. The bulk of the men lodge in houses they take themselves.

8980. What rent do they pay?—Sergeants 2s. 6d., and constables 2s. Any balance in excess of that is paid by the county.

8981. Then the rent they pay is a little over £5 a year. Do they get free medical attendance for their wives and children?—No, sir, there is no free medical attendance for the men themselves, unless injured on duty, and then they get everything.

8982. Is there any deduction from pay during sickness?—Whilst on the sick list the deduction rests with me. It is very seldom made.

8983. Are the single men lodged in barracks?—No.

8984. What do they pay for lodging?—I approve their lodging. They pay 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a week,

which would include a certain amount of vegetables and washing; for board and lodging they pay 12s. to 14s. a week. It might be a little more in some cases, but that is what it runs to as a rule.

8985. What is the revised rate of pay for a sergeant on appointment?—29s. 9d. a week. Sergeants are to begin at 29s. 9d. a week, and to rise to 36s. in probably about seven years.

8986. How many sergeants have you?—About twenty sergeants.

8987. How many inspectors have you?—I have only four.

8988. Can you say what is the average service of the sergeants?—No; but I could send it to you.

8989. Would it probably be an average of fourteen or fifteen years service?—I should think the average was quite that.

8990. What is the revised rate of pay for inspectors?—36s. 9d. a week, rising to 38s. 6d. after five years.

8991. And is that the highest rate except that of superintendent?—Yes.

8992. How many superintendents have you?—I have eight. I have their pay calculated by the year. They get £130 15s. 10d. on appointment, rising to the chief superintendent, who on appointment receives £167 5s. 10d., and another £10 a year as deputy chief constable.

8993. Mr. HOLMES.—What do the superintendents rise to?—They rise to £150 11s. 3d.

8994. CHAIRMAN.—What amount of duty do you require daily from each constable and sergeant?—Except in the small boroughs, the men have absolutely no fixed hours. They cannot be limited to eight or ten hours—they are there when wanted.

8995. Have they night duty?—There is a great deal of night duty; they have to keep at least three night conference points in the fortnight.

8996. And how many blank points?—It depends entirely on the circumstances of the neighbourhood.

8997. CHAIRMAN.—Would he make at least four or five blank points?—Certainly, these would be night points.

8997A. Would it be six in the fortnight?—Three in the fortnight, and it would practically mean being out all night. Every night he would have to see to all the public-houses. In rural districts, they close at 10 o'clock, and in the urban localities at 11 o'clock, and he would have to go about in any neighbourhood till he thought it safe to go home.

8998. When he has done his turn of duty, is he off duty altogether?—He could not leave his section. He is never allowed to leave his section.

8999. He can't call out of his window that he has been on duty all night and won't come down?—No.

9000. Is his wife allowed to engage in any trade?—No; not without permission.

9001. Would she be allowed to keep a shop?—Certainly not.

9002. Would she be allowed to act as dressmaker?—Yes. On one occasion I gave permission to open a small registry office for servants.

9003. Would they be allowed to take in lodgers?—With permission only, which I would very seldom give.

9004. Do they work singly, or in double patrols?—Singly, except in one or two manufacturing districts where I have had to increase the patrols.

9005. On special grounds?—Yes.

9006. Have they only truncheons?—Yes. In certain selected districts they have cutlasses, and may put them on, with my permission, for night duty—on special occasions.

9007. Is there an age limit for retirement on pension?—We have no age limit. An age limit is very distasteful to the men, and they object to it.

9008. At what service can a man retire on pension?—At twenty-five years', and full pension after twenty-six years' completed service.

9009. What is the pension?—Two-thirds of the pay, on completion of twenty-six years' service.

9010. At what age do you take recruits?—They are not allowed to count service for pensions under twenty years of age, and I don't care to take them under twenty-two. I prefer to get them at twenty-two—between twenty-two and twenty-nine years of age.

9011. In a small force such as yours, I suppose the prospects of promotion are very small compared to what they in a large force of 10,000 men?—Yes.

9012. The prospects of advancing to higher ranks are of course very much larger in a large force of police, as they would be in a large army as compared with a small army?—Certainly.

9013. Are there no pensions for the widows, or allowances for the children, of members of your force except in the case where the husband dies from injuries received in the execution of his duty?—No.

9014. If a man dies of pneumonia or heart disease?—A gratuity is given to the widow, and the maximum is one month's pay for each year of service. But the giving of the gratuity is optional on the part of the Joint Committee. I am happy to say that my Committee has always voted the full amount.

9015. But they would not vote the full amount if they had any suspicion that the death was contributed to, in any way by the man's own fault; either by drink or anything else?—No, I should think not.

9016. Do your pensioners as a rule seek employment, or only occasional employment?—They all get employment almost immediately. I have five or six applications waiting from people who wish that pensioners may be sent to them.

9017. What is generally the nature of the employment?—They are lodgekeepers and timekeepers, County Court bailiffs, travellers for business firms, and for insurance agencies.

9018. The pension operates as a guarantee of fidelity?—Well, a man who has twenty-six years' service in the police is worth something.

9019. What is the value of the uniform clothing supplied?—The average annual value of the clothing of sergeants and constables is £3 15s. 10d.

9020. Is every man expected to have a suit of plain clothes?—Yes.

9021. For which he gets no allowance?—No allowance.

9022. And if you require a man to appear in plain clothes, you expect him to present a respectable appearance?—Yes.

9023. Mr. HOLMES.—We understand you to say that your rates of pay are largely governed by the rates of pay in the neighbouring cities and towns, and by the wages of labour?—Yes. We found that we were compelled to raise the rates of pay in consequence of our efficient young constables going to other forces, and also because we found that the young men in the county did not come to us.

9024. That means that as the wages go up, you will have to revise your rates again?—I am afraid so.

9025. Mr. STARKIE.—Have you the rank of acting-sergeant in your force?—Yes.

9026. What does he get?—The pay of a constable, and the extra pay of a sergeant.

9027. What is the extra pay of sergeant?—It is special duty pay. A sergeant gets 2s. a day if employed out of his sub-division, and 3s. per day if employed out of his sub-division for day and night.

9028. But the pay of an acting-sergeant is the same as that of a constable?—Yes.

9029. Does he wear a badge of rank?—Yes.

9030. Do you find that many men retire after twenty-five or twenty-six years' service?—A good many constables do.

9031. Do many sergeants retire at that service?—Some; about a half.

9032. Do many of your men retire incapacitated by injury received in the execution of their duty?—No, not many; only one widow has received a pension in the last five years. We have had one killed on duty.

9033. Is there any examination of constables for advancement from one class to another?—Yes; when a constable is reported to me as efficient he comes up; and is examined by *viva voce* examination. If he satisfies me then he is promoted to second class. When he has served a certain time as a second class man, if he is recommended for appointment to the first class he comes up before me and passes a short examination.

9034. Are the men specially paid who do duties under the Explosive Acts, Chimney Sweepers' Act, Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and other such Acts?—Under the Diseases of Animals Act they get 2s. 6d. for every different outbreak they attend, and, I think, there is only one Inspector of Lighting. He gets £2 a year extra for that. Others are not specially paid.

9035. Except, I suppose, out-of-pocket expenses?—Yes.

9036. What is your regulation as regards leave of absence?—Annual leave—constables ten days, sergeants fourteen days, and superintendents 21 days.

9037. Is that on full pay?—Yes.

9038. Are there any short periods of leave given which do not count in the annual leave?—Yes. Superintendents are authorised to give twenty-four hours' leave to any constable, for special purposes, without referring to me.

9039. There is a provision in the Police (England) Act, 1890, as regards "approved service," that is for deducting a portion of a man's service when he is sick, or on account of neglect of duty. Do you avail of that provision in the Act?—No.

9040. I presume its enforcement is altogether optional?—Yes; I have had only one case.

9041. CHAIRMAN.—Is your force largely a rural one?—Yes. The largest acreage that a sergeant has to take charge of in a sub-division is 66,670 acres, and the largest section under a constable is 17,691 acres.

9042. Mr. STARKIE.—That, of course, would not be a thickly-populated district?—No; they are very thinly populated.

9043. Mr. HOLMES.—Do the children of policemen, at a suitable age, find it easy to get employment?—Yes; they have rather a better chance than others, because a policeman has better opportunities of knowing where artisans are required, and the employers are willing to do something for the members of the force.

Mr. EDMUND S. DARLEY, examined.

9044. CHAIRMAN.—You are the Manager for Ireland of the Royal Exchange Assurance?—Yes.

9045. When was it established?—It was incorporated in the year 1720.

9046. And is it not one of the largest Insurance Corporations in the United Kingdom?—Yes; its total funds exceed £4,500,000. We have been established in Ireland since 1722.

9047. And have a considerable connection in all parts of Ireland?—Yes, sir.

9048. We have referred to your Dublin representative, and have asked him certain questions, the answers to which you have been so good as to have actuarially prepared?—Yes. The question is, what amount would be required to be paid by a man at the following ages to secure the annual sum set opposite his age. The age was forty-six, and, to secure sums of £42 2s. 5d., £54 12s., £45 4s. 9d., £48 7s. 2d., £58 10s., and £62 8s. And then at the age of 50, sums of £46 16s., £50 5s. 4d., £53 14s. 8d., £60 13s. 4d., £65 10s., and £69 6s. 8d.

9049. These are the amounts which the Irish police of the different grades are entitled to retire upon, either at twenty-five years' service, or after twenty-nine years' service. Now will you be good enough to tell us the amount of premium that would have to be paid from the age of twenty-one?—Yes. We have the purchase-money at the age of forty-six, too. To buy a pension or annuity of £42 a year at forty-six years of age, the amount of the purchase-money would be £661. To secure the same annuity, to commence at forty-six years

of age, by monthly payments, from twenty-one years of age, would entail payments of £1 9s. 8d. a month. To purchase a pension or annuity of £54 12s. a year the amount of purchase-money at forty-six years of age would be £859, and by payments from twenty-one years of age, £1 18s. 6d. a month. The next is a pension of £45 4s. 9d. That would be £712 purchase-money, or £1 11s. 11d. a month. The next is a pension of £48 7s. 2d. a year; the purchase-money would be £761, and the monthly premium, from twenty-one years of age would be £1 14s. 1d. The next is £58 10s.; the purchase-money would be £920, and the monthly premium, from twenty-one years of age, £2 1s. 3d. The next is £62 8s. pension; purchase-money, £982; by monthly payments, £2 4s. Then at the age of fifty, to purchase a pension or annuity of £46 16s. a year would require a payment of £685; or, to secure by monthly payments from twenty-one years of age, the same annuity to commence at fifty years of age, the payment would be £1 4s. monthly. The next is an annuity of £50 5s. 4d., commencing at same age. The amount of the purchase-money would be £735, or, monthly payments of £1 5s. 9d. from twenty-one years of age. The next is £53 14s. 8d.; purchase-money £786, or monthly payment £1 7s. 6d. from age twenty-one. The next is £60 13s. 4d.; purchase-money, £887; or, monthly, as before, £1 11s. 1d. The next is £65 10s.; purchase-money, £958, or, monthly premium, as before, £1 13s. 6d. The next is £69 6s. 8d.; purchase-money, £1,014; or, monthly premium, as before, £1 15s. 6d.

May 30, 1901

Captain
Williams
Freeman,
Chief
Constable of
Shropshire.

Mr. Edmund
S. Darley.

May 30, 1901.
Mr. Edmund
S. Darley;

It would be just as well to say that in case of death before the age at which the annuity was to commence there would be nothing payable. The policy would be void.

9050. Now may I ask you about the other question of pensions to widows, and allowances to children?—Well, the question of the amount of money required to purchase pensions to widows, and allowances to children would be very different. To fix the purchase-money which would provide £10 per annum to the widow till her death, and £2 10s. for each child up to fifteen years of age would be next to impossible, unless we had some statistics as to the ages of husband and wife.

9051. Are you aware that in Ireland, if a policeman of pensionable service dies from natural causes, his widow is entitled to a pension of £10 a year for life or as long as she remains unmarried; and his children to an allowance of £2 10s. per annum for every child until it attains fifteen years of age? I understand it would be difficult for you to give us the capital value of the allowances to the children?—It would be nearly impossible.

9052. Can you give an approximate idea in the case of the widow?—If you say some particular age for the husband, and for the wife, I could consider the question.

9053. CHAIRMAN.—Would it be possible for you to take this case—a man joining at twenty-one years of age dies, aged thirty-six years; he marries at twenty-eight years of age, his wife being then twenty-five years of age?—You want us to do it from the time he joins.

Of course we could do that, but first of all he might not marry. The question is, take a man aged twenty-eight years, and his wife aged twenty-five years, what would be the amount payable monthly to guarantee £10 to his wife on his death.

9054. Mr. STARKIE.—Please bear in mind that except in case of death from injuries received on duty, a policeman's widow does not get a pension, unless her husband had fifteen years' service, and died in the Force; you would therefore have to place the death beyond a certain limit.

9055. CHAIRMAN.—At his death he is thirty-six years of age, say.

Mr. STARKIE.—And he must be then in the Force.

Witness.—Assume that he dies at any time within twenty-three years—

CHAIRMAN.—Yes. We shall take it that the man joins at twenty-one; he marries when twenty-eight years of age; his wife is then twenty-five years of age, and he dies when he is thirty-six. The question is, what annual premium would be required to secure a pension for his widow of £10 a year.

Mr. HOLMES.—You do not want to know when he dies? I mean the fact of his dying makes no matter.

Witness.—You want to know what would be the amount payable per annum.

9056. CHAIRMAN.—Yes; would you be kind enough to send us a return, setting forth the purchase-money and monthly premiums you have quoted, and allow us to publish it. And if you could work out these amounts per week, it would be a great convenience.

Constable MICHAEL MACDONAGH, examined.

Constable
Michael
MacDonagh.

9057. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Carlowgraigue.

9058. Where is that?—It is situated in the borough of Carlow; but it was at one time in Queen's County.

9059. Mr. STARKIE.—Has that portion of the Queen's County been incorporated with the County Carlow?—Yes, sir, since the passing of the Local Government Act.

9060. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been in the police?—Twelve years on the 16th of this month.

9061. Have you ever been promoted?—No, sir.

9062. Have you been examined for promotion?—No, sir.

9063. Are you married or single?—Married.

9064.—How many children have you?—Three.

9065. Do you live in the station or outside?—I am accommodated in barracks.

9066. What service had you when you married?—Seven and a half years.

9067. What rooms have you got in barracks?—Two rooms.

9068. And you pay 1s. for that accommodation?—8s. 8d. a month, because there would be 4s. 4d. deducted from me if I was a single man. When I got married I got that 4s. 4d., and also 4s. 4d. as an allowance, that is 8s. 8d. I get 8s. 8d. less than if I was outside barracks.

9069. Then you pay 8s. 8d. a month for the use of two rooms?—Yes, sir.

9070. Is not that much cheaper than you would get them outside?—Yes, it is; but at the same time the accommodation is not as good.

9071. Whom do you represent here?—The constables of Carlow, Queen's, and Kildare.

9072. How much pay are you getting?—£5 2s. 6d. a month, which is my net pay and allowances.

9073. What representations do you wish to make to us?—We want more pay and pension.

9074. How much more pay?—£34 a year more.

9075. Why do you want that?—To be placed on an equality with the City of London police force.

9076. And why do you want to be placed on an equality with the City of London police force?—Because of the cost of living. It is as dear to live in Carlow as in London.

9077. How many people are there in Carlowgraigue?—Between 900 and 1,000.

9078. And it is as dear to live there as in London? Now tell us your expenses in Carlowgraigue?—I find that my present pay is not enough to do me. I have here my accounts which I have made out for thirteen months, and I have my bank book here, and I find that on making up my mess for thirteen months I am 18s. 6d. in debt. That is my wife's bank book I hand in.

9079. CHAIRMAN.—I am glad to see such a good amount.

Witness.—Yes, sir, but I am taking from it. Here is my mess account for twelve months. I lived economically for the twelve months.

9080. How old is your eldest child?—Four years' old in November next.

9081. Why do you want this increase?—Because our duties are far more arduous and trying than the duties any other constable has to perform. Politically speaking, England is very tranquil and altogether free from agrarian crime, and policemen are helped in the discharge of their duty, whereas in Ireland, we receive every obstruction. Regarding pension, sir, it is totally inadequate. We want full pay as pension at twenty-eight years' service.

9082. That is better than the Act of 1847. That is the highest claim of all that we have heard. We are getting on. You appear to be a sensible man; do you really mean it?—The present pension, sir, is altogether inadequate. Imagine a constable with twenty-five years' service going out and getting 16s. 4d. a week.

9083. Mr. HOLMES.—But need he go out at twenty-five years' service?—He does not get much inducement to remain on. There is a very poor chance for a man of that service getting further. There is four to one against it. There are 8,000 constables in the Force, and 2,000 sergeants.

9084. CHAIRMAN.—How much do you add to your pay per week as the value of your pension; supposing you were an artisan and you had to lay by something for a pension?—You know, sir, a pensioner is a different man altogether from an artisan. An artisan is never deprived of his trade, whereas a policeman is, at twenty-five years' service when he leaves on pension.

9085. Mr. HOLMES.—How do you mean deprived of it, they go out voluntarily; it is their own action?—Yes, sir, but still I am deprived of my situation.

9086. You would deprive yourself of it?—I should of course.

9087. CHAIRMAN.—How much would you put per week as the value of your pension?—That would all depend on circumstances, sir. An artisan can work at the one wage until he dies, whereas a policeman cannot. He is a physical wreck when he goes out of the Force.

9088. Do you mean an artisan is as good at sixty as at twenty-one years of age?—Yes. He would get the same money.

9089. Do you find there is such a demand at your station for old tradesmen?—Every man there is employed, and all better off than I am.

9090. Your pension at twenty-five years' service would be £42 a year, that actuarially calculated would represent a payment, from twenty-one years, of 6s. 10d. per week. That is, pension is deferred pay, therefore allowing you joined at twenty-one, and retired at forty-six years

of age, the value of your pension would be 6s. 10d. per week. Of course a man of your intelligence looks forward to promotion, and a consequently larger pension.
Witness.—It is not easy to get promotion in the service now. There are very few men leaving except those who are well off.

9091. Are there not a great many leaving at twenty-five years' service?—The men that leave at twenty-five years' service are men who get out still young in order to get some position.

9092. Do they generally succeed?—No, sir.

9093. Why do they go?—The only position they can get in Carlow is insurance agent, and working on commission for English watch manufacturers, and some of them street scavenging.

9094. If you are dissatisfied why don't you leave the police?—I would if my wife would come to America with me. I will tell you the reason I joined the Force. I was in a position as clerk, and owing to evidence by my father in a political case I had to leave that position, and I had nothing else to do but to join the Constabulary.

9095. Was not the whole world open to you?—My father was actually a beggar at the time.

9096. But were there not lots of other places to get?—Well, no matter wherever I went they shouted "There's the peeler's son!"

9097. Why did you not leave?—I had not sufficient money to leave.

9098. But you told us you were a clerk?—I was getting £15 a year, and all found, and I never was half so well off since.

9099. If you do not like the service why don't you leave it?—I never could make sufficient money to leave the Force.

9100. We want to know why you want an increase of pay?—Because the pay is altogether inadequate at the present time.

9101. Where is the proof of it?—That book that I handed in there.

9102. I see in it "bicycle" and "sewing machine"?—They are necessary articles. That bicycle I did not buy. It was provided by my father-in-law. The £1 in the book was for a tyre.

9103. Have you anything else to say?—I don't think I have anything more to say. I have accounts here, sir which will just prove to you the way the men spend their pay. Here is an account here of ten men for four months.

9104. What do you pay for tea in Carlow?—2s. 10d. a lb., but you can get it for 2s. 2d.

9105. What does the district inspector and county inspector pay?—I have no knowledge.

9106. They certainly don't pay 2s. 10d. a lb.

Witness.—Here is what I had to pay when I was a single man.

9107. CHAIRMAN.—What about your mess expenses?—I will begin with the month of September, 1894. I paid for thirty days that month £2 8s.

9108. How much for extras?—There are no extras included there. I paid between 15s. and 16s. a month for extras.

9109. How much the next month?—In the month of October £2 10s.

9110. Did you get fish on Friday for that?—No, sir, two eggs for my dinner and a cup of buttermilk.

9111. Mr. STARKIE.—What do you pay for beef in Carlow?—8d. a lb. for beef and 9d. for mutton. The mess expenses in November were £2 10s.

9112. CHAIRMAN.—There is no use telling us what it amounted to in 1894?—We only got the bare necessities for that. Here then is January, £2 10s. 2d. I was getting £4 13s. 10d. for pay and could save very little.

9113. Mr. STARKIE.—Is the duty harassing in Carlow now?—No.

9114. Are there any agrarian, political, or sectarian troubles there?—Not at present; but we don't know what may arise hereafter.

May 30, 1904.

Constable
Michael
MacDonagh

District Inspector JAMES V. STEVENSON, examined.

9115. CHAIRMAN.—You are a District Inspector in Belfast?—Yes.

9116. How long have you been district inspector?—I was a cadet from July, 1884. I was promoted to be district inspector in February, 1885.

9117. What counties have you served in?—First in County Mayo, then in County Donegal, then in County Cork (West Riding), and now the City of Belfast.

9118. How long have you been in the City of Belfast?—10½ years.

9119. Are you the senior district inspector in Belfast?—No; I am the fourth in order of seniority.

9120. How many district inspectors are there?—There are five district inspectors in charge of districts in the City of Belfast, and there is one who is in charge of the Detective Branch.

9121. Were they all cadet officers?—No; there are two promoted officers.

9122. Six district inspectors, of whom one is in charge of the Detective Branch. What is the number of the Force in Belfast?—The total Force is 927, including all ranks.

9122A. How many head constables?—Twenty-one head constables. There are 141 sergeants, 21 acting sergeants, and 744 constables.

9123. What is the number of stations in Belfast?—Twenty-five.

9124. Do you know the population of Belfast by the recent Census?—I think it is 359,000.

9125. We have had the rates of pay, so we need not trouble you with that. Is there not 2s. per week allowance to each man in Belfast, and 6d. for night duty?—Yes. A man would be on night duty for three months or four months in the year. That is 15s. a month. That would come to £2 or £2 5s. a year, or about 9d. per week.

9126. That is 2s. 9d. a week extra to the men in Belfast, in addition to the ordinary pay of their rank?—Yes.

9127. How many of the head constables, sergeants, acting-sergeants, and constables are married?—There are married—20 head constables, 114 sergeants, 14 acting-sergeants, and 254 constables; total, 402. Nearly all the head constables, three-fourths of the sergeants, and one-third of the constables are married.

9128. That is, two-third of the constables are unmarried?—Yes.

9129. Do those single men live in barracks?—Yes.

9130. And 1s. a week is deducted from their pay for the barrack accommodation?—Yes.

9131. Could you give us the average of the mess books?—They vary slightly at the different stations. A large station is cheaper, as a rule, than a smaller station.

9132. Perhaps you could give us the highest and the lowest?—It will take a little working to go over this, for they don't put in the entire of a man's messing. They put in what every man takes, and they put in some things that only some of the men take. At Musgrave-street Station the general mess for March, 1901, is put down at £1 5s. 10d. I should tell you, perhaps, what that includes. That includes:—For breakfast, bread, without butter, tea, and milk in the tea, sugar. It includes:—For dinner, beef or mutton, an average of ¾ lb., before it is cooked, to each man.

9133. Mr. STARKIE.—That is with bone, I suppose?—Yes. It also includes potatoes and vegetables. Tea in the afternoon is the same as breakfast.

9134. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any supper?—No supper in the mess book.

9135. How many men are there in that station?—Sixty-five in mess—about 100 men in the station. The next item is porridge, 1s. 3½d. That is an extra—those men who take porridge for supper. They have an item called "General sundries," which is 3s. 3d. per month, per man. That includes cooking utensils, delf, knives and forks, cutlery, pepper and salt, mustard and condiments; brushes and mats for cleaning. That is 3s. 3d.

9136. CHAIRMAN.—Does that include a boy to clean their boots and run their messes?—No. I come, now, to the servants. The next item is put down—Coal, cooking, and cleaning, 2s. 7d. per man per month. When I was going into this matter they explained that 2s. 7d. is a very low charge for that month. They had then reduced the servants' wages, and they found they could not get on with them at the reduced wages, and they had to raise them again.

9137. Mr. STARKIE.—What is the number of servants?—Four. One gets £2, and three get £1 15s. each, per month. For the month of April the cook has £2 5s., and the other servants £4 10s.

9138. CHAIRMAN.—Have they a boy to do their boots?—No; they do their boots themselves. The general

District
Inspector
James V.
Stevenson.

May 30, 1901.
District
Inspector
James V.
Stevenson.

messing, £1 5s. 10d., and the various extras I have quoted, when totted up make £1 12s. 11½d. per man.

9139. Mr. HOLMES.—How much are the extras?—They are 7s. 1½d. In some stations they include bread in the general mess. In this station each man's bread account is paid specially, and it comes to an average of 3s. 6d.

9140. How much do the extras come to?—The bread 3s. 6d., and the £1 12s. 11½d. come to £1 16s. 5½d. The gas costs about 1s. a month per man.

9141. CHAIRMAN.—Have they got a meter?—Yes. There is a certain allowance of gas at public cost, and there is another meter for the extra gas consumed by the men.

9142. Do the Gas Company keep two accounts?—Yes. The gas is about 1s. per man. They gave me a supplementary mess, and that particular month it was about 16s.

9143. Mr. HOLMES.—What do you mean by a supplementary mess?—Butter, eggs, bacon, milk, and their own personal washing. There is soap, also, and blacking. In this station, for these supplementary articles in that particular month, I take it the cost was about 16s. per man.

9144. CHAIRMAN.—And how much is the whole?—For that station for that particular month it was £2 13s. 11½d. per man.

9145. Have they a civilian as messman?—No; one of themselves.

9146. Who keeps the canteen?—A constable.

9147. Who stocks the canteen?—The Committee.

9148. Mr. STARKIE.—There is no special allowance for light—is it not a combined allowance for fuel and light?—Yes.

9149. CHAIRMAN.—I may take it that £2 15s. would represent the cost?—Yes; at that station. At other stations it comes to £2 17s.

9150. It depends very much on organisation, and it will depend, also, on the ability of the messman?—Yes.

9151. It is a thing that requires as much experience as police work?—The messmen are elected from a particular circle. Some men are considered better than others.

9152. Do they get off duty?—They don't get off duty except at large stations.

9153. How long does a man remain messman?—About a month.

9154. Mr. HOLMES.—Why are those things—bread and butter extras—they could get them cheaper otherwise?—No. I think each man prefers to get his own bread. There were four bakers supplying bread to the men of this station.

9155. Don't you think that if the men were not so dainty in their tastes they could live more cheaply?—I don't think they could.

9156. Surely, in Belfast, they could contract for supplies, and get them more cheaply?—They are very keen on keeping down the mess. This very month they cut down the servant's wages on account of the mess being high.

9157. CHAIRMAN.—Surely it would be very much easier to have a better mess than the men have now, if they combined more among themselves, and had a professional caterer? You have not been in the army?—No.

9158. No experience of large bodies of men?—Not in respect of feeding.

9159. Mr. STARKIE.—Is there any use made of what has been left over in the mess of the previous day?—I could not answer that.

9160. CHAIRMAN.—Is it not the case that the women are allowed to take the refuse away?—Not with us; not in the large stations. The women get their dinners, and the refuse is sold.

9161. Of course, the fact that all the men cannot have dinner at the same hour causes some difficulty as regards the messing; but it could be overcome if they organised it as in the army, where they can get meals at any hour?—Our regulations are that a messman is to be appointed each month, and the introduction of a civilian was never contemplated.

9162. Mr. HOLMES.—It seems to me that with sixty-five men in mess, 15s. a week is rather a high average for board alone. That is over £3 a month?—Yes.

9163. The Chief Constable of Shropshire states that a constable can get board and lodging at 14s. a week, and that with private people. Surely sixty-five men in Belfast, boarding together, could do it cheaper?

9164. CHAIRMAN.—I can feed men for 1s. 2d. a day, not only giving them bread and butter, but eggs, and a joint, and pudding for dinner, and full tea, for 1s. 2d. a day.

Witness.—Well, I think that is rather better feeding than is on this mess.

9165. CHAIRMAN.—And with men coming off guard and going on guard the meals have to be at different hours; but there is better feeding, because there is organisation, and it is done by experienced caterers.

Witness.—With us it is left entirely to the men themselves.

9166. CHAIRMAN.—I know that police don't like to be interfered with as to their meals, and they don't combine well together in reference to these things. They would sooner be comparatively underfed than have the mess under control. I should have thought, if they appointed a committee they could have worked it easily at 10s. a week per man. Have you any knowledge of the rents which the married men pay in Belfast?—From £13 to £18 a year. That is about a 5s. a week house, and the accommodation is not much.

9167. What would be the accommodation?—A small parlour, a small kitchen and a scullery off, and a little yard outside, and two rooms above. The rent for that would be 5s. a week. That is the lowest. Some constables pay £18. The sergeants go higher than that, £20, and the head constables up to £24 a year.

9168. And the difference is that by paying that he would have an extra room upstairs?—If he adds another 1s. a week he gets a room upstairs, and, if he pays an additional 1s., he gets a bath.

9169. Mr. STARKIE.—There appear to be 109 men in Belfast occupying houses at 5s. a week?—That is the £13 a year house.

9170. CHAIRMAN.—What are the hours of duty in Belfast?—There are four reliefs. There are three divisions. The first division is day duty—from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening. And that is divided into two reliefs. The first goes out from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and again from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 6 in the evening.

9171. Is the average six hours a day?—Yes.

9172. Does beat duty take more out of a man than patrol duty?—I think so.

9173. One witness said three hours in Belfast would be equal to four hours in the country?—I would agree with that statement. In Belfast the beat is particularly hard duty.

9174. Is that beat duty single or double?—In the day-time, single—from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The general rule is, double in the evening—from 6 to 11, and from 11 to 6. These are double, as a rule.

9175. Is single beat duty in the town more severe than the two men patrolling in the country?—The single duty in the town I would consider more severe.

9176. Do these extra allowances in Belfast fully meet the extra cost of living there?—No; 2s. a week is £5 4s. a year, and the very cheapest house he can get will be £13, and he only gets £5 4s. more than the man in the country.

9177. Mr. STARKIE.—And the night watch allowance?—He gets that also.

9178. CHAIRMAN.—Is it not a fact that the duty in Belfast is more popular than duty in the country, and that men come willingly to Belfast, and leave it with reluctance?—They have more facilities for starting their families in life in Belfast.

9179. When the late Inspector-General was complained to about the slowness of promotion in Belfast, did he not say that he would move any man to the country who desired a transfer?—He said he would.

9180. And are you aware that no man came forward for removal?—I am not aware.

9181. Do you know Glasgow?—Only to pass through it.

9182. Would not you say that the general conditions of the two cities are analogous?—I would be inclined to think so; for there is very large intercourse between the two; and there is the same kind of trade—the ship-building trade; and artisans pass from Glasgow to Belfast, and from Belfast to Glasgow.

9183. There are a great many Irish in Glasgow, and a great many Scotch in Belfast?—Belfast is not like the rest of Ireland. There are a great many Scotch in it.

9184. Mr. HOLMES.—Is it not a small edition of Glasgow?—I don't know Glasgow.

9185. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any knowledge of London?—None from a police point of view.

9186. Would you say that the conditions in Mayo and in London would be at all similar?—Very different.

9187. Mr. HOLMES.—I suppose we may take it that policemen's children of a suitable age in Belfast have no difficulty in getting employment?—I think they would get a fair amount of employment.

9188. Do you know what the wages would run to in the case of children?—The policeman does not send his child to the milla. They are a very rough class, and the policeman does not like that class, although his pay is not much better. The policeman inclines to keep his children at school, and would be more inclined to put them to a trade if he could.

9189. Mr. STARKIE.—It has been suggested that the rank of acting-sergeant should be done away with—do you think, from your experience, that that rank is a useful one?—Yes. I think it is well to have a man on probation for a time. If you made him a sergeant you could not put him back, whereas you can keep him on as an acting-sergeant.

9190. There is also a complaint that the amount allowed for making up uniform clothing is not sufficient?—I have often been told it is not sufficient. I consider the conditions of Belfast totally different from the rest of Ireland.

9191. CHAIRMAN.—We shall be glad to hear what you have to say?—The duty is much more severe than in any other part of Ireland. Owing to the class of people we have to deal with, and to the party questions that are always with us, there is always danger of disturbance in Belfast; and a policeman must have continually before him the danger of disturbance. In the summer months, from May to September, very large bodies of people go through the streets. Even a Sunday school excursion going to the railway station must be specially looked after and specially guarded. We must turn out a lot of policemen. Then we have had a lot of trouble with musical bands. They are all belonging to the one side or the other. The greater number side with the majority. They are a source of trouble also. Men have to be turned out for every band that passes through the street. As many as fifty men have to be turned out.

9192. Are the men badly treated?—They are. In 1893, 1896, 1898, and 1899 there were serious riots, and in all of these policemen were injured. On the 6th of June, 1898, eighty policemen were injured in one day.

9193. Is police duty in Belfast in your opinion not only more arduous but more dangerous than in other towns?—Yes.

9194. In London we have bands, we have volunteer and trades unionists processions, all involving extra duty?—It is not the extra duty but the greater danger.

9195. Who has the power in Belfast of directing the traffic?—The Lord Mayor.

9196. Cannot he direct what streets the processions shall pass through?—It is not the large processions, but the desultory band-playing that creates the trouble.

9197. Could you not turn them into another street?—But that means a certain amount of conflict.

9198. These large processions occur at certain periods of the year?—These we can manage, because there is a fixed route laid down. But from May to September there are a great many excursions. When I speak of excursions I mean those of the workers in a great mill with many thousand people employed.

9199. Surely when passing through the street these men are not interfered with?—In passing a "hostile district" they would be.

9200. Is anybody hostile to a body of mill-workers passing through the streets?—Not exactly hostile, but they generally belong to one side or the other, and that causes hostility.

9201. Take the Boy's Brigade—If they were going through the streets as they did in Dublin the other day?—Police would have to go with them.

9202. Your evidence is that when a band goes through a particular street, and when passing particular places, there is a danger of their being attacked?—There is a danger of their being attacked.

9203. Do you remember 1894, when Mr. Balfour entered Belfast—were you on duty then?—Yes.

9204. There never was a town so quiet?—It was very quiet.

9205. Were not the police withdrawn from the street?—They were in reserve.

9206. That was a meeting which was particularly calculated to cause excitement amongst their population? The police officers managed particularly well?—Yes.

9207. There never was a town so quiet?—At the corner of North-street, there were thirty police. They were massed at particular points.

9208. The Commissioner managed with extraordinary tact and ability. Is there anything singular in Belfast as regards processions and excursions—in every large town there is a delight in marching after bands?—Yes; but it is the sectarian element which causes the danger.

9209. That is a great pity—but I must call your attention to the fact that Belfast is enormously policed in proportion to the population?—Yes; but still we have less police in proportion to population than in Dublin.

9210. Mr. STARKIE.—The proportion for instance, in Sheffield, according to the 1891 Census, is one constable to every 697 of the population, and the number of acres to each constable forty-two. The number of acres to each constable in Belfast, appears to be between fifteen and sixteen.

9211. CHAIRMAN.—In Sheffield, there is a population of 380,000; you have 359,000 in Belfast. You have a force of 927 as compared with 465 in Sheffield?—But I regard Belfast as exceptional.

9212. Therefore you have double the number of police in proportion to the population?—Yes. But still we have less than Dublin.

9213. You have a large proportion of superior officers—seven superior officers. All the district inspectors are trained—they are selected for their tact and ability. Not only have you double the number of police that there is in a corresponding town, but your proportion of superior officers is very much larger—nearly five times as large.

9214. Mr. STARKIE.—You say that the number of police in Belfast is less in proportion to population than in Dublin?—I believe it is.

9215. Do you recognise the fact that the Dublin police district extends to Kingstown, and other districts far outside the city boundary?—Yes; but I consider that the class of people in Dublin is less troublesome to deal with.

9216. Does the provision in the Grand Jury Act, as regards constables' claims to compensation for injuries incurred in bringing persons to justice apply now to Belfast?—Yes, since 1897.

9217. Have there been any claims in Belfast for compensation for such injuries?—There have been several.

9218. Did they receive large sums of money?—Not large sums. Men were injured before that and got nothing. Men who were injured in 1898 got no compensation from the Recorder of Belfast.

9219. If they received pensions I suppose that fact was taken into consideration?—I believe it was taken into consideration.

Constable JOSEPH FAGAN, examined.

9220. CHAIRMAN.—Whom do you represent?—The constables of Derry City.

9221. How long have you been in the service?—Twenty years and four months.

9222. Have you ever been a sergeant?—No.

9223. Are you married or single?—Married.

9224. How many years' service had you before you were married?—Fourteen.

9225. Did you save some money to furnish a house?—Yes.

9226. Do you live in barracks or outside?—Out of barracks.

9227. How much rent do you pay?—£11 or £13.

9228. How many children have you?—Two.

9229. What have you to tell us on behalf of the constables of Derry?—I come to claim an increase of pay.

9230. In Derry City a constable receives 2s. 9d. a week over and above what they get in the country?—Yes; 8s. 8d. a month, and night watch money.

9231. What increase do you want?—£34 a year.

9232. That is an increase of 47 per cent.?—Yes.

9233. Why £34, and not £35 or £30?—We want to be put on a level with an analogous police force in England.

9234. Which do you select?—We say London City, as being the best paid force.

9235. Why do you want that?—I consider that we are as good men as them. We do on an average more duty than them.

May 30, 1901.

District
Inspector
James V.
Stevenson.

May 30, 1901.

Constable
Joseph Fagan.

9236. How much do you do?—They do eight hours. We do an average of ten hours in summer time, and in winter time nine hours. We have to attend anniversary celebrations, bands, processions. We have in addition to our beat duty, outside duties. On the reliefs our duty is for six hours and forty minutes. That is permanent duty.

9237. What duty have you after that?—In addition to that we have to perform theatre duties, court duties, and to look after excursions.

9238. How many theatres are there in Derry?—One.

9239. Always going on, every night?—Yes. Then we have court duty every day.

9240. Is not that only when you have a charge?—Charge or no charge. The men who have prisoners have to attend the court to prosecute. Men are also required to escort the prisoners to jail. There are excursions passing through the city, and excursions coming from other parts of the county. Then we have football matches every Saturday; that means two and a half hours. We have to be there on duty.

9241. Mr. STARKIE.—None of these duties are new. Have you not always performed them?—We have them more lately. We have the serving of summonses, the execution of warrants. We have the anniversaries—the 17th of March, the 12th of July, the 12th of August, and the 15th of August.

9242. Why the 12th of August?—That is the Closing of the Gates of Derry; and then we have the 18th of December, the Opening of the Gates. It is just as warm then as it would be in July. Then we have to meet escorts at railway stations—prisoners coming in from the counties—coming to Derry jail. We have to relieve the escort there, and convey the prisoners to jail, to allow the countrymen to return by the train. Then we have despatch duty. Then we have parades in the morning, drill, and police instruction. That means about an hour and a half or two hours every morning. There are twenty-two bands in the City of Derry. There is scarcely a night in the week except Sunday night, but one or two of these turn out. The minute there is a drum sounded we have, whether off or on duty to turn out and watch them. Men on duty have to remain on their beat. We have even when off duty to hurry out. Along with that, we have to form guards of honour.

9243. CHAIRMAN.—Is that when the Lord Lieutenant comes?—Yes; and the judges of assize.

9244. Is that very often?—Three or four times a year. That makes an average of about ten hours' duty in summer. In fact, we are always on duty. We have no time at all to ourselves.

9245. And that is the reason you want £34 a year more pay?—Yes.

9246. Have you ever been in the City of London?—No, sir. I have been in it, but not to know anything of the duties of the police there.

9247. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you want to stick to the Londonderry allowance of 2s. a week in addition to the £34 a year which you ask for?—I think so.

9248. Would you not then have more pay than the City of London police?—If we get the pay of the London police, we will be satisfied.

9249. CHAIRMAN.—You have not been told to give up the allowance?—No. I was told to stick to the pay and pension.

9250. Anything else about the pay or pension?—The pension I was instructed to claim is, that any man who had completed ten years' and less than twenty years' service, should receive an annual sum of 1-45th of his pay for each year of service, which should include the estimated value of his clothing, medical attendance, boot and every other allowance; and 2-45ths for every year above ten years' service. Between twenty and twenty-five an annual sum equal to 20-45ths of his annual pay, and an addition of 2-45ths for every year above twenty. For twenty-eight years' 30-45ths with 1-45ths for every year above twenty-five years' service, so that the amount shall not be less than his pension on twenty-eight years' service. I have been instructed to say that where a constable has died from some cause other than that which would have entitled him to a pension for life, the pension to his widow shall be an annual sum of not less than £25.

9251. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you aware that there is not a police force in England or Scotland where a pension is given to the widow of a man who dies from natural causes?—I don't know.

9252. As you are aware the widow of a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary of over fifteen years'

service gets a pension of £10 a year no matter what her husband dies of?—Yes.

9253. Do you know there is no such provision as regards any police force in Great Britain?—I am not aware.

9254. In England a widow may get a gratuity, but there is no pension of any kind for a policeman's widow unless her husband died from injuries received in the execution of his duty; are not widows of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary therefore in a much better position?—We want the present pension to the widow increased.

9255. Why should it be increased when there is no such pension in England or Scotland. Do not the widows of Irish policemen enjoy a great privilege in respect of pension?—We want the privilege increased. Because we think they are entitled to it.

9256. Why should you have greater privileges than the English police are entitled to?—I consider we should have as much as the best of them.

9257. Why do you not compare yourselves to the Birmingham, Manchester, or Glasgow police?—Because we consider we are superior to them.

9258. And that you are not superior to the London police?—We consider we are.

9259. The rates of pay of the English police forces differ. Some receive more pay than others, not because they are more efficient, but because, owing to local circumstances, a less rate of pay would not attract recruits. If your pay were regulated according to the scale of wages in Ireland, would it not be lower than it is?—The artisans of Ireland are paid nearly equal to the artisans in England.

9260. Mr. HOLMES.—In England the police authorities are obliged to increase the rate of pay in order to attract men. In Ireland that is not the case?—If you pay men in Ireland you will get good men.

9261. CHAIRMAN.—But do they not get good men?—But they would get better.

9262. Mr. STARKIE.—They could not get better.

9263. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know that there are 1,000 candidates now on the books, and that the Inspector-General is continually being pressed to accept candidates for the Force.

9264. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know that the increases of pay which you and the other witnesses ask would add about £350,000 a year to the Constabulary Vote?—It would.

9265. Do you consider that any Government would suggest such an addition to the Vote when there are plenty of men ready to enter the service, and to remain in it at the present rates of pay?—Yes.

9266. And you ask for that increase of £350,000 a year to the Vote?—Yes.

9267. What view, do you think, the public would take of it?—I think the view of the public is that we are entitled to be paid as well as any of the police forces, because we are the worst-paid force in the United Kingdom.

9268. That is not the fact. There are several police forces in England that receive a less pay?—I am not aware of that.

9269. The rates of pay of several of the English police forces have been increased within the last twenty years. Why have they been increased?—Because they asked for it, as we are doing now.

9270. Mr. STARKIE.—It was because they could not get men unless they increased the pay.

9271. CHAIRMAN.—Anything else?—The ground on which we claim more pay is that the present pay is very insufficient to meet our outlay. My expenditure for the month was £6 15s. 11d. My pay was £6 10s. 11d.

9272. Where does the 5s. come from?—I had saved some money before my marriage. Besides, my wife gets an odd pound from her friends. There is my expenses for the month of November last.

9273. Seven in family; expenses, £8 4s. 5d.; pay, £6 11s. 2d.; in debt for that month, £1 13s. 3d.; "tobacco and matches, 5s."—Unfortunately, I have to use them.

9274. I can understand the matches; but why the tobacco?—Matches are required for the use of the house.

9275. Why smoke?—It is a luxury.

9276. Why not give up the tobacco?—I am afraid I will have to do it if I don't get more money.

9277. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you fear you will have to give up tobacco unless you get £34 a year more pay?—I have been instructed to say that unless we get the increase we won't be content. There is a mass of a

single man—his salary, between Derry allowance and all, is £64 3s.; his expenditure was £54 5s. 9d., leaving a balance of £9 17s. 3d.

9278. CHAIRMAN.—Where does that go to?—He goes to see his parents, who live in Antrim, and he has to pay his fare.

9279. Did not that leave him £8 after he paid for his ticket?—Like myself, on getting married, he would have to put a little of that by, and if he does not, God help him.

9280. Could he not put £5 of that by?—£5 would not be much.

9281. And in twenty years that would be £100?—He will hardly remain single for twenty years.

9282. Mr. STARKIE.—You were in the Force in 1882?—I was.

9283. The witnesses before the Committee of that year did not ask to be paid as well as the City of London police?—I did not know anything about it. I was too young in the Force.

9284. CHAIRMAN.—You knew all about your pay and pension?—I do now.

9285. Mr. HOLMES.—Do you ask us to believe that at that time you did not know what the men were claiming, and the result of it?—I never inquired into it.

9286. Mr. STARKIE.—There cannot have been, then, any very great discontent in the Force if the men did not take the trouble to find out what the Act of 1883 had done for them?—The men—the older men in the Force—did talk about it; but I did not think it concerned me then.

9287. CHAIRMAN.—Now it does concern you?—It does. In the course of four or five years I might retire.

9288. CHAIRMAN.—Why would you retire?—I am about forty years of age now, and if a man is going to look for other employment he should retire before he is too old.

Constable Wm. B. DELANEY, examined.

9299. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—Ballina, County Mayo, North Riding.

9300. Whom do you represent?—The constables of North and South Mayo.

9301. How many years have you been in the service?—Ten.

9302. Are you married or single?—Single.

9303. Have you saved any money with a view to marriage?—No, sir; I have not any money.

9304. You appear to have a bicycle?—But I have not paid for it.

9305. How many single men are in your barrack?—Ten.

9306. What was the mess last month?—£1 11s. 9d. per man.

9307. And the extras?—My own extras were £1 8s.

9308. I should like to see the list of your extras?—(Document handed to the Chairman.)

9309. What is it you want?—An increase from £70 4s. to £104 as the maximum. That maximum to be reached in twelve years' service.

9310. Why so much?—I believe our services entitle us to it. I believe we are the best force in the United Kingdom both as regards physique, and in other respects.

9311. You put down 5s. a month for tobacco?—I have not included it in the first.

9312. You want £34 a year more?—I don't want £34 a year. I have only ten years' service.

9313. How much do you want?—I want £100 16s. 10d. a year, on the basis of the maximum being £104.

9314. How would you spend the £34?—I would spend it by taking leave, and taking a little more amusement than at present. And I would like to save a little.

9315. But you take your leave?—No; not for the last three years.

9316. You have £62 8s. a year?—Yes.

9317. You are asking for an increase of £38 8s. a year?—I don't think so.

9318-9. You are asking for £100 16s. 10d.—Yes.

9320. That is an increase of £38 8s. 10d.—Yes; that is on the principle that the senior man gets £104. I think it a hardship that a man who spent his whole life in the service of the Government should go out as he goes in. My experience is that they are nearly all

9289. You would not retire unless you were pretty sure of employment?—I would retire for the purpose of looking for it. No pensioner in Derry would be sure of getting employment, except, perhaps, the collection of insurance money, and that would amount to 5s. or 6s. a week.

9290. You know that pensioners are employed?—They are; but at poor wages.

9291. Mr. HOLMES.—You would not drop the twenty-five year pension on the offchance of getting something?—I would.

9292. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know that of the pensioners in Derry 50 per cent. are employed—three at 30s. a week, six at 20s. a week, one at 17s., one at 15s., five at 14s.; that there are eight in business on their own account as farmers or shopkeepers? What is your station in Derry?—Rosemount.

9293. Do you know that in that district there are three who are farmers or shopkeepers, and eleven in other situations?—I know one man who is a message-boy in a fowl store.

9294. He must a very old boy?—He is forty-eight years old. He is called a boy there. One pensioner is collecting debts, and makes from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a week.

9295. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you say the constables are unanimous in making this claim which you put forward?—They are. That is the conclusion they came to, and that's what they said they would stick to.

9296. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose they are trying to get as much as they can?—And if they don't get it they won't be content.

9297. If they are not content can they not always leave?—They cannot. I would not like to leave.

9298. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you on the promotion list?—I am, for eleven years, and it has not yet come to my turn for promotion. Only for the "P" system being introduced I would be a sergeant now, and far better off than I am.

May 30, 1901.

Constable
Joseph Pagan.

in debt. After twenty-five years' service a man goes out on a pension of £42 and some odd shillings and pence.

9321. You understand the meaning of the words "deferred pay"?—Yes.

9322. What age were you when you joined the service?—Eighteen years and three months.

9323. At forty-two years of age you would have a pension of £42?—Yes.

9324. Do you know how much that pension would have cost you if you had been a mason or an artisan?—I don't know.

9325. It would have cost you 6s. 10d. every week from your eighteenth year till your forty-third year?—Yes, sir.

9326. 6s. 9d. a week you would have had to pay?—Yes, sir; and now at ten years' service I have 23s. a week, and the carpenter and the mason would have I suppose about £2 a week.

9327. Your deferred pay is 6s. 10d. every week, assuming that you retire at twenty-five years' service—you should have had to pay £1 9s. 10d. a month to secure your pension?—In other words the Government stopped this £1 9s. 10d. to give me a pension. After ten years' service I have now 23s. a week. I have passed a civil service examination, and with this 6s. 10d. added, that gives me £1 9s. 10d. The carpenter and the mason will at the lowest calculation earn 6s. a day.

9328. Five and a half days in the week?—But saying he works six days.

9329. But he only works when there is work for him to do?—I never knew a carpenter who was a sober man who was not able to get work.

9330. You are a clerk in the County Inspector's office?—Yes.

9331. You have no hard manual labour?—No. But—I must be in the office from eight in the morning till eight at night.

9332. Mr. HOLMES.—And you are sure of your promotion?—No.

9333. You have a very good chance of promotion?—Yes; but he earns it hard who gets it. I must be in the office from eight in the morning till eight at night.

9335. CHAIRMAN.—You are not always in the office—you are not there when you go out on your bicycle?—Another man relieves me.

Constable
William
B. Delaney.

May 20, 1901.

Constable
William
B. Delany.

9336. Mr. STARKIE.—You are not twelve hours in the office?—Our hours are twelve.—The United Irish League, in Mayo, gives us a good deal of trouble. I think too that another argument we should use about this increase of pay is that it should seem strange that we cannot get an increase of pay from 1882 or 1883; but in England the great police forces have got increases since.

9337. CHAIRMAN.—But yours is a rural Force?—It cannot be considered as such.

9338. Would you call it an urban Force?—It could be the same as any force. To-day a man may be in Mayo, and to-morrow he may be in Royal-avenue, Belfast.

9339. In Belfast he will get 2s. 9d. a week extra?—He won't get it in Cork.

9340. He will get it in Cork?—He won't get it in Waterford.

9341. Anything else you want to say?—About the pension, at twenty-eight years' service we should get three-fourths of our total pay and allowances drawn during the last year of service.

9342. Do you think that ought to apply to clerks in County Inspector's office?—Yes.

9343. They don't run any more risk than clerks in a bank?—No; but bank clerks won't be called out.

9344. Anything else?—Pay and pension are the principal things. I have a great deal of stuff here, but I think internal discipline is best left to ourselves.

9345. Mr. HOLMES.—You referred to the rise of wages in the police forces in England—do you know why they were raised?—The men agitated.

9346. There was no agitation. It was because they could not get the men otherwise. When that occurs in Ireland they will have to raise the pay?—That is the sweater's argument.

9347. If you are not satisfied with the police pay in Ireland why don't you go to England?—Because no man likes to leave his country.

9348. He pays the price for remaining in his own country?—He prefers to remain in his own country. In other words the Government trades on the feelings of the men.

9349. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been finding this out—did you find it out when you had been in the Force for some time?—Two and a half months after.

9350. Why did not you leave it then?—At that time it was looked upon differently, and I thought I had better stay in it.

9351. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know that domestic servants are paid considerably less wages in Ireland than in England?—I believe they are.

9352. Would you say that the ladies and gentlemen of Ireland, in paying the Irish rates of wages, are

trading on the feelings of their servants?—It depends on whether the servants are natives or not. A great many servants are English.

9353. Are not Irish servants who go to England to improve their position often very glad to return to Ireland and remain there?—Yes, because an Irishman would give anything to get back to his own country. It is the fault of the people themselves.

9354. You pay a very high price for bacon—1s. a lb.?—Yes. That is Matterson's bacon. One can't eat anything else.

9355. What do you pay for tea?—2s. 10d. It is now 2s. 8d.

9356. Are not these prices high?—Yes.

9357. CHAIRMAN.—There is a handbill offering "the finest tea in the world" at 1s. 9d.—take it to the messmen?—That is Lipton's.

9358. Mr. STARKIE.—What do you pay for meat in Ballina?—8d. a lb.

9359. CHAIRMAN.—How many people are there in Ballina?—By the present Census, 4,380.

9360. Mr. STARKIE.—Will you find many people in Mayo who pay the same price for tea that the police are paying?—That is what they pay. I was stationed in Westport, and the men there paid 2s. 6d. a lb.

9361. Are not these prices extravagant?—Well, sir, the general mess is not extravagant—£1 11s.

9362. CHAIRMAN.—Anything more you have to say?—It is a matter of life and death.

9363. Mr. HOLMES.—After living well, you have £24 a year to spend on your clothes?—I have.

9364. Are you not better off than a bank clerk?—They have means of their own.

9365. Mr. STARKIE.—They don't pay 2s. 10d. a lb. for tea.

9366. Mr. HOLMES.—A bank clerk begins at £60 a year?—Yes, and a cadet begins at £62. A married constable with twenty years' service has a total pay of £74 a year. He pays £10 for a house, and £10 for fuel and light. The average family is five children. That is seven in all. That is £20; and that leaves him £54 11s., or 5d. a day for each person, to support a man and his family.

9367. But I am talking about a single man—do you think that you are badly off when, after living well, you have £24 a year?—I do.

9368. Do you know that the evidence is, that a single man can live well and save money?—I don't know how that can be. I never drank; I am not a teetotaler. I smoke; and I have pulled along as well as I could; and still I cannot keep out of debt.

9369. Mr. HOLMES.—I don't think it is creditable.

9370. Mr. STARKIE.—Are you in debt at present?—I am. And the authorities know that these men are in debt, but what can they do?

The Committee adjourned to the next day.

ELEVENTH DAY—FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1901.

Present:—The Chairman, Mr. HOLMES, and Mr. STARKIE.

Mr. WALTER S. DAVIES, Chief Constable of Birkenhead, examined.

May 31, 1901.

Mr. Walter S. Davies, Chief Constable, Birkenhead.

9371. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chief Constable of Birkenhead?—I am.

9372. How long have you filled that position?—Three years.

9373. What position did you occupy before that?—Before that I was fourteen and a half years in the Royal Irish Constabulary as district inspector.

9374. Please tell me the counties in which you acted as district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary?—Cork, Cavan, Down, Galway, and Meath.

9375. What is the population of Birkenhead?—At the Census of 1891 it was 110,000. I have not got the figures according to the last Census, but I suppose we may take it at about 120,000. The area is 3,850 acres, and the rateable value £2602,000.

9376. What is the strength of your present force in Birkenhead?—187.

9377. What proportion does that bear to the population?—I have not got that.

9378. Mr. STARKIE.—In 1899 the Force was 145 and proportion of constables to population 1 to 688.

9379. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give me, in general terms, the character of the population of Birkenhead? Is it not a shipping port, with a large cattle trade?—Yes; a large foreign cattle trade.

9380. I suppose the population is, to a large extent, of a rough character?—Yes; there is a large amount of ship-building carried on. Messrs. Laird have a large ship-building yard. The rest of the town is practically residential, for people working in Liverpool, for working men, and for merchants also.

9381. I suppose these working-men, as a rule, are of a superior class?—Well, no; they are chiefly working artisans. There have been a lot of houses built in Birkenhead to meet their requirements. Thousands of them work in Liverpool, and live in Birkenhead.

9382. Houses rented, I suppose, at about £20 a year?—Yes; from 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week.

9383. Four-roomed houses—that is, three rooms and a kitchen?—Yes.

9384. Birkenhead is quite close to Liverpool?—Yes; only the river divides them.

9385. Of course it is very much affected by the circumstances, whether of prosperity or depression, of Liverpool?—Yes, very much so.

9386. And the rate of wages is largely governed by the rate in Liverpool?—Yes.

9387. The salaries of the Birkenhead police force are, I presume, governed very much by those that are given in Liverpool?—Yes.

9388. You cannot give them much below what are given in Liverpool; you would not get men if you did?—No.

9389. But you do get men?—Yes; I had a good deal of trouble at first; but latterly, owing to the increase of pay, we are doing better.

9390. You made, before the Watch Committee, of the Town Council, certain representations with regard to the pay of the force?—Yes.

9391. Was that in consequence of difficulties which occurred in obtaining satisfactory recruits?—Yes; and also to bring up our standard of wages to that of other forces.

9392. Before making those representations to the Town Council did you make inquiries with regard to the pay and the circumstances of the police in other parts of England?—I did.

9393. Did you extend your inquiries to the City of London and the Metropolis?—No; because I found the conditions of life there were quite different from those in Birkenhead. I was in London, and saw Sir Charles Howard, and he kindly got one of the superintendents to go into the matter

with me. I found the conditions and circumstances of the force there were so different from those of Birkenhead—for instance, lodging expenses were so much higher—that I could not compare them at all. He took me to some of the stations, and told me the difficulties the men had to get lodgings within a reasonable distance of the place where their duty lay. He told me of one case in which a young fellow had two garrets—they were nothing more than garrets—and for them he had to pay 9s. a week. One was a little sleeping-room, and the other a moderate-sized kitchen and living-room.

9394. Was he a single man?—No, sir; he was a married man, but had no children.

9395. And for that accommodation he had to pay 9s. a week?—Yes.

9396. As the result of the inquiries you made, you came to the conclusion that you must exclude London, and could not take it as a basis for Birkenhead?—Yes, sir.

9397. That was, partly, on account of the great expense of rent?—Yes. Supposing a man lived some distance away from his station, he would be obliged to use an omnibus or some means of getting to his station every day, and that, of course, would add to his cost of living.

9398. And therefore you excluded the Metropolitan police?—Yes.

9399. Did you make inquiries as to the city of London?—No; because the same state of things prevailed there.

9400. And therefore, you did not think that London afforded a fair basis of comparison?—No, sir.

9401. The Birkenhead men have no difficulty in getting lodgings?—No, sir.

9402. What would be their average rent?—About 7s. a week.

9403. Tell me what places you compared Birkenhead with; you were directed I suppose, to make certain inquiries?—Yes; I took a number of places in Lancashire and Yorkshire, where I thought the conditions of living were practically similar to those in Birkenhead. (Hands in a list).

9404. You made inquiries in Manchester, Cardiff, Sheffield, Salford, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton?—Yes, and a number of other places.

9405. The most populous boroughs of Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire?—Yes.

9406. Would you be kind enough to tell me the present rates of pay of your force in Birkenhead which have been adopted by your Council, and approved by the Home Secretary. First the pay of the inspectors?—Well, I should say the rank of inspector is in rather a peculiar position at present. There used to be no sergeants in the force. Sergeants have been adopted now, and the number of inspectors is being gradually reduced, and when they are reduced to a smaller number they will be salaried officers. The constables' rates of pay are as follows:—On their appointment they get 25s. per week; after one year's service, 27s.; after two years', 28s.; after four years' service, 29s.; after six years', 30s.; after eight years' service, 31s.; after eleven years' 32s.; and after fifteen years' service, 33s. The maximum is 33s.

9407. Do they get, in addition to that, boot money?—Yes; they get 26s. a year boot money; and, in addition to that, there is a merit class, who receive an additional pay.

9408. About how many men are in receipt of merit pay?—Twenty-five, I think.

9409. Is that only for constables?—Only for constables. Men in the second merit class get 1s. a week, and the first merit class 2s. Each stripe carries 1s.

May 31, 1901.
Mr. Walter S.
Davies, Chief
Constable,
Birkenhead.

9410. That is given for special efficiency, not for length of service?—Well, sometimes it is given for long and meritorious service.

9411. Is there any lodging allowance?—None.

9412. I suppose the majority of the men are married?—Yes; 121 of the men are married. Practically, about two-thirds of the force are married men.

9413. And, on an average, they have to pay 6s. a week for rent?—Yes; it would be nearer 7s. a week than 6s.

9414. It would vary according to the size of the family, and the position of the men?—Yes.

9415. So that, practically, for the married men there has to be deducted from their pay, on an average, 7s. a week for rent?—Yes.

9416. Are there none accommodated in barracks?—No.

9417. Single men are not accommodated in the barracks?—No.

9418. What is the average cost of living for a single man?—14s. or 15s. a week for board and lodging—it is nearer 15s. than 14s.

9419. Mr. HOLMES.—For board and lodging?—Yes; that includes washing and everything.

9420. Do the men lodge with each other?—Yes. As a rule, they do not lodge with sergeants or inspectors. There is no regulation against it; but, as a rule, they live with constables.

9421. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any deduction for superannuation?—Yes; 2½ per cent.

9422. Do you give free medical attendance?—No, sir, we do not give it free; we deduct 2d. a week for it.

9423. Is that for medical attendance for the individual only?—Yes, sir. I should state the deduction is 3d. a week for sergeants and inspectors, and 2d. for constables.

9423A. There is no free medical attendance for wives and families?—No, sir.

9424. Is there any other deduction made?—There is 2d. a week for the Library Fund. That is deducted by a resolution of the Committee—I don't know on what grounds. It was made long before my time. It is 2d. a week for all ranks of the force. They are supplied with papers and periodicals, and games, such as draughts and dominoes.

9425. Is there any other deduction?—No; except in case of sickness, we deduct, for the first seven days, 1s. a day, unless the doctor gives a certificate that in his opinion no deduction should be made: that is, if the illness is of such a nature as to require medical attendance. That is done to prevent men getting sick leave for trifling things. It depends upon the doctor. If the doctor certified that the man was really ill, and required nourishment, it would not be deducted.

9426. But if it was only an ordinary cold, the deduction would be made?—Yes; if it was nothing particular.

9427. Even if a man caught cold on night duty?—We would make the deduction, unless the man was so ill that he required extra nourishment and care. Of course, if a man is hurt while on duty, there is no deduction.

9428. With regard to pension—is there any age limit?—No, sir; they can take their pension after twenty-five years' service. That is 31-50ths of their pay.

9429. Service under twenty-one does not count?—No; we do not take them until they are twenty-one. I took a man a month under it; but it was only for the sake of training him.

9430. Now take the case of a six years' service man. His pay would be 30s.; and, suppose him to be a married man—of course, the majority of the six years' service men are married?—Yes.

9431. Then, first he has to pay 7s. a week for rent; next, you deduct 2½ per cent. for superannuation—that would be 9½d. a week; for medical attendance, 2d.; and for Library Fund, 2d.?—Yes.

9432. Then he gets 30s. 6d. a week because he has boot money?—Yes. I should mention that we expect every man to have a suit of plain clothes; but if he has to turn out on duty in plain clothes we give him something to cover that. The plain clothes allowance is 2s. 6d. a week, and we give the detectives 3s. 6d.

9433. Then, from a man whose pay is 30s. 6d. a week, including boot money, the deductions, including rent, amount to 8s. 1½d. a week; so that his net pay is 22s. 4½d.?—Yes.

9434. You say he gets 2s. 6d. a week for plain clothes?—Yes; but he gets no allowance for plain clothes unless he is wearing them on duty. If I order a man out in plain clothes he gets it.

9435. Then, out of his 30s. 6d. a week, he would not have more, in cash, than 22s. 4½d.?—No.

9436. Do you allow a man's wife to engage in trade?—No.

9437. Would she be allowed to take in lodgers?—She may.

9438. Is that frequent?—It is pretty frequent.

9439. They are able to reduce their rent in that way?—Yes.

9440. Are they allowed to take civilians as lodgers?—They do take civilians, occasionally. There is no objection to it, as long as the civilians are respectable.

9441. In Birkenhead, if the men leave the force, they have plenty of opportunity of obtaining employment, close at hand?—Yes; they can get employment.

9442. So that you have to compete with an open market, close at hand?—Yes, sir.

9443. What is the cost of living in Birkenhead of a married man with a family?—Well, it is hard to say.

9444. How would you compare it with the cost of living in Ireland, say in Cork, or Kerry?—I should say it would be about 25 per cent. dearer in England.

9445. Is there any analogy between the duties of a police constable in Birkenhead, and the duties of a policeman in a rural station in those counties in Ireland?—No; very little.

9446. How many hours' duty per day have the Birkenhead men?—Eight hours.

9447. That is two hours more than the patrol duty of a Royal Irish Constabularyman?—Yes, sir. Each man does his duty in one shift. It is done in three shifts in the twenty-four hours. It is not broken up, as in some places. Of course the men are really longer on duty than eight hours, because they live some distance from the stations, and they cannot go until they are relieved. A man who goes on duty at 2 o'clock should be relieved at 10, but when he is relieved it is often half past ten, and he won't get home till 11.

9448. Mr. STARKIE.—Is he allowed any time off his beat during the eight hours, in order to take refreshment?—He is allowed twenty minutes. He is not permitted to go to a public-house; but there are fire-stations and other places, to which he may go. He is allowed to go to some public place to take his meals. We supply "billies" and cups; and all they have to do is to take some dry tea with them, and they make it there.

9449. CHAIRMAN.—Does your men patrol alone?—Yes.

9450. You have no double patrols?—No, sir; except occasionally in the rough parts, on Saturday nights.

9451. Is the population of Birkenhead as difficult, or less difficult, to deal with, than that in the average districts in Ireland?—I think, on the whole, it is less difficult; but the dock neighbourhood is rough, full of dock labourers, who are very difficult to deal with.

9452. Many of them are Hibernians, I suppose?—Yes; nearly all of them. That end of the town is difficult to deal with; but the rest of the town is easy to manage.

9453. Of course there is an advantage in having a double patrol; the two men afford moral support, one to the other?—Yes.

9454. Your impression is, from the inquiries you made, that the expense of living in England is, on the average, about 25 per cent. more than in Ireland?—Yes. Really, the conditions of life are so different that it is very hard to draw a comparison. In England a man has to wear his own clothes except when on duty. In Ireland, he has his uniform supplied to him for the twenty-four hours. That, of course is an advantage to the men in Ireland. Another thing is, that in England a man has more opportunity of spending money. Here, many men save money, because a man has no chance of spending it in the rural districts. He has nothing to do with it; he cannot get any enjoyment out of it; but in England he can always get some kind of amusement, on which he can spend his money.

9455. May I ask as the result of your experience, are the single men as a rule, careful to save money?—Yes, I think they are. The single men in the Royal Irish Constabulary are as a rule, in my opinion, comfortably off; but the married men are not so well off as in England.

9456. Mr. HOLMES.—Are you in favour of giving them an increased lodging allowance?—Yes; I think it would be a fair thing to do.

9457. Would it not have the effect of encouraging the men to marry?—Yes; that is the only objection to it.

9458. Is that a serious objection?—Well, it is; because there are few single men, and of course, the greater the number of married men there will be fewer single men to divide the cost of mess between.

9459. Where the shoe pinches is in the matter of rent?—It is.

9460. And if the allowance was more than it is it would make a great difference?—It would.

9461. You alluded just now to the great difference between the population of the two countries, and you said it was much more easy to manage the population in Birkenhead than in Ireland?—Yes.

9462. Surely you would not say that in quiet times, in the rural districts of Ireland, the police have any serious difficulty with the population?—Well, no; but take the case of a crowd. A policeman in England has tremendous moral force with a crowd. A crowd in Birkenhead is no trouble at all to us. We have had enormous crowds in connection with the embarkation of troops going to, or coming from the war, but we have never had the slightest trouble with them. In Ireland you would want a large force to keep them in order. I do not mean to allude to anything like an outbreak; but, independent of that, the population in Ireland is less amenable to direction and control than that of England.

9463. Do your men attend race meetings?—Well, we have not, as a rule, race meetings.

9464. Now that the Land Question is practically settled, and that there are no evictions, I would say the population of the rural districts in Ireland is singularly quiet as a rule, and that the police ought to have little trouble with them?—Yes; in the ordinary way that is so; when there is no excitement; but if there is any excitement, such as public meetings, there is more trouble with them than in England.

9465. Would you say that, as a rule, the police in Ireland are on amicable terms with the people?—Well, yes, sir.

9466. There is no ill-feeling against them?—It depends very much on the times; sometimes there was.

9467. During the Land Agitation, for instance?—Yes; they were not at all on as friendly terms with the people as the English police are.

9468. Mr. STARKIE.—Do you know what the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary are claiming as an increase of pay?—No, sir, I do not.

9468a. The head constables, who at present receive £104, ask for an increase of £78, making £182 a year; and some of them ask to be allowed to retire after thirty years' service on full pay. The sergeants ask for an increase of £55 a year, which would bring the pay of senior sergeants up to £135 a year. The constables ask for an increase of £34 a year, which would bring their pay up to £104 a year; that rate to be attained after ten or twelve years' service. They ask that these rates should apply to the Constabulary all over Ireland; do you think there is any justification for such claims?—In my opinion there is none whatever. The conditions of life in Ireland do not at all afford sufficient reason for making any such claim.

9469. What are the rates of pay of sergeants in Birkenhead?—A sergeant on appointment, gets 36s. a week; after three years, 38s.; after six years, 40s.; and after nine years, 42s.

9470. Do they get a merit pay?—No; they get no merit pay.

9471. How many sergeants are there, or will there be, in the force?—About eighteen.

9472. What proportion is there of sergeants to constables?—Well, there are only a few as yet; it is a commencing class. At present there are six sergeants.

9473. Mr. HOLMES.—When the scheme comes fully into operation, what will be the proportion?—About one to ten.

9474. Mr. STARKIE.—Judging from your experience, has the Irish constable a better chance of promotion than the constable in Birkenhead?—Yes; in a small force like mine, promotion is very slow. In a place like Liverpool there is a tremendous amount of promotion.

9475. And, of course, in Ireland, where there is an immense number of stations in charge of sergeants, promotion must be extremely rapid?—Yes.

9476. Are you able to say what the rates of pay of your inspectors will be?—I cannot; they will be salaried officers, commencing at about £120 a year.

9477. What leave of absence do you grant your men?—The men get seven days in the year, and after thirteen years' duty they get one day in the fortnight. Sergeants get ten days; and inspectors a fortnight.

9478. Do many men retire at twenty-five years' service?—No, as a general rule, they think it worth while to remain for twenty-six years, to get the additional pension.

9479. Do many remain after twenty-six years' service?—No; very few.

9480. I presume that, owing to the severe duties in Birkenhead, a man would not last much longer than the twenty-six years?—Well, no; as a rule, after twenty-six years' service, a man is pretty well done up; they are aging after that.

9481. Have you had many men retiring in consequence of injuries received in the execution of their duty?—No.

9482. Have you many widows on the Pension List?—No; there are two or three who got gratuities.

9483. You are, of course, aware that, under the Police (England) Act, 1890, pensions to widows and allowances to children are given only when the husband dies in the force, from injuries received in the execution of his duty?—Yes; or within twelve months after retirement.

9484. In Ireland there is a different provision. The widow of a constable of over fifteen years' service gets a pension, even when the husband died from natural causes. There are, at present, 604 children, and 218 widows on the Pension List in Ireland?—Yes; that is a great advantage. We have several widows who received gratuities owing to the deaths of their husbands while in the force.

9485. Is not the giving of gratuities altogether optional with the Watch Committee?—Yes.

9486. CHAIRMAN.—In Birkenhead, after a man has been eight, or perhaps nine hours on duty, you still have a right to call upon his services, if required?—Yes; he has no right to leave the borough. If he does go anywhere we insist on knowing where he is; he must leave word either at his own station, or at one of the stations he passes, where he is to be found if wanted.

9487. Do you consider that a man in the Royal Irish Constabulary, in any part of Ireland, would be justified in saying that his duties were analogous to those of the London police?—I should say not.

9488. And especially as regards rural places in Ireland?—Certainly not.

9489. Are not the Royal Irish Constabulary mainly a rural police force?—Yes; of course there are very few towns.

9490. Practically the Royal Irish Constabulary are a rural police, except in Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford?—Yes.

9491. Mr. STARKIE.—If you were seeking for places where the duties of the police are analogous to those of the Royal Irish Constabulary would you leave out the Metropolis and the City of London?—Yes.

Conclusion of the taking of evidence by the Committee.

May 31, 1901.

Mr. Walter S. Davies, Chief Constable, Birkenhead.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

No.	Page.	No.	Page.
I. Rates of Pay of Royal Irish Constabulary from 1836 to present time, . . .	215	X. Return showing the number of Head and other Constables who retired on pension during the ten years ended 30th November, 1900, . . .	224
II. Rates of Pay, Pension, Allowances, &c., in 1901,	216	XI. Return of the Pensions and Gratuities awarded to Widows and Children during the ten years ended 31st March, 1901,	226
III. Table showing the actuarial value of the Pensions payable to members of Royal Irish Constabulary on retirement, . . .	217	XII. Return showing the number of Royal Irish Constabulary Pensioners who are employed and unemployed, respectively in each county,	226
IV. Return showing the service of the men in each rank on 31st March, 1901, . .	218	XIII. Contract prices of Provisions in 1882, 1890, and 1901,	227-9
V. Return showing the number of men who joined the Force in period 1872-1890, and the number of such men who were serving on 31st March, 1901, . .	219	XIV. Summary of Replies to Circulars addressed to certain police forces in Great Britain,	230-9
VI. Return for the ten years 1891-1900, showing the Wastage of the Force, the Number of Candidates enrolled and enlisted, and the number awaiting appointment,	220	XV. Statement of Messing Expenses, &c., of Aberdeen Constabulary,	240
VII. Table showing the Strength, Classification, &c., of the Force in each county,	221	XVI. Map showing the total Weekly Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland,	241
VIII. Return of the Rents paid by the married members of the Force who are not accommodated in barracks,	222	XVII. Copy of Royal Irish Constabulary Memorial,	242-6
IX. Table contrasting the Police Pension Scales in England, Scotland, and Ireland,	223	XVIII. Rates of wages in Ireland,	246-7

APPENDIX I.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

TABLE showing the Rates of Pay of the Head and other Constables of the Constabulary Force, from the year 1836 to the present time.

RANK.	From 1st October, 1836.	2 & 3 Vols., 1839.	1st May, 1845.	1st Oct., 1848.	17th Dec., 1860.	1st Sept., 1863.	1st April, 1870.	1st Dec., 1872.	From 18th June, 1883.	£ s. d.
Head Constable, Major (a).	—	—	—	70 0 0	—	80 4 0	90 0 0	104 0 0	Head Constable, Major,	104 0 0
1st Head Constable (extra rate, 12).	—	—	—	—	70 0 0	80 4 0	86 14 0	101 0 0	Head Constables of 6 years service in this rank.	104 0 0
1st Head Constable.	60 0 0	—	—	—	—	70 4 0	76 14 0	91 0 0	Of 3 to 6 years service in this rank.	97 10 0
2nd Head Constable (extra rate, 12).	—	—	—	—	60 0 0	71 2 0	75 0 0	88 4 0	Under 3 years service.	91 0 0
2nd Head Constable.	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	61 2 0	65 0 0	83 4 0		
Constable, M.	38 7 0	—	35 7 0	38 0 0	—	49 8 0	—	73 16 0	Sergeants of 4 years in rank (m).	80 12 0
Constable (extra rate).	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	53 8 0	—	76 16 0	Under 4 years in rank.	75 8 0
Constable.	33 7 0	—	—	35 0 0	—	49 8 0	—	72 16 0		
Acting-Constable.	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	44 4 0	—	67 12	Acting-Sergeant (m).	73 16 0
Sub-Constable, M.	27 14 0	—	29 4 0	—	—	(c) 42 13 0	—	(c) 53 8 0	Constable, 30 years and over.	70 4 0
Sub-Constable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 53 8 0	" 15 to 30 years.	67 12 0
Sub-Constable.	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 41 12 0	—	(c) 59 16 0	" 12 to 15 "	65 0 0
Sub-Constable.	27 14 0	—	—	—	—	(c) 39 0 0	—	(c) 47 4 0	" 9 to 12 "	63 8 0
Sub-Constable.	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 38 8 0	—	(c) 54 12 0	" 7 to 9 "	60 16 0
Sub-Constable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 52 0 0	" 4 to 7 "	57 4 0
Sub-Constable.	24 0 0	—	—	—	—	(c) 31 4 0	—	(c) 59 0 0	" 6 months to 4 years.	54 12 0
Sub-Constable.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) 59 0 0	" under 6 months.	39 0 0

(a) First appointed 1st October, 1846.
(b) Cavalry and Infantry, over 20 years.
(c) Over 13 and under 20 years.
(d) Over 6 and under 13 years.
(e) Over 6 months and under 6 years.

(f) Under 6 months service.
(g) Over 20 years.
(h) Over 14 and under 20 years.
(i) Over 8 and under 14 years.
(k) Over 4 and under 8 years.

(j) Over 6 months and under 4 years.
(m) The designations of Constable, Acting-Constable, and Sub-Constable, were changed to Sergeant, Acting-Sergeant, and Constable, respectively, from the 1st October, 1883.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,
20th May, 1901.

APPENDIX II.
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.
RATES of Pay of Head and other Constables.

Rank, &c.	Annual Pay.	Weekly Pay.	Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork.	
HEAD CONSTABLE.	£ s. d.	s. d.	ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES.	
6 years and over in rank, . . .	104 0 0	40 0		
3 to 6 years in rank,	97 10 0	37 6		
Under 3 years in rank,	91 0 0	35 0		
SERGEANT.				
4 years and over in rank,	80 12 0	31 0		
Under 4 years in rank,	75 8 0	29 0		
Acting-Sergeant,	72 16 0	28 0		
CONSTABLE.				
20 years' service and over, . . .	70 4 0	27 0		
15 to 20 years' service,	67 12 0	26 0		
12 to 15 years' service,	65 0 0	25 0		
9 to 12 years' service,	62 8 0	24 0		
7 to 9 years' service,	59 16 0	23 0		
4 to 7 years' service,	57 4 0	22 0		
6 months' to 4 years' service, . .	54 12 0	21 0		
Under 6 months (Probationer), . .	49 0 0	15 0		
			In the cities of Belfast and Londonderry each man receives—	
			(1.) For extra cost of lodging and living (37 and 38 Vic., c. 80, s. 8), . . .	2s. £5 4s.
			(2.) For night watching, at 6d. per night for each night so employed, equivalent to	9d. £1 19s.
				2s. 9d. £7 3s.
			In the City of Cork each man receives an allowance of 6d. a day for beat duty when so employed, equivalent to 2s. 9d. per week,	2s. 9d. £7 3s.
			NOTE.—It has been ascertained that the allowance for night watching in Belfast and Derry is worth, on the average, about 9d. a week to each man, over and above the allowance of 2s. per week under 37 and 38 Vic., c. 80, s. 8.	
			The Cork beat duty allowance is worth, on the average, about 2s. 9d. per week to each man, which places the Cork Force in practically the same position as those of Belfast and Derry.	

NOTE.—1s. per week is deducted, pursuant to section 2 of 46 and 47 Vic., c. 14, from the pay of each man accommodated with quarters in barrack, unless he has under 6 months service, or is married with a wife or child living out of barrack.

LODGING ALLOWANCE.

An allowance of 1s. a week is granted to each Head Constable, Sergeant, Acting-Sergeant, and Constable of over 10 years' service, if married and not provided with accommodation for his family in barrack.

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES—		Per Week.	Per Annum.
In Cash, .	Boot allowance,	6d.	£1 6s.
	Straw allowance for bed, and allowance for repairs of arms and accoutrements,	2d.	9s.
In Kind, .	Uniform clothing at contract rate, per man,	1s.	£2 12s.
	Medical attendance and requisites, cost per man,	6d.	£1 6s.
		2s. 2d.	£5 13s.

SCALE OF PENSIONS.

On Medical Certificate of unfitness for further service.		Without a Medical Certificate.	
On completion of 15 years' service,	1/8ths of Pay.	On completion of 25 years' service,	3/8ths of Pay.
For each additional year from 15 to 20 years,	1/16th "	For each additional year from 25 to 29 years,	1/16th "
On completion of 20 years' service,	3/8ths "	On completion of 29 years' service, the maximum pension,	3rds "
For each additional year from 20 to 25 years,	1/16th "		

If a man of any service is incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body, occasioned in the execution of his duty, he shall be granted a pension proportional to the results of the injury received.

RATES OF PENSIONS ON VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.

Rank.	Service in Rank.	Annual Pay.	Pension at 25 years' completed service—1/8ths of Pay.	Pension at 29 years' completed service—3rds of Pay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Head Constable, .	6 years and over, .	104 0 0	62 8 0	69 6 8
Do., .	3 to 6 years, .	97 10 0	58 10 0	65 10 0
Do., .	Under 3 years, .	91 0 0	54 12 0	60 13 4
Sergeant, .	4 years and over, .	80 12 0	48 7 2	53 14 8
Do., .	Under 4 years, .	75 8 0	45 4 9	50 5 4
Acting Sergeant, .	—	72 16 0	43 13 6	48 10 8
Constable, .	—	70 4 0	42 2 4	46 16 0

NOTE.—Pensions are calculated on the average annual amount of pay received for the three years preceding retirement, but for men who joined the Force before 13 June, 1883, that average is only taken when there has been a change of rank within the three years.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

The widows of men of over fifteen years' service who die from natural causes while serving in the Force, and the widows of men of any service who die from injuries received in the execution of their duty, are entitled to a pension of £10 a year for life, or until they re-marry, and each child to a yearly allowance of £2 10s. until it attains the age of fifteen years.

GRATUITIES.

Men of under fifteen years' service incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body, occasioned otherwise than in the execution of their duty, may receive a gratuity not exceeding the amount of one month's pay for every completed year of service.
The widows of men of under fifteen years' service who die from natural causes while serving in the Force, may receive a gratuity not exceeding the amount of the gratuity which could have been paid to the deceased husband if he had, at the time of his death, become incapacitated and retired.

APPENDIX III.

**ACTUARIAL VALUE OF THE PENSIONS PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL
IRISH CONSTABULARY ON RETIREMENT, ALSO OF THE PENSIONS PAY-
ABLE TO THE WIDOWS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.**

The Head Constables, Sergeants, Acting Sergeants, and Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary are entitled to retire upon a pension for life on the completion of twenty-five years' service, independently of age or condition of health. The pension on the completion of twenty-five years' service is three-fifths of the annual pay, and, after twenty-nine years' service, two-thirds.

With the view to ascertaining the market value of such pensions, the Committee have obtained from the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, of No. 5, College Green, Dublin, the information contained in Columns 2, 3, and 4 of the following table, which sets out:—

- (a) The pensions payable in the various grades on completion of twenty-five and twenty-nine years' service.
(b) The capital sums which would have to be paid on retirement to secure such pensions.
(c) The weekly or monthly premiums which would have to be paid during twenty-five or twenty-nine years' service respectively to secure such pensions on retirement.

For the purposes of this return, a Constable is assumed to have joined the Force at the age of twenty-one years.

As the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, which was incorporated in 1720, is in a position to effect insurances on the lowest terms, it will be understood that their figures in no way overstate the monetary value of the pensions on which members of the Force are entitled to retire.

**TABLE.
ON COMPLETION OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE.**

RANK.	Pension per annum.	Purchase Money which would have to be paid on Retirement at 46 years of age to secure such Pension.	Premiums which would have to be paid throughout 25 years of Service to secure such Pension.	
			Monthly.	Weekly.
CONSTABLE:	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
Over 25 years' service, .	42 2 4	661	1 9 8	6 11
SERGEANT:				
Under 4 years in Rank, .	45 4 9	712	1 11 11	7 5
Over 4 years in Rank, .	48 7 2	761	1 14 1	7 11
HEAD CONSTABLE:				
Under 3 years in Rank, .	54 12 0	869	1 18 6	8 11
3 to 6 years in Rank, .	58 10 0	920	2 1 3	9 7
Over 6 years in Rank, .	62 8 0	982	2 4 0	10 2

ON COMPLETION OF 29 YEARS' SERVICE.

RANK.	Pension per annum.	Purchase Money which would have to be paid on Retirement at 50 years of age to secure such Pension.	Premiums which would have to be paid throughout 29 years of Service to secure such Pension.	
			Monthly.	Weekly.
CONSTABLE:	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
Over 29 years' service, .	46 16 0	685	1 4 0	5 7
SERGEANT:				
Under 4 years in Rank, .	50 5 4	735	1 5 9	6 0
Over 4 years in Rank, .	53 14 8	788	1 7 6	6 6
HEAD CONSTABLE:				
Under 3 years in Rank, .	60 13 4	887	1 11 1	7 3
3 to 6 years in Rank, .	65 10 0	958	1 13 6	7 9
Over 6 years in Rank, .	69 8 8	1,014	1 15 6	8 3

NOTE—Every Police Force in Great Britain makes a deduction of not exceeding £2 10s. per cent. from the pay of each man towards his pension. From this deduction all ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary are exempt. In the case of a Constable of over 16 years' service receiving £67 12s. per annum, the exemption is worth to him £1 13s. 9d. a year, which is 2s. 10d. a month, or 8d. a week.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

The widows of men of over fifteen years' service who die from natural causes while serving in the Force are entitled to a pension of £10 per annum for life or until re-marriage, and to an allowance of £2 10s. per annum for each child until it attains the age of fifteen years.

The members of the Force do not contribute towards these pensions or allowances. There are no such pensions or allowances to the widows and children of members of any police force in Great Britain, save in the case of death from injuries received on duty.

To take a typical case. A constable joining the Force at twenty-one years of age and completing seven years' service, marries at twenty-eight. If he dies at thirty-six years of age, say, from bronchitis, having completed fifteen years' service, his widow (aged, say, thirty-three) becomes entitled to a pension of £10 per annum, and the allowances already mentioned for his children (if any). In order to secure a like pension for his widow, a policeman in England or Scotland would, under similar circumstances, have to pay an annual premium of £3 13s. 11d. from the date of his marriage, and he should have to pay a further premium to secure to his children (if any) the allowances mentioned.

APPENDIX IV.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Service of the Men of the several Ranks serving in the Force on 31st March, 1901.

SERVICE.	Head Constables.	Sergeants.	Acting Sergeants.	Constables.	Total Sergeants, Acting Sergeants, and Constables.	Total all Ranks.	Remarks.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
Under 6 Months, . . .	-	-	-	235	235	235	
6 Months and under 1 Year, . . .	-	-	-	294	294	294	
1 Year and under 2 Years, . . .	-	-	-	531	531	531	
2 Years and under 3 Years, . . .	-	-	-	554	554	554	
3 " 4 " . . .	-	-	-	45	45	45	
4 " 5 " . . .	-	1	-	323	324	324	
5 " 6 " . . .	-	-	-	540	540	540	
6 " 7 " . . .	-	-	4	374	378	378	
7 " 8 " . . .	-	2	3	372	377	377	
8 " 9 " . . .	-	2	9	316	327	327	
9 " 10 " . . .	-	8	5	278	291	291	
10 " 11 " . . .	-	8	8	420	436	436	
11 " 12 " . . .	-	7	8	299	314	314	
12 " 13 " . . .	-	23	13	388	424	424	
13 " 14 " . . .	1	36	12	301	349	350	
14 " 15 " . . .	-	40	17	352	409	409	
15 " 16 " . . .	-	39	17	209	265	265	
16 " 17 " . . .	-	-	-	8	8	8	
17 " 18 " . . .	1	14	2	61	78	79	
18 " 19 " . . .	1	127	55	743	925	926	
19 " 20 " . . .	6	191	104	655	950	956	
20 " 21 " . . .	10	262	83	375	720	730	
21 " 22 " . . .	11	182	32	146	360	371	
22 " 23 " . . .	10	187	21	105	313	323	
23 " 24 " . . .	10	164	5	87	256	266	
24 " 25 " . . .	19	198	8	107	313	332	
25 " 26 " . . .	24	144	1	98	258	272	
26 " 27 " . . .	25	92	-	54	146	161	
27 " 28 " . . .	22	72	1	33	106	124	
28 " 29 " . . .	12	35	-	23	58	76	
29 " 30 " . . .	11	20	-	22	42	53	
30 " 31 " . . .	16	12	-	15	28	44	
31 " 32 " . . .	12	4	-	7	11	22	
32 " 33 " . . .	10	3	-	4	7	17	
33 " 34 " . . .	8	1	-	1	2	10	
34 " 35 " . . .	2	4	-	1	5	7	
Over 35 Years, . . .	4	1	-	1	2	6	
Total, . . .	247	1,880	409	3,872	10,661	10,908	

RETURN of the Numbers of Married and Unmarried Men of the several ranks on 31st March, 1901.

RANK.	Number Married.	Number Unmarried.	Total.
Head Constable, . . .	206	41	247
Sergeant, . . .	1,407	473	1,880
Acting Sergeant, . . .	280	129	409
Constable, . . .	3,080	*5,392	8,472
Total, . . .	4,973	5,935	10,908

* Of the 5,392 Unmarried Constables, 2,896 not having completed seven years service are, by Regulation, prohibited from marrying.

APPENDIX V.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Numbers of Men who joined the Force in each of the Years 1872 to 1890 inclusive, and also the Numbers of such Men who remained in the Force on 31st March, 1901.

Year ended 31st March.	Number joining the Force in Year.	Number of Men in Column (3) who remained in the Force on 31st March, 1901.	Completed Years of Service of Men in Column (3).	Rank of Men in Column (3).			
				Head Constable.	Sergeant.	Acting Sergeant.	Constable.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
1872,	908	53	29	11	20	—	23
1873,	716	76	28	13	35	—	23
1874,	914	134	27	28	72	1	33
1875,	881	181	26	35	92	—	54
1876,	970	272	25	34	144	1	93
1877,	868	333	24	19	198	8	107
1878,	691	266	23	10	164	5	87
1879,	798	328	22	10	187	21	105
1880,	809	371	21	11	183	32	146
1881,	1,306	730	20	10	263	63	375
1882,	1,984	966	19	6	191	104	655
1883,	2,017	926	18	1	127	65	743
1884,	180	79	17	1	14	3	61
1885,	10	8	16	—	—	—	—
1886,	506	265	15	—	39	17	309
1887,	725	409	14	—	40	17	363
1888,	590	360	13	1	36	19	301
1889,	708	424	12	—	23	13	388
1890,	506	314	11	—	7	8	299

Unless incapacitated by bodily or mental infirmity, men cannot retire on Pension until they have completed 25 years' service, and, to attain the maximum Pension, they must serve 29 years.
Men of 24 years' service have not, therefore, yet reached the stage at which they can voluntarily retire on pension. It will be seen from the foregoing Return that 2 out of 3 of the men of from 22 to 24 years' service have already obtained their promotion.

APPENDIX VI.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Wastage of the Force, the Number of Candidates Enrolled and Enlisted, and the Number awaiting appointment during the ten years 1891 to 1900.

Year.	Actual Strength of Force on 31st December (Sergeants and Constables).	Wastage.			Candidates Enrolled and Enlisted.						No. of Enrolled Candidates awaiting Appointment on 31st December in each Year.	Observations.
		By Death, Retirement on Pension, &c.	By Resignations.	Total.	Enrolled.		Enlisted.					
					Sons of Members or Ex-Members of the Force.	Other Persons.	Total.	Sons of Members or Ex-Members of the Force.	Other Persons.	Total.		
1891.	13,011	641	121	762	79	573	652	41	489	530	533	* Recruiting suspended between December, 1898, and March, 1899.
1892.	11,797	640	84	724	76	438	511	55	356	411	514	
1893.	11,682	510	76	586	80	420	500	53	339	443	370	
1894.	11,634	550	66	616	105	1,034	1,139	56	512	568	749	
1895.	11,474	592	56	648	116	895	981	51	436	457	1,016	
1896.	11,365	607	75	682	97	697	704	54	513	572	903	
1897.	10,816	491	58	549	1	—	1	—	—	—	917	
1898.	10,669	519	65	614	201	699	800	63	405	468	891	
1899.	10,672	483	70	553	89	774	863	112	444	556	1,043	
1900.	10,689	537	95	632	96	650	745	52	560	608	906	
		5,690	787	6,357	940	5,900	6,300	537	4,099	4,536	—	

RESIGNATIONS IN YEAR ENDED 1ST DECEMBER, 1900:—

To better their position,	...	...	...	31
To avoid dismissal,	...	...	...	13
In course of Training at Depot,	...	...	...	20
To join South African Forces,	...	...	...	7
To join other Police Forces,	...	...	...	5
Other causes,	...	...	...	25
				91

APPENDIX VII.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

TABLE showing the Strength, Classification, &c., of the Police Force in each County.

COUNTIES, &c.	No. of Stations.	Number in each Rank.					Average.	Population in 1901.	Average Population per Man.†	Remarks.
		County Inspectors.	District Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Sergeants.	Acting Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.		
Antrim.	41	1	5	6	40	13	205	270	760,955 (a)	(a) Exclusive of Belfast City.
Armagh.	29	1	4	4	24	6	160	190	325,096	
Carlow.	16	1	2	2	19	6	68	86	321,344	
Cavan.	33	1	4	4	35	7	169	220	477,389	
Clare.	62	1	9	9	70	22	336	437	*553,399	
Cork, E.R.	85	1	11	13	86	17	398	486	1,347,450 (b)	(b) Exclusive of Cork City.
Cork, W.R.	60	1	9	10	63	14	255	341	1,197,153	
Donegal.	65	1	9	9	78	13	348	453	1,197,153	
Down.	48	1	4	6	43	11	207	273	604,900 (c)	(c) Exclusive of Belfast City.
Dublin.	36	1	4	4	34	10	157	210	208,245 (d)	(d) Exclusive of Dublin Metropolitan Police District.
Fernsbagh.	25	1	4	4	28	6	119	163	457,399	
Galway, E.R.	45	1	6	6	44	15	237	319	*1,518,099	
Galway, W.R.	63	1	9	9	65	9	282	365	1,180,720	
Kerry.	67	1	8	7	77	21	381	495	*1,180,720	
Kildare.	33	1	4	6	29	13	135	178	*1,180,720	
Kilkenny.	45	1	6	7	55	10	192	265	*1,180,720	
King's.	35	1	6	6	37	10	148	203	*1,180,720	
Leitrim.	31	1	6	6	43	10	149	207	*1,180,720	
Limerick.	61	1	7	8	62	20	270	363	*1,180,720	
Londonderry.	22	1	3	3	13	8	85	125	*1,180,720	
Louth.	21	1	3	3	25	8	117	155	*1,180,720	
Longford.	22	1	3	3	24	8	118	164	*1,180,720	
Mayo, N.R.	37	1	4	4	33	11	147	190	*1,180,720	
Mayo, S.R.	43	1	6	6	44	12	196	266	*1,180,720	
Meath.	33	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Monaghan.	37	1	6	6	51	11	214	294	*1,180,720	
Queen's.	44	1	6	6	51	11	214	294	*1,180,720	
Roscommon.	37	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Sligo.	34	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Tipperary, N.R.	37	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Tipperary, S.R.	44	1	6	6	51	11	214	294	*1,180,720	
Tyrone.	37	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Waterford.	31	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Westmeath.	37	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Wexford.	39	1	6	6	48	10	206	286	*1,180,720	
Wicklow.	30	1	4	4	31	8	135	183	*1,180,720	
Belfast.	24	1	6	22	140	22	751	923	*16,504	(a) Exclusive of Belfast City.
Cork.	12	-	2	4	40	6	153	173	3,285	
Limerick.	7	-	1	2	16	12	73	104	3,075	
Londonderry.	4	-	1	2	19	4	81	107	3,164	
Waterford.	6	-	1	2	17	7	68	95	533	
Total.	1,475	37	205	233	1,757	397	7,999	10,556	20,812,646	General average.

* Revised areas.

† Includes officers and men of all ranks.

NOTE.—The above figures are exclusive of the Depot and Reserve Force.

APPENDIX VIII.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS furnished by the Royal Irish Constabulary Office showing the WEEKLY RENTS paid by Married Men not accommodated in Barracks.

COUNTIES, &c.	RENTS NOT EXCEEDING																						
	1s. 0d.	1s. 6d.	2s. 0d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 6d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	11s. 6d.	
Antrim, . . .	-	-	4	4	4	9	15	12	23	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Armagh, . . .	-	-	2	8	8	8	7	6	14	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Belfast, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	115	53	45	49	30	11	13	12	4	7	3	-	1	-	361
Carlow, . . .	1	-	3	1	4	12	4	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Cavan, . . .	-	-	2	11	11	6	7	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Clare, . . .	-	-	12	29	23	24	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
Cork, E.R., and City.	1	3	6	26	37	34	29	24	27	20	23	15	10	4	9	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	276
Cork, W.R., . .	-	3	6	26	26	28	22	6	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Donegal, . . .	-	-	7	18	15	19	19	7	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	89
Down, . . .	-	1	3	6	4	13	17	15	10	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	73
Dublin, . . .	-	-	1	1	3	8	12	10	11	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	63
Fermanagh, . .	-	-	1	16	18	8	3	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Galway, E.R., .	1	-	1	25	27	19	14	2	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Galway, W.R., .	-	1	2	19	18	30	12	5	10	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Kerry, . . .	-	2	5	18	23	17	24	30	34	9	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Kildare, . . .	-	-	2	4	8	4	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Kilkenny, . . .	1	7	10	16	19	8	5	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
King's, . . .	-	1	5	12	13	13	18	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Leitrim, . . .	-	-	6	12	12	11	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Limerick and City.	-	-	8	34	29	17	12	7	16	7	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	139
Londonderry, and City.	-	-	1	4	6	7	4	5	12	14	11	7	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	89
Longford, . . .	-	-	4	12	13	11	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Louth, . . .	-	1	1	5	7	10	8	6	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Mayo, N.R., . .	-	-	2	13	10	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Mayo, S.R., . .	-	1	2	10	18	9	8	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
Meath, . . .	1	1	10	6	13	9	11	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Monaghan, . . .	-	-	5	5	13	11	6	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Queen's, . . .	1	3	3	14	7	15	3	4	8	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Roscommon, . .	-	-	9	31	4	10	11	11	11	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Sligo, . . .	-	-	2	12	12	16	4	3	7	5	2	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Tipperary, N.R.,	-	2	2	10	20	11	11	4	7	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Tipperary, S.R.,	1	-	3	13	26	18	13	4	14	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192
Tyrone, . . .	-	-	3	14	11	16	16	1	15	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Waterford and City.	-	3	4	11	12	7	14	19	18	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Westmeath, . .	1	4	2	13	14	15	8	3	4	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Wexford, . . .	-	1	5	12	10	9	15	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Wicklow, . . .	-	-	5	5	8	11	7	4	4	-	4	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Total, . . .	8	34	149	479	506	482	382	231	423	145	130	104	69	18	29	18	6	11	9	-	1	1	3,285

Married men of over 10 years' service not accommodated in Barrack receive an allowance of 1s. a week in aid of rent, and are not subject to the deduction of 1s. a week made from the pay of men who have quarters in Barrack.
The men stationed in the Cities of Belfast, Cork, and Londonderry receive, in addition, special allowances (v. p. 216).

APPENDIX IX.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Pension Scales under the Police (England) Act, 1890; Police (Scotland) Act, 1890; and Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic, cap. 14).

Completed Years of Service.	ENGLAND.		SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
	Minimum Rate of Pension.	Maximum Rate of Pension.	Fixed Rate of Pension.	Fixed Rate of Pension.
15	$\frac{15}{80}$	$\frac{15}{80}$	—	$\frac{15}{80}$
16	$\frac{16}{80}$	$\frac{16}{80}$	—	$\frac{16}{80}$
17	$\frac{17}{80}$	$\frac{17}{80}$	—	$\frac{17}{80}$
18	$\frac{18}{80}$	$\frac{18}{80}$	—	$\frac{18}{80}$
19	$\frac{19}{80}$	$\frac{19}{80}$	—	$\frac{19}{80}$
20	$\frac{20}{80}$	$\frac{20}{80}$	$\frac{20}{80}$	$\frac{20}{80}$
21	$\frac{21}{80}$	$\frac{21}{80}$	$\frac{21}{80}$	$\frac{21}{80}$
22]	$\frac{22}{80}$	$\frac{22}{80}$	$\frac{22}{80}$	$\frac{22}{80}$
23	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{23}{80}$	$\frac{23}{80}$
24	$\frac{24}{80}$	$\frac{24}{80}$	$\frac{24}{80}$	$\frac{24}{80}$
25	$\frac{25}{80}$	$\frac{25}{80}$	$\frac{25}{80}$	$\frac{25}{80}$
26	$\frac{26}{80}$	$\frac{26}{80}$	$\frac{26}{80}$	$\frac{26}{80}$
27	$\frac{27}{80}$	—	$\frac{27}{80}$	$\frac{27}{80}$
28	$\frac{28}{80}$	—	$\frac{28}{80}$	$\frac{28}{80}$
29	$\frac{29}{80}$	—	$\frac{29}{80}$	$\frac{29}{80}$
30	$\frac{30}{80}$	—	$\frac{30}{80}$	—
31	$\frac{31}{80}$	—	$\frac{31}{80}$	—
32	$\frac{32}{80}$	—	$\frac{32}{80}$	—
33	$\frac{33}{80}$	—	$\frac{33}{80}$	—
34	$\frac{34}{80}$	—	$\frac{34}{80} = \frac{17}{40}$	—
35	$\frac{35}{80} = \frac{7}{16}$	—	—	—

—²Under the three Acts quoted, retirement, without a Medical Certificate, is permissible on completion of 25 years service; but in Scotland a Constable cannot retire, without a Medical Certificate, until he has attained 55 years of age, nor an Inspector until he has attained 60 years of age. In England the adoption of an age limit, between 50 and 55 years, is optional. Under the Irish Act there is no age limit for retirement. Under the English and Scottish Acts, the Pay of all ranks is subject to a deduction of not exceeding 2½ per cent. for Pension. In Ireland there is no deduction from Pay for Pension.

APPENDIX X.
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.
Return showing the Number of Head-Constables, Sergeants, Acting-Sergeants, and Constables who retired on Pension in ten years ended 30th November, 1900.
(ACTING-SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.)

YEAR.	WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.										On Medical Certificate on account of.		Total Number Pensioned in each year.
	With a Service of 25 years, but under 26 years.					With a Service of 27 years, but under 28 years.					With a Service of 29 years and over.		
	With a Service of 29 years and over.					With a Service of 28 years, but under 29 years.					Injury.		
	Under 45 years of age.	Between 45 and 50 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Under 45 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Under 45 years of age.	Between 45 and 50 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	50 years of age and under.	Over 50 years of age.	Ill-health.		
1891-2	32	50	1	1	1	2	6	1	32	34	-	35	167
1892-3	19	35	2	1	2	6	6	3	24	23	-	34	141
1893-4	20	30	2	1	1	10	10	1	20	24	-	37	160
1894-5	26	33	-	-	-	13	13	-	25	28	-	61	215
1895-6	27	33	3	-	-	6	6	-	30	33	-	35	212
1896-7	18	22	-	2	2	11	11	1	12	8	-	46	160
1897-8	24	34	1	-	-	6	6	-	13	9	-	76	204
1898-9	16	40	-	1	1	11	11	2	13	7	-	73	190
1899-1900	20	48	2	1	1	7	7	-	14	10	4	43	178
Total	192	330	10	13	7	69	69	7	173	175	4	439	1,637

SERGEANTS.													
1891-2	18	43	2	1	1	3	11	1	33	37	-	23	151
1892-3	21	32	1	2	1	12	12	3	40	26	-	9	148
1893-4	31	24	1	1	2	14	14	-	38	26	-	10	164
1894-5	20	23	-	-	-	10	10	-	49	24	-	13	191
1895-6	20	34	-	-	-	10	10	-	50	33	-	12	209
1896-7	29	13	-	1	1	16	16	1	25	9	-	16	141
1897-8	24	24	2	-	-	6	6	-	20	7	-	12	165
1898-9	19	26	3	-	-	17	17	-	18	10	-	14	166
1899-1900	25	30	-	-	-	17	17	-	17	10	2	14	161
Total	212	251	9	30	4	83	83	6	290	172	2	123	1,466

HEAD-CONSTABLES.													
1891-2	2	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	16	10	-	3	30
1892-3	2	4	-	-	-	2	4	-	8	8	-	3	26
1893-4	2	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	13	8	-	-	24
1894-5	1	4	-	-	-	1	8	-	17	6	-	1	23
1895-6	1	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	10	6	-	-	23
1896-7	1	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	8	4	-	-	23
1897-8	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	9	-	-	16
1898-9	3	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	7	8	1	-	21
1899-1900	9	5	-	-	-	11	11	-	91	66	1	6	230
Total	20	25	4	14	11	22	22	3	290	172	2	123	1,466

APPENDIX X.—continued.
ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.
SUMMARY OF FOREGOING RETURN.

RANK.	WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.												On Medical Certificate on account of		Total Number Pensioned in the ten years.	
	With a Service of 25 years, but under 26 years.			With a Service of 26 years, but under 27 years.			With a Service of 27 years, but under 28 years.			With a Service of 28 years and over.						
	Under 45 years of age.	Between 45 and 50 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Under 45 years of age.	Between 45 and 50 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Under 45 years of age.	Between 45 and 50 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.	Under 45 years of age.	Between 45 and 50 years of age.	Over 50 years of age.				
Head Constables,	9	6	-	4	14	-	-	11	-	-	22	91	66	1	6	230
Sergeants,	213	261	9	30	108	4	-	88	6	-	158	200	172	2	123	1,466
Acting Sergeants and Constables,	122	330	10	13	84	7	-	69	7	-	112	173	175	4	629	1,637
Total,	413	586	19	47	206	11	-	168	13	-	292	564	413	7	587	3,353
General Total,	1,018			264			181			329			967			664

ABSTRACT OF FOREGOING RETURN.

SERVICE AND AGE ON RETIREMENT.	Ranks.			Totals.
	Head Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables and Acting Sergeants.	
WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.				
<i>With Service of 25 years (Full Pension.)</i>				
Under 50 years of age,	91	290	178	664
Over 50 years of age,	66	172	175	413
Total,	157	462	349	967
<i>With Service of from 25 to 28 years.</i>				
Under 45 years of age,	13	242	285	490
Between 45 and 50 years of age,	53	605	535	1,253
Over 50 years of age,	2	32	46	80
Total,	67	879	845	1,792
ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.				
<i>With Service from 15 to 24 years.</i>				
Injury,	1	2	4	7
Ill-health,	5	123	499	657
Total,	6	125	493	664
Total Pensioners in 10 years,	-	-	-	3,353

APPENDIX XI.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

RETURN of the Pensions and Gratuities awarded to Widows and Children (pursuant to Clauses 9, 10, & 11, of Schedule II. of 46 & 47 Vic., c. 14) in 10 years ended 31st March, 1901.

Year.	Pensions granted to Widows and Children of Men dying in the Force, with service of 15 years or upwards (Clause 9).			Gratuities awarded to Families of Men of under 15 years' Service dying while serving in the Force (Clause 10).		Gratuities to Families of Pensioners dying within 12 months of retirement (Clause 11).	
	Children.	Widows.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1891-1892, . .	111	23	£ s. d. 507 10 0	10	£ s. d. 450 11 8	2	£ s. d. 81 18 8
1892-1893, . .	47	17	257 10 0	14	617 8 10	3	133 12 0
1893-1894, . .	64	15	310 0 0	5	198 4 0	3	118 6 2
1894-1895, . .	74	21	395 8 0	8	417 5 9	3	156 12 11
1895-1896, . .	53	15	282 10 0	13	620 17 0	4	151 2 9
1896-1897, . .	53	11	242 10 0	11	595 0 4	7	236 18 1
1897-1898, . .	75	21	408 6 0	3	141 2 5	5	183 9 1
1898-1899, . .	64	21	370 0 0	1	37 10 2	7	313 13 0
1899-1900, . .	77	18	372 10 0	8	352 0 4	5	249 3 1
1900-1901, . .	78	20	395 0 8	4	238 14 11	10	360 13 6
	686	182	*£2,571 4 8	77	3,663 15 5	49	2,085 9 3

* £3,886 is provided in Estimates (1901-2) for Pensions of 604 Children and 218 Widows.

APPENDIX XII.

RETURN showing the number of Royal Irish Constabulary Pensioners who are employed and unemployed respectively in each County.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pensioners residing in each County.	Number unemployed to the knowledge of the District Inspector.	Number employed.		Percentage unemployed.
			In business for themselves, i.e., as farmers, shopkeepers, &c.	Otherwise, i.e., in situations, &c.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Antrim,	103	49	23	26	47.5
Armagh,	134	47	47	40	36.0
Belfast City,	387	221	26	140	57.1
Carlow,	62	32	16	14	51.6
Cavan,	181	63	102	16	34.8
Clare,	132	81	29	23	61.3
Cork, E.R., and City,	421	193	69	59	45.8
Cork, W.R.,	114	59	38	17	51.7
Donegal,	168	88	53	27	53.3
Down,	104	55	31	18	57.4
Dublin County,	91	43	13	35	47.2
Fermanagh,	141	46	88	7	33.6
Galway, E.R.,	136	61	43	27	44.8
Galway, W.R.,	223	125	51	47	56.0
Kerry,	155	69	42	44	44.5
Kildare,	91	27	31	33	29.6
Kilkenny,	164	77	43	34	50.0
King's,	163	91	49	23	55.8
Letchim,	147	69	63	10	46.9
Limerick,	234	128	25	71	54.7
Londonderry,	149	62	34	53	41.6
Longford,	110	57	43	10	51.8
Louth,	122	67	23	32	54.9
Mayo, N.R.,	95	35	42	19	36.4
Mayo, S.R.,	127	54	55	18	43.5
Meath,	98	51	27	20	53.0
Monaghan,	107	47	45	15	45.9
Queen's,	151	71	44	36	47.0
Roscommon,	218	102	92	24	46.7
Sligo,	176	101	52	23	57.3
Tipperary, N.R.,	124	75	34	15	60.4
Tipperary, S.R.,	140	72	28	40	51.4
Tyrone,	121	57	46	18	47.1
Waterford,	173	84	31	58	45.5
Westmeath,	107	57	29	21	53.2
Wexford,	116	55	26	35	47.4
Wicklow,	77	31	14	23	40.2
Total,	5,553	2,702	1,572	1,279	45.6
Number of Pensioners employed,			2,851		
" " unemployed,			2,702		

APPENDIX XIII.

CONTRACT PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN 1882, 1890, AND 1901.

I.—Statement of certain Contract Prices for the Prisons in the undermentioned Towns in the years 1882, 1890–91, and 1901–1902, respectively, viz.—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Londonderry, Armagh, Tralee, Waterford.

	Dublin.			Belfast.			Cork.			Dundalk.			Londonderry.			Armagh.			Tralee.			Waterford.		
	1882.		1890–1.	1890–1.		1901–2.	1882.		1890–1.	1890–1.		1901–2.	1882.		1901–2.	1882.		1901–2.	1882.		1901–2.	1882.		1901–2.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
White Bread, . . . 2 lbs.,	3 2	1 9	1 7	2 8	0 2½	0 1½	0 0 3	0 2½	1 7	0 0 3	0 2½	0 2½	3 5	0 1½	0 1½	0 0 3½	0 2½	0 3	0 0 3	0 2½	0 2	2 66	0 2½	0 2½
Brown Bread, . . . 2 lbs.,	2 9	1 3	1 3	2 6	0 2½	0 1½	2 26	0 2	1 3	2 27	0 2	0 2	2 6	0 1½	0 1½	0 0 2½	0 2½	2 4½	2 87	0 2½	0 2	2 6	0 2½	0 1½
Oatmeal, . . . cwt.,	0 13 6	11 9	9 1	0 13 9	10 5	10 0	0 13 9	13 6	9 9	0 13 3	12 2	10 1	0 13 0	10 6	9 11	0 12 0	12 6	10 4½	0 12 11	11 3	10 0	0 14 0	13 6	9 10½
New Milk, . . . gallon,	0 0 11	{ 0 9½ 0 9 0 7½ }	{ 0 7½ 0 7 0 6½ }	{ 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 7½ }	0 9 9	0 7½	{ 0 0 9½ 0 0 9 0 6½ }	{ 0 7½ 0 6½ 0 6½ }	0 7	{ 0 0 9 0 0 9 0 6½ }	0 9 9	0 8½	0 0 9½	0 10	0 8½	0 0 11½	0 8	0 8	0 0 11½	0 8½	0 7½	0 0 10	0 10½	0 8
Tea, . . . lb.,	0 2 3	3 3	1 4	0 2 3	2 0	1 4½	0 2 3	2 0	1 4½	0 2 6	2 0	1 4½	0 2 0	1 8	1 4½	0 2 3	1 8	1 4½	0 2 3	1 7	1 4½	0 2 0	2 0	1 4½
Coffee, . . . lb.,	0 1 3	1 4	0 11½	0 1 4	1 6	No Contract.	{ 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 6 }	{ 1 6 1 6 1 6 }	No Contract.	{ 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 }	1 7	No Contract.	{ 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 }	1 4	No Contract.	{ 0 0 11½ 0 0 11½ 0 0 11½ }	1 0	No Contract.	{ 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 }	1 7	No Contract.	{ 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 }	1 7	No Contract.
Sugar, . . . cwt.,	1 3 4	18 8	18 8	1 3 4	18 8	19 2	1 8 0	18 8	19 3½	1 8 0	17 9	19 3½	1 3 4	14 0	17 2	1 8 0	16 9	19 6½	1 8 0	16 9	19 6½	1 8 0	17 9	19 3½
Rice, . . . cwt.,	1 1 0	18 8	10 3	1 3 4	18 8	No Contract.	{ 1 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 4 }	{ 18 8 18 8 18 8 }	14 0	1 8 0	17 9	13 0	0 18 8	18 8	14 0	1 3 4	16 9	13 0	1 12 8	15 0	13 0	1 17 4	17 9	13 0
Potatoes, . . . cwt.,	0 3 0	2 10	3 11	0 4 0	4 0	4 0	0 5 0	{ 4 0 3 4 }	3 5	0 3 3	5 0	No Contract.	{ 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 }	3 8	3 10	0 4 0	3 4	3 6	0 3 6	3 6	No Contract.	{ 0 3 8 0 3 8 0 3 8 }	5 4	No Contract.
Beef, . . . lb.,	62	0 5	0 5	65	0 4½	0 5	0 0 6	0 5	0 5	65	0 5	0 6	0 0 7	0 6½	0 6	0 0 9½	0 5	0 6	65	0 6	0 5½	0 0 9	0 5½	0 6
Mutton, . . . lb.,	75	0 5	0 4½	0 0 8	0 5½	0 7	75	No Contract.	No Contract.	{ 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 }	0 6	0 6½	0 0 8	0 8	0 7½	0 0 9	0 7	0 7	0 0 9	0 8	0 8	0 0 9	0 6½	0 6

NOTE. Bread—Dublin and Cork.—These rates are the cost prices of bread baked in the Prison bakeries. There are in these cases no outside contractors. Sugar, in 1901–2.—Price includes New Duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt.

8th May, 1901.

(Signed),

E. METCALFE, Controller of Industries.

Sergeants—											
On appointment,	28 7	0 8	25 11	28 7	0 8	27 11	25 11	Pensions. —From 15 to 20 years, inclusive, 14th to 19th : 21 to 25 years, 14th + 15th for each year ; 26 years complete—14th, with additional 14th for each year, but not to exceed 14th of pay.			
After 3 years,	29 2	0 9	26 5	29 2	0 9	28 5	26 5				
" 6 "	30 4	0 9	27 7	30 4	0 9	29 7	27 7				
" 9 "	31 6	0 9	28 9	31 6	0 9	30 9	28 9				
" 12 "	33 8	0 10	29 10	32 8	0 10	31 10	29 10				
CARNARVONSHIRE POLICE :											
Constables—											
On appointment,	24 0	0 7	20 11	24 0	0 7	23 5	20 11	CARNARVONSHIRE POLICE : (Scale recently adopted but not yet formally sanctioned by Home Office.) Rents. —All married men not accommodated in Station Houses live in houses taken by the county and pay 2s. 6d. per week. Single men live in lodgings at average cost of from 11s. to 12s. per week. Married men living in Station Houses are charged 2s. 6d. per week each. Medical Attendance. —None provided. Pensions. —On maximum scale allowed in Police Act of 1890, with no age limit.			
After 1 year,	25 0	0 8	21 10	25 0	0 8	24 4	21 10				
" 2 years,	26 0	0 8	22 10	26 0	0 8	25 4	22 10				
" 4 "	27 6	0 8	24 4	27 6	0 8	26 10	24 4				
" 6 "	28 0	0 8	24 10	28 0	0 8	27 4	24 10				
" 8 "	30 0	0 9	26 9	30 0	0 9	29 3	26 9				
Sergeants—											
On appointment,	31 6	0 9	28 3	31 6	0 9	30 9	28 3				
After 2 years,	32 8	0 9	29 5	32 8	0 9	31 11	29 5				
" 4 "	33 10	0 9	30 7	33 10	0 9	33 1	30 7				
" 6 "	35 0	0 10	31 8	35 0	0 10	34 2	31 8	CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND POLICE : Merit Badge for 15 years' service with exemplary conduct and efficiency. Second Badge for exceptional vigilance or great courage. Rents. —Married Men—Where rents amount to or exceed 5s. per week, rent assistance of 3s. per week allowed. The average rents in rural districts is 3s. and in mining districts 5s. per week. Single Constables live in lodgings, and pay for board and lodgings, including washing, 14s. per week. Superintendents and other Officers and Constables required to live in Station Houses are not charged rent in return for looking after prisoners, the offices, cells, &c.			
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND POLICE :											
Constables—											
On appointment,				23 11	0 7	(Married Men only, with Rent Assistance, 23 4)	(Say) to from 18 4 21 4	CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND POLICE : Merit Badge for 15 years' service with exemplary conduct and efficiency. Second Badge for exceptional vigilance or great courage. Rents. —Married Men—Where rents amount to or exceed 5s. per week, rent assistance of 3s. per week allowed. The average rents in rural districts is 3s. and in mining districts 5s. per week. Single Constables live in lodgings, and pay for board and lodgings, including washing, 14s. per week. Superintendents and other Officers and Constables required to live in Station Houses are not charged rent in return for looking after prisoners, the offices, cells, &c.			
After 1 year,				26 10	0 8	26 2	21 2 24 2				
" 2 years,				28 0	0 8	27 4	22 4 25 4				
" 3 "				29 2	0 9	28 5	23 5 26 5				
" 4 "				30 11	0 9	30 2	25 2 28 2				
Sergeants—											
On appointment,				33 3	0 10	33 5	27 5 30 5	Medical Attendance is granted when injured on duty or ill through any duty.			
After 1 year,				35 0	0 10	34 2	29 2 32 2				
" 2 years,				36 9	0 11	35 10	30 10 33 10	Pensions. —Maximum Scale allowed in Police (England) Act, 1890.			

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS—continued.

RANK.	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS		
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent, less Rent Assistance, where granted.		Net Income, after deducting amount paid for Rent.	
		Barrack Rent.	Pension Stoppage.								
DEVONSHIRE POLICE :											
Constables—											
On appointment, 3rd Class,	s. d.	(Single and Married Men).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	(Married Men).	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Scale under consideration. NOTE.—The number in each Class is limited; 2nd Class Constables after 2 years' service receive an additional 3d. per diem; 3rd Class Constables after 1 year receive 1d. additional per day. Merit Rank to Constables of 1st Class, 1s. 2d. extra. Rents.—Single men all live in barracks and pay 1s. per week; messing in barracks costs from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per week. Rent Assistance.—Married men living in houses outside and paying from 2s. up to and exceeding 4s. 6d. receive allowance not exceeding a maximum of 2s. 6d. Pensions.—Scale in Act, no age limit.	
1 year, 3rd Class, . . .	20 5	0 7	18 10	20 5	0 7	19 10	17 10	17 10			
On appointment, 2nd Class,	21 0	0 7	19 5	21 0	0 7	20 5	18 5	18 5			
After 2 years in Class, . .	22 2	0 7	20 7	22 2	0 7	21 7	19 7	19 7			
1st Class, . . .	23 11	0 7	22 4	23 11	0 7	23 4	21 4	21 4			
Sergeants—	25 1	0 8	23 5	25 1	0 8	24 5	23 5	23 5			
On appointment, . . .	27 5	0 8	25 9	27 5	0 8	24 9	22 9	22 9			
1st Class, . . .	29 9	0 9	28 0	29 9	0 9	27 6	25 6	25 6			
GLAMORGANSHIRE POLICE :											
Constables—											
On appointment, . . .	25 1	(Single Men).	0 8	23 5	25 1	(Married Men in Stations and Cottages).	0 8	24 5	23 2	GLAMORGANSHIRE POLICE : Merit Classes.—1s. 2d. extra for Constables and Sergeants. Barrack Accommodation.—Single men in Station House pay 1s. married, 2s. 3d. Rents.—Married men living in houses, hired by the County, pay 2s. 3d. per week, and Single Constables living with them pay 6d. per week. Cost of board for single men not in barracks, 12s. per week. Pensions.—Two-thirds on completion of 26 years' service and 63 years of age.	
After 1 year, . . .	26 3	0 8	24 7	26 3	0 8	25 7	23 4	23 4			
" 2 years, . . .	28 0	0 8	26 4	28 0	0 8	27 4	25 1	25 1			
" 5 " . . .	29 2	0 9	27 5	29 2	0 9	28 5	26 2	26 2			
" 9 " . . .	29 9	0 9	28 0	29 9	0 9	29 0	26 9	26 9			
" 12 " . . .	30 4	0 9	28 7	30 4	0 9	29 7	27 4	27 4			
Sergeants—											
On appointment, . . .	32 8	0 10	30 10	32 8	0 10	31 10	29 7	29 7			
After 2 years, . . .	35 0	0 10	33 2	35 0	0 10	34 2	31 11	31 11			
" 5 " . . .	36 2	0 10	35 3	36 2	0 11	35 3	33 0	33 0			

GLOUCESTERSHIRE POLICE:									
Constables—									
On appointment, . . .	21 11								
After 1 year, . . .	22 11								
" 2 years, . . .	23 11								
" 3 " " " " "	24 11								
1st Class (as vacancies occur), . . .	27 11	1s							
Sergeants—									
On appointment, . . .	29 11								
After 5 years, . . .	31 10								
LANARKSHIRE POLICE:									
Constables—									
On appointment, . . .	23 11								
After 6 months, . . .	25 1								
" 2 years, . . .	26 3								
" 4 " " " " "	27 5								
" 7 " " " " "	28 7								
" 10 " " " " "	29 9								
" 17 " " " " "	30 11	1s							
Sergeants—									
On appointment, . . .	31 6								
After 2 years, . . .	32 8								
" 6 " " " " "	33 10								
" 8 " " " " "	35 0								
" 12 " " " " "	36 2								
LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE:									
Constables—									
3rd Class, . . .									
2nd Class, . . .									
1st Class (a), . . .									
" (b), . . .									
" (c), . . .									
Sergeants—									
(a), . . .									
(b), . . .									
(c), . . .									

GLOUCESTERSHIRE POLICE:

(Scale adopted 1st January, 1901).

Rents.—Married Constables pay from 8s. to 4s. (town).

Rent Allowance.—Married Constables of 1st Class in charge of Stations get 4s. per week Rent allowance. The single men also reside in Station House and pay 1s. per week.

Medical Attendance.—None given.

Pensions.—Age limit of Sergeants and Constables, 50 years and upwards.

LANARKSHIRE POLICE:

Rents.—All married men are provided with accommodation whether in Stations or houses owned by the County and pay 2s. per week. Single men provided in barracks pay 1s. per week. Unmarried men living in lodgings get no allowance and pay about 12s. per week for board and lodgings.

Medical Attendance.—None given.

Boot and Straw Allowance.—None given.

Pensions.—Regulated by Scottish Police Act, 1880.

Boot Allowance.—Included in pay.

LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE:

(Scale under consideration).

Rents.—Married Men pay as follows:—Sergeants, 3s. 6d., and Constables, 3s. County pay excess where not accommodated in County owned houses.

Single Men live out and get no allowance. They pay about 12s. for board and lodging.

Pension.—Maximum scale—age limit, 55 years.

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS—continued.

RANK	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS.	
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent, less Rent Assistance, where granted.		Net Income, after deducting amount paid for Rent.
		Barrack Rent.	Pension Stoppage.							
MANCHESTER POLICE FORCE: Constables—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	MANCHESTER POLICE FORCE: (Scale fixed 6th February, 1901). <i>Merit Classes</i> .—There are two Merit Classes of 1s. and 1s. 6d. each for superior diligence, &c. <i>Rents</i> .—Married men pay from 7s. to 8s. per week. Single Constables are allowed to live in respectable lodgings in or near Division to which they are appointed, and pay 4s. per week for lodgings. <i>Rent Assistance</i> .—2s. 6d. per week is granted towards rent and expenses of journeying between residence and locality of duty (excepting those Constables who live rent free in Corporation buildings). <i>Boot Money</i> .—7d. per week.
On appointment, . . .	-	-	-	-	26 0	0 7	25 5	Married, Single.	20 5 21 5	
After 2 years, . . .	-	-	-	-	27 0	0 8	26 4		21 4 22 4	
" 4 " . . .	-	-	-	-	28 0	0 8	27 4		22 4 23 4	
" 6 " . . .	-	-	-	-	29 0	0 8	28 4		23 4 24 4	
" 8 " . . .	-	-	-	-	30 0	0 9	29 3		24 3 25 3	
" 10 " . . .	-	-	-	-	31 0	0 9	30 3	Married 5s. Single 4s.	25 3 26 3	
Sergeant—										
On appointment, . . .	-	-	-	-	35 0	0 10	34 2		29 2 30 2	
After 3 years, . . .	-	-	-	-	37 0	0 11	36 1		31 1 32 1	
" 6 " . . .	-	-	-	-	39 0	0 11	38 1		33 1 34 1	
" 9 " . . .	-	-	-	-	40 0	1 0	39 0		34 0 35 0	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Constables—										NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: <i>Merit Badges</i> .—There are Merit Badges open to all ranks for bravery, and special merit carrying 1s. 6d. per week each. <i>Rents</i> .—Constables and Sergeants pay 6s. 6d. per week. <i>Rent Assistance</i> .—None given. <i>Messing Cost</i> .—10s. per week. Chief Constable (late of R.I.C.) states the rate of living is 25 per cent. higher than in Belfast, but coal and gas 25 per cent. cheaper. <i>Medical Attendance</i> .—Free, but not to families. <i>Sick Pay</i> .—1s. per day is deducted, but not when injured on duty.
On appointment (Probationer), . . .	25 0	0 8	21 11	0 8	25 0	0 8	24 4		17 10	
After 6 months, . . .	26 0	0 8	22 11	0 8	26 0	0 8	25 4		18 10	
" 1 year, . . .	27 0	0 8	23 11	0 8	27 0	0 8	26 4		19 10	
" 2 years, . . .	28 0	0 8	24 11	0 8	28 0	0 8	27 4		20 10	
" 4 " . . .	29 0	0 9	25 10	0 9	29 0	0 9	28 3		21 9	
" 6 " . . .	30 0	0 9	26 10	0 9	30 0	0 9	29 3		22 9	
" 8 " . . .	31 0	0 10	27 9	0 10	31 0	0 10	30 2		23 8	
" 11 " . . .	32 0	0 10	28 9	0 10	32 0	0 10	31 2	6s. 6d.	24 8	
" 15 " . . .	33 0	0 10	29 9	0 10	33 0	0 10	32 2		25 8	

Sergeants—		Constables—		Sergeants—		Constables—		Sergeants—		Constables—	
On appointment,	After 1 year,	On appointment,	After 1 year,	On appointment,	After 1 year,	On appointment,	After 1 year,	On appointment,	After 1 year,	On appointment,	After 1 year,
35 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	35 0	36 0
38 0	39 0	38 0	39 0	38 0	39 0	38 0	39 0	38 0	39 0	38 0	39 0
40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0
42 0	43 0	42 0	43 0	42 0	43 0	42 0	43 0	42 0	43 0	42 0	43 0
BIRMINGHAM:				BIRMINGHAM:				BIRMINGHAM:			
Constables—				Constables—				Constables—			
After 6 months,				After 6 months,				After 6 months,			
" 1 year,				" 1 year,				" 1 year,			
" 4 years,				" 4 years,				" 4 years,			
" 7 "				" 7 "				" 7 "			
" 10 "				" 10 "				" 10 "			
" 15 "				" 15 "				" 15 "			
Sergeants—				Sergeants—				Sergeants—			
On appointment,				On appointment,				On appointment,			
After 3 years,				After 3 years,				After 3 years,			
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" 186 "				" 186 "				" 186 "			

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULARS—continued.

RANK.	Men accommodated in Barracks.				Men not accommodated in Barracks.				OBSERVATIONS.
	Weekly Pay.	Deductions.		Net Weekly Income.	Weekly Pay.	Pension Stoppage.	Net Weekly Income.	Rent less Rent Assistance where granted.	Net Income, after deducting amount paid for Rent.
	s. d.	Barrack Rent.	s. d.						
CARDIFF POLICE (Borough): Constables— On appointment, . . . After 1 year, . . . " 2 years, . . . " 3 " . . . " 4 " . . . " 5 " . . . Sergeants— On appointment, . . . After 1 year, . . . " 2 years, . . . " 3 " . . . " 4 " . . .	s. d.	Less.		s. d.	s. d.	Less.	s. d.		CARDIFF POLICE: Merit Classes.—There are two each for Constables and Sergeants with 1s. 6d. per week. Rent.—Married Men pay from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per week. Rent Assistance.—None given. Rent Deduction.—Single Men accommodated in Barracks pay 2s. 6d. per week for Rent, which includes furniture, cleaning and cooking of mid-day meal. Single Constables living in private lodgings pay for board, lodging and washing, 13s.
	25 0	0 8		21 10	25 0	0 8	24 4		s. d.
	23 0	0 8		22 10	23 0	0 8	22 4		16 10
	27 0	0 8		23 10	27 0	0 8	26 4		17 10
	23 0	0 8		24 10	23 0	0 8	27 4		18 10
	29 0	0 9		25 9	29 0	0 9	28 3		19 10
	30 0	0 9		26 9	30 0	0 9	29 3		20 9
	31 0	0 11		30 7	34 0	0 11	33 1		21 9
	35 0	0 11		31 7	35 0	0 11	34 1		25 7
	36 0	0 11		32 7	36 0	0 11	35 1		26 7
SHEFFIELD CITY POLICE: Constables— On appointment (Probationer), . . . After 1 year's service, . . . " 2 years " . . . " 4 " " . . . " 6 " " . . . " 8 " " . . . " 11 " " . . . " 15 " " . . .	s. d.	2s. 6d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.		SHEFFIELD CITY POLICE: Rent.—Married Men pay from 6s. 6d. in Suburban Districts to 7s. 6d. in Urban Districts. Rent Assistance.—Constables paying necessarily over 6s. 6d. a week—2s. do. 6s. 6d. do. 1s. Sergeants do. 7s. 6d. do. 2s. do. 6s. 6d. do. 1s. Rent Deduction.—Recruits live in Station Houses and pay 2s. rent.
	25 7	0 7		23 0	25 7	0 7	25 0		20 6
	27 0	0 8		24 4	27 0	0 8	26 4		21 10
	28 0	0 8		25 4	28 0	0 8	27 4		23 10
	29 0	0 8		26 4	29 0	0 8	28 4		23 10
	30 0	0 9		27 3	30 0	0 9	29 3		24 9
	31 0	0 9		28 3	31 0	0 9	30 3		25 9
	32 0	0 9		29 3	32 0	0 9	31 3		26 9
	33 0	0 9		30 3	33 0	0 9	32 3		26 9
	33 0	0 9		30 3	33 0	0 9	32 3		27 9

APPENDIX XV.

ABERDEENSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

STATEMENT of Accounts in connection with quarters for single Constables at Peterhead, and the cleaning of the public offices there, from the period from 17th February to 16th March, 1901.
(Vide Evidence, Qs. 5059-68, 5108-20.)

			Details of foregoing account:—						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Paid for Groceries,			3	3	8½	Groceries—			
,, Meat			1	14	6½	Sugar,			
,, Milk and potatoes,			0	16	2	Tea,			
,, Bread,			0	9	0	Butter,			
,, Gas,			0	8	1	Jam,			
,, Cleaner's wages, 4 weeks, at 15s. per week,			3	0	0	Cocoa,			
						Oatmeal,			
Received for board from 4 con- stables, 4 weeks, at 10s. per week				9	11	6	Flour,		
				8	0	0	Cheese,		
Balance to be paid by county, . .				1	11	6	Bacon,		
						Eggs,			
The men boarded at 10s. per week receive diets per diem as follows:—						Fish,			
Breakfast—						Vegetables,			
Porridge and milk, and tea (or coffee), with bread, oatcakes, and butter.						Fruit,			
Dinner—						Peas and barley,			
Vegetable broth or soup; ½ pound of meat and pota- toes; or ½ pound meat and potatoes, followed by pudding.						Currants and raisins,			
Tea—						Rice,			
Tea, with bread, oatcakes and butter, with an egg or fish.						Salt, &c.,			
This agrees pretty much with diets of single men find- ing their own lodgings. Lodgings alone cost from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week. Washing has to be provided for over and above and separate from board and lodgings.						Cleaning material,			
						Meat,			
						Milk and potatoes—			
						Milk,			
						Potatoes,			
						Bread,			
						Gas,			
						Cleaner's wages,			
						£9 11 6			

NOTE.—The above is subject to explanation that the woman who attends on the men in the quarters at Peterhead is also employed as cleaner of the public offices and female searcher, &c., when such required. Hence balance of account is met by the county as an item of expenditure in upkeep of public office.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Pay, less deduction for pension, of a married Constable of the Aberdeenshire Constabulary, with details of his Expenditure
(Vide Evidence Q. 5120.)

Pay, less Pension deduction.			Details of Expenditure.		
			As near as may be, with an average family of four children, this would be spent as follows:—		
The pay, &c., of a constable having, say,			Food—say,		
£1 8s. 7d. per week, gives per annum			Fire and light,		
which less rateable deduction at 2½ per			Clothing,		
cent. for pension,			Rent,		
			Medical attendance and school expenses,		
			Balance to provide for holidays or any emergency,		
leaves free to the Constable,					
			£72 13 5		

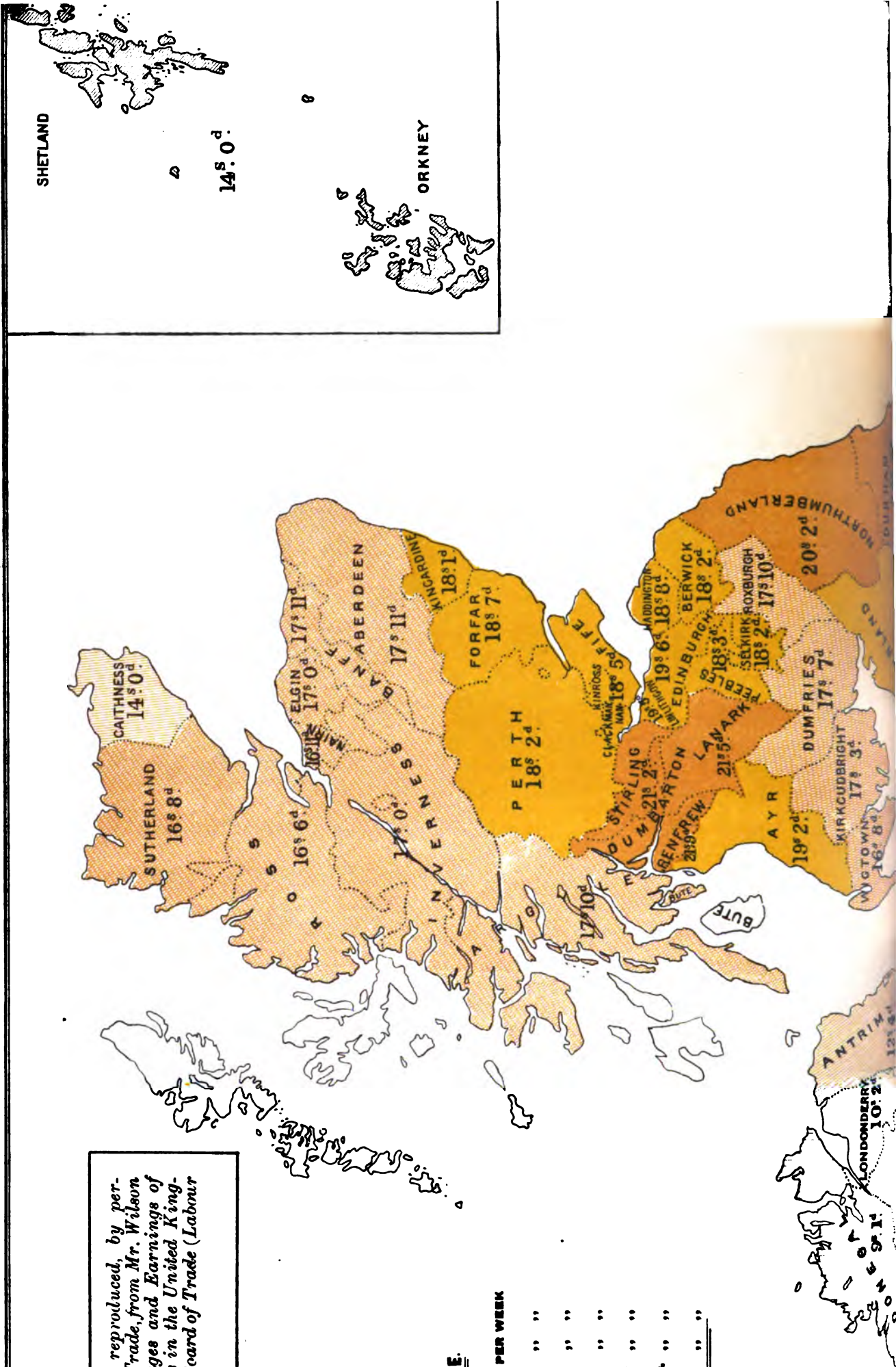
APPENDIX XVI.

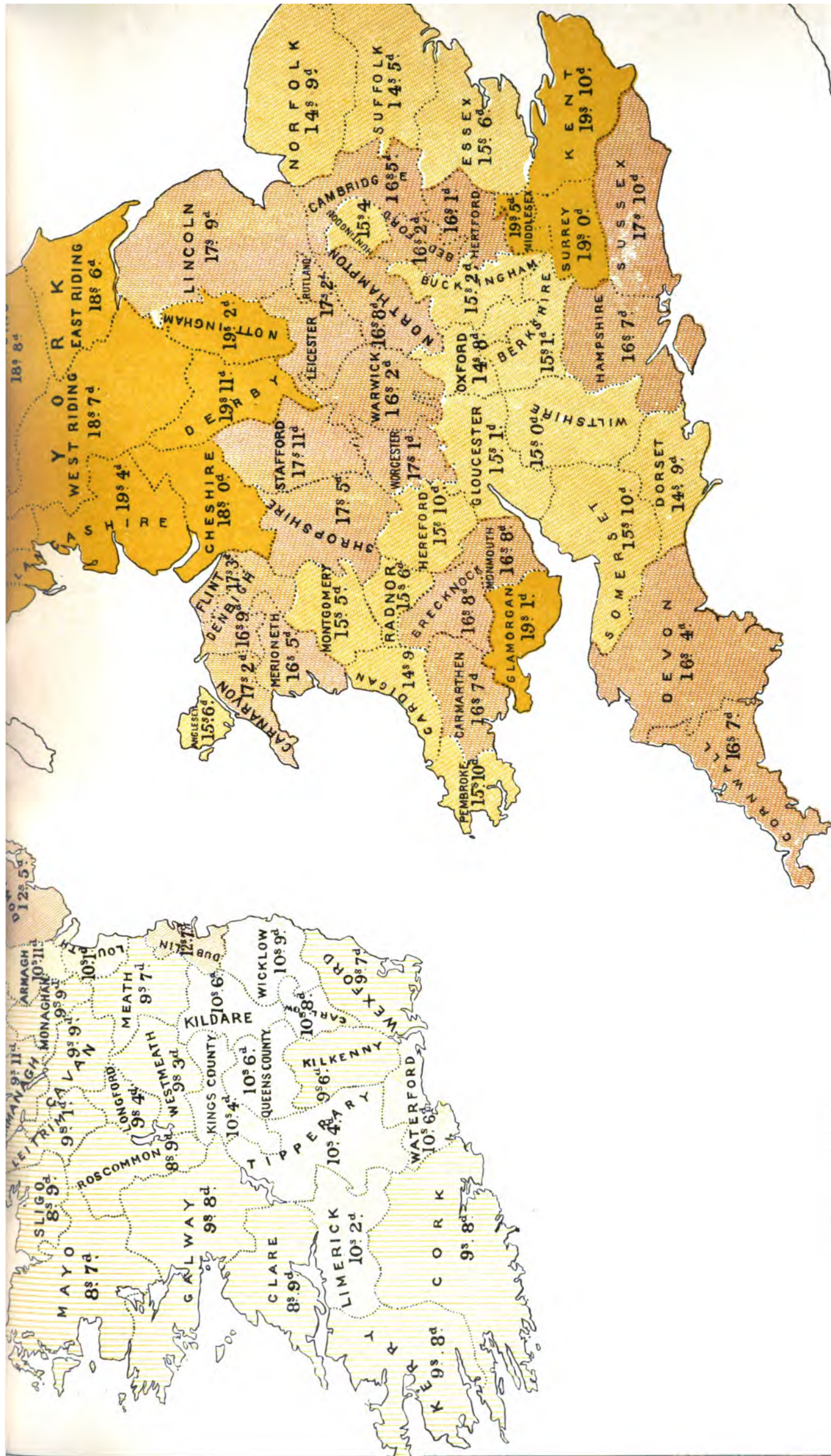
AVERAGE TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF ALLOWANCES IN KIND) IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1898.

NOTE.—This Map is reproduced, by permission of the Board of Trade, from Mr. Wilson Fox's Report on the Wages and Earnings of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom, published by the Board of Trade (Labour Department) in 1900.

REFERENCE.

8s. AND UNDER 10s. PER WEEK	
10s. " " 12s. " "	
12s. " " 14s. " "	
14s. " " 16s. " "	
16s. " " 18s. " "	
18s. " " 20s. " "	
20s. AND ABOVE	





APPENDIX XVII.

COPY of the Memorials submitted by the Head Constables, Sergeants, Acting-Sergeants, and Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed in the City of Belfast, and the Counties of Carlow, Cork, W. R., Donegal (Moville District), Fermanagh, Leitrim, Londonderry, Mayo, Roscommon, Tipperary, N. R., Waterford, Wicklow.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Petition of the Head Constables, Sergeants, Acting-Sergeants, and Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary Stationed in the City of Belfast.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners, as representing all grades and sections of the Royal Irish Constabulary from that of Head-Constable down to Constable, are desirous of bringing under your Excellency's notice some matters concerning (1) their pay, (2) their pensions, and (3) the benefits which accrue to the widows of the deceased members, with a view to soliciting your Excellency's assistance towards bringing about a fair, just, and equitable arrangement, and put them upon an equal basis as regards these matters with other forces throughout the United Kingdom.

That your Petitioners are confident that the merits of the Royal Irish Constabulary, as regards efficiency, discipline, and loyalty, are not matters which need to be here urged, as it has often been a pleasure and privilege to hear the kind expressions of admiration and sympathy which your Excellency has been pleased to give utterance to on more than one occasion, and knowing, as your Excellency does, our position, needs, and requirements, together with the arduous duties we are at times called upon to perform, we can with confidence appeal to your Excellency for remedial measures which will bring about a speedy redress of the many grievances under which your Petitioners labour, and which are hereinafter respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

Your Petitioners desire most respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention, *firstly*, to the salary of the various ranks, viz.—Head-Constable, Sergeant, Acting-Sergeant, and Constable, at present serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and that your Excellency may have full and authoritative information on this head, tabulated lists of the various salaries given to members of the Police Forces in several of the important cities and towns of England and Scotland are set out in the schedule hereto attached.

A glance at same will at once show your Excellency that the R.I.C. are poorly paid, and, although compelled to keep up a position of respectability and independence, are scarcely given as much as would support themselves, not to speak of supporting and educating families in respectability and decency, which many of them are compelled to do.

Your Petitioners on this point would draw your Excellency's especial attention in the first instance to the case of a Constable. A Constable, on appointment, receives a salary of £39, increasing at six months to £54 12s., at four years to £57 4s., at seven years to £59 16s. As your Excellency may possibly be aware, a member of the Force is not permitted to marry until he has been seven years in the Force, and he then commences married life with a salary of £59 16s., or £1 3s. per week. At the end of twelve years' service a Constable's pay rises to £65, on which, as before suggested, he is expected to support himself, purchase his underclothing, and clothe, educate, and rear his family—in short, in his entire twelve years' service, after faithful and honest work, his salary is advanced £10 8s., and even then he is not in receipt of remuneration anything like the wages of a tradesman, although, in a great many respects, his position is more responsible, and his work at times most difficult.

As against this position your Excellency's attention is respectfully directed to the pay of London City and Metropolitan Police Forces, the tabulated lists of which will be found at first page of the Schedule hereto. In the London City Force a Constable commences with £1 7s. per week, being £70 4s. per annum, and it increases annually until he is entitled to, and receives, a salary of £104 per annum after six years' service.

Your Excellency is also acquainted with the many difficult clerical and other works which the ordinary Police Constable in Ireland is obliged to perform, work for which in England and Scotland the services of well paid clerks are requisitioned, and, in meting out to the Royal Irish Constabulary the salary upon which they are to exist, regard, we are sure, will be had to all these matters, and also to the fact that the rate of pay of the Police Forces of England and Scotland has been increased with the general increase of wages in other employments, while in Ireland the pay of your Petitioners has fallen far below the standard of pay for either skilled or unskilled labour during the nineteen years that have elapsed since the last adjustment.

In bringing under the notice of your Excellency the pay of Head-Constables and Sergeants, a perusal of the tabulated lists set forth in the schedule hereto will be sufficient to show to your Excellency the unfairness, inequality, and injustice from which your Petitioners, and particularly the men of the ranks now referred to, suffer, as it will be seen from such lists that in the cases of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Lincoln, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, the ordinary Constables serving in the districts named are in receipt of £5 per annum more than a Sergeant of the Royal Irish Constabulary, notwithstanding the rank of the latter and the responsible and onerous duties incumbent on men of the rank referred to.

In referring to Head-Constables (termed Inspectors in England and Scotland), your Petitioners would respectfully point out that in the latter countries men of similar rank are in receipt of much larger remuneration than those of equal rank amongst your Petitioners, and, having regard to the important positions occupied by Head-Constables in Ireland, it is submitted that your Excellency will at once see the reasonableness of the request in this direction, and your Petitioners feel certain that these questions have only to be mentioned to your Excellency so as to ensure their being placed on a proper basis, which, it is submitted, would be the raising of them to a similar position in regard to remuneration as their English colleagues.

Your Petitioners urge that the regulation requiring a Constable to serve twenty years before he is entitled to the maximum pay of his rank is unsatisfactory, and your Petitioners respectfully urge that the periodical increments, to pay should take effect at two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years, when the maximum should be reached; that there should be three grades in the rank of Sergeant, and only two in that of Head-Constable, the former to receive increments at two, four, and six years, the latter at two and four years, and that the rank of Acting-Sergeant should be entirely abolished.

Your Petitioners desire respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the present lodging allowance which is entirely inadequate.

Your Petitioners regret to have to refer to the fact that in recent years it has come to the knowledge of the authorities that a great number of the members in the ranks of your Petitioners have become embarrassed and have been brought into Courts of Law for small debts incurred, which, owing to the altered conditions of the times, they have been unable to meet as they would wish, consequently the character of the members of the Force for respectability and honesty in their dealings, and the independence of the body towards the public, has become weakened, and they are rendered unable to uphold the uprightness of the Force to which they belong, and at the same time unable to comply with the regulations of the authorities in this respect.

Your Petitioners desire most respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention, *secondly*, to the subject of pensions, and would respectfully and as forcibly as possible put forward what will, it is respectfully sub-

mitted, appear to your Excellency a manifest injustice in regard to the allocation of same to the various members retiring.

The basis of allocation at present followed is to allow as pension an annual sum calculated at the rate of two-thirds of the average pay receivable by the retiring member for the three years previous to his retirement. On this arrangement a Constable of twenty-eight years' service is not entitled to the full rate of pension, but is compelled to serve the full twenty-nine years before he becomes entitled to same.

With a view to the removal of this grievance, your Petitioners would respectfully urge the increase of the standard of pensions and the rate of allocation from two-thirds of the average three years' previous salary, as at present, to three-fourths of the maximum yearly salary the member about to retire is then in receipt of, and that the other pensions, according to rank, should be allotted in a similar way, according to service on the scale set forth in the Constabulary Act of 1883, and calculated according to the member's then maximum salary.

If a remedy such as above indicated should meet with your Excellency's approval, and was brought forward, many of the old members, who are obliged to remain in the Force much longer than is desirable for the maintenance of efficiency, would retire, and very many excellent and deserving senior Constables would have an opportunity of promotion which is not now open to them by reason of the too long continued service of these old members. Such a scheme would also remove those grievances which at present only work for the benefit of those reduced in rank, and who on such reduction would retire not on the then existing remuneration, but on the two-thirds of the average remuneration for the three previous years.

Your Petitioners also submit that regard should also be had to the difficulties which ex-members of the Force, of which your Petitioners are proud to be members, meet in procuring situations, and also to the small salaries usually attached to such situations, principally on account of the difficult and unpopular duties which your Petitioners are called upon to perform during service, especially in times of excitement, riot, and turbulence, and also during political and agrarian struggles, in which the entire mass of the people are at times engaged. In addition, the firm and impartial demeanour and patience requisite in the discharge of such duties has, it is to be regretted, been found to seriously militate against retired members of the Force when applying for responsible positions of trust.

Before quitting the subject of pensions, your Petitioners desire most respectfully to bring under your Excellency's notice remarks on this head given expression to by the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron Pilles in a case of *English v. County Council of Kerry*, reported in the 34th Irish Law Times Reports at page 77, where the question arose as to the gratuity or allowance given to members of the Royal Irish Constabulary on their being compelled to retire from the Force in consequence of injuries received whilst on duty quelling riots or disturbances.

In that case, at page 78, the Lord Chief Baron expressed himself as follows:—"I believe that in every well-regulated force of this description, in awarding pensions where the retirement had been necessary owing to injuries sustained in the course of duty, the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration in assessing the amount of the retiring pension. I can only say that if this is not so in the Constabulary Force it ought to be. I asked the question of the District-Inspector yesterday, and he told me it was in the discretion of the Treasury, and that the amount of the pension in the present case was only £54, while if the retirement took place under ordinary circumstances it would have been £53. That award, in my opinion, reflected no credit upon the authority responsible for it, whether it was the Constabulary or the Treasury. It appeared to be the view of either authority that, as between the Imperial Government and the locality, the extra pension which ought to be paid to a Constable by reason of injuries sustained in the execution of his duty, as defined by the section, was a sum that ought to be borne by the locality, and not by the Imperial Government. If that was their view, all I can say is that I most distinctly differ from it, and to my

mind it is distinctly antagonistic to the decision in Nolan's case (24 Ir. L. T. & S. J. 623). I say this in order that representations may be made to the Constabulary authorities, in order that they may do what is just in the matter, having regard to their own decision and that of their Medical Board, that this retirement was rendered necessary by reason of injuries sustained by the applicant in the discharge of his duty, and my own decision that full compensation could not under the provisions of the section be given against the locality for these injuries. I have carefully considered the matter, and, having regard to the principles I have mentioned, I think if the locality paid two-thirds of the amount it was as much as they could be fairly asked to pay. Consequently I reduce the sum to £470. I allow costs, for though the sum has been considerably reduced the applicant was entitled to come here."

These observations of the Lord Chief Baron are submitted for the consideration of your Excellency to show the very large amount of discretion which is given to the Constabulary authorities in assessing the retiring allowances where members are compelled to retire by reason of injuries such as therein referred to whilst in the discharge of their difficult and trying duties, and as it was his opinion that some representation should be made with a view of remedying this matter, your Petitioners think it only fair that in dealing with the matter of pensions your Excellency should also give this matter your careful consideration with the view of putting an end to the feelings of dissatisfaction that are bound to arise under the present system.

Your Petitioners desire most respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention, *thirdly*, to the very great grievance which exists at the present time in regard to the relief afforded to widows of deceased members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

At present in case of the death of a member of the Force, no matter of what rank, and then only after fifteen years' service, the widow is only entitled to a superannuation allowance of £10 per annum. This system works a very great hardship on widows whose husbands have spent their entire life in the Force, and who are unfortunately cut off suddenly at a time when they might receive and enjoy well-earned pensions. Unfortunately the men during life are not in a position to save anything out of their salaries, and their wives are compelled to rely solely upon the salary of their husbands, and are prohibited from entering into any employment or engaging in business, consequently, in many cases, widows who have depended on their husbands' pensions have in a case of this kind too often felt the pinch of poverty. Those who, in ordinary circumstances, should be comfortable, are therefore obliged to seek pecuniary aid from the deceased's loyal comrades. This is respectfully put forward for your Excellency's kind consideration, with a view to securing some advanced scale proportionate to the station and service of the deceased in the Force.

Your Petitioners also submit that the allowances made in respect of the children of deceased members are altogether insufficient to meet the demands of the case, and ask your Excellency's consideration in this respect.

Your Petitioners, in presenting their case to your Excellency, would beg your Excellency to excuse the unavoidable prolixity in dealing with the matters aforesaid, but your Petitioners feel that in a matter affecting the interests of so large a force as that represented by your Petitioners, the matter cannot be dealt with except in a statement of some considerable length, and therefore your Petitioners claim your Excellency's indulgence in offering their reasons for the investigation and redress of their wrongs.

Your Petitioners would crave your Excellency's patient and careful consideration of the matters hereinbefore set forth, inasmuch as the information and particulars included in this Petition have been compiled after very long and patient thought, and embodies the sentiments and feelings of your Petitioners.

And your Petitioners humbly pray your Excellency to mete out to them such redress as the various grievances set forth in this memorial may justify.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SCHEDULE APPENDED TO FOREGOING MEMORIAL.

Name of Force.	Ranks and Grades.	Annual Pay.	Name of Force.	Ranks and Grades.	Annual Pay.
CITY OF LONDON.	Inspector, after 7 years in rank, ...	£ 182 0 0	CARDIFF POLICE.	Inspectors, after 6 years in rank, ...	£ 135 4 0
	" on appointment, ...	168 16 0		" 4 " ...	150 0 0
	Sergeants, after 7 years in rank, ...	135 4 0		" 2 " ...	132 4 0
	" on appointment, ...	117 0 0		" on appointment, ...	117 0 0
	Constables, after 6 years' service, ...	104 0 0		Sergeants, after 4 years in rank, ...	104 0 0
	" 6 " ...	88 4 0		" 3 " ...	101 8 0
	" 4 " ...	88 8 0		" 2 " ...	96 16 0
	" 3 " ...	83 4 0		" 1 " ...	98 4 0
	" 2 " ...	78 0 0		" on appointment, ...	93 12 0
	" 1 " ...	74 2 0		Constables, after 10 years' service, ...	83 4 0
	" on appointment, ...	70 4 0		" 7 " ...	80 12 0
				" 4 " ...	78 0 0
				" 3 " ...	75 8 0
				" 2 " ...	72 16 0
				" 1 " ...	70 4 0
				" on appointment, ...	67 12 0
			NOTE.—There are two merit classes, each carrying 1s. 6d. per week for Sergeants and Constables. They are awarded for exemplary conduct and vigilance, also other substantial emoluments.		
LONDON METROPOLITAN.	Inspector, 1st class (Criminal Investigation Department), ...	292 10 0	LINCOLN CITY.	Inspectors, 1st class, ...	123 10 0
	Inspector, 1st class, } Uniform Branch, {	240 0 0		" 2nd " ...	110 10 0
	" 2nd " }	174 0 0		Sergeants, of 12 years' approved service in rank, ...	101 8 0
	Sergeant, 1st " ...	157 0 0		" 9 years approved service in rank, ...	96 16 0
	" 2nd " ...	138 0 0		" 6 years approved service in rank, ...	96 4 0
	" station, ...	131 6 0		" 4 years approved service in rank, ...	93 12 0
	" 3rd class, ...	110 10 0		" 2 years approved service in rank, ...	91 0 0
	" on appointment, ...	109 4 0		" on appointment, ...	88 8 0
	Constables, 1st class, ...	87 2 0		Constables of 15 years' approved service with badge, ...	83 4 0
LIVERPOOL.	Inspectors, 1st class, ...	165 0 0	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	Inspector, 1st class, ...	124 16 0
	" 2nd " ...	150 0 0		" 2nd " ...	117 0 0
	" 3rd " ...	135 0 0		Sergeants, 1st " ...	109 4 0
	" reserve, ...	95 0 0		" 2nd " ...	88 8 0
	Sub-Inspectors, 1st class, ...	135 0 0		Constables at 15 years' service, ...	85 16 0
	" 2nd " ...	125 0 0		" 11 " ...	83 4 0
	" 3rd " ...	115 0 0		" 8 " ...	80 12 0
	" reserve, ...	85 0 0		" 6 " ...	78 0 0
	Sergeants, long service class, ...	109 4 0		" 4 " ...	75 0 0
	" 1st class, ...	109 0 0		" 3 " ...	72 16 0
	" 2nd " ...	98 16 0		" 1 " ...	70 4 0
	" 3rd " ...	93 12 0		" under 6 months' service, ...	66 6 0
	" reserve, ...	70 4 0		" on appointment, ...	62 8 0
	Constables, long service class, 15 years' service, ...	85 16 0		NOTE.—This scale under consideration for increase.	
	" long service class, 11 years' service, ...	83 4 0	EDINBURGH.	Inspector, 1st class, at 10 years in rank, ...	130 0 0
	" long service class, 8 years' service, ...	80 12 0		" 2nd " 5 " ...	125 0 0
	" 1st class, after 6 years' service, ...	78 0 0		" 3rd " on appointment, ...	120 0 0
	" 2nd class, after 4 years' service, ...	75 8 0		Sergeants, 1st " at 2 years in rank, ...	94 16 0
	" 3rd class, after 2 years' service, ...	72 16 0		" 2nd " 1 year in rank, ...	92 16 0
	" 4th class, after 1 year's service, ...	70 4 0		" 3rd " on appointment, ...	90 4 0
	" probationers, on appointment, ...	66 10 4		Constables, 1st " at 10 years' service, ...	79 6 0
	" reserve class, ...	57 4 0		" 2nd " 8 " ...	76 14 0
BRISTOL, ...	Inspector, 1st class, at 7 years' service in rank, ...	130 0 0		" 3rd " 6 " ...	74 2 0
	" 2nd class, at 5 years' service in rank, ...	124 16 0		" 4th " 4 " ...	71 10 0
	" 3rd class, at 3 years' service in rank, ...	119 13 0		" 5th " 2½ " ...	68 18 0
	" 4th class, at 1 year's service in rank, ...	117 0 0		" 6th " 1 " ...	66 6 0
	" 4th class, on appointment, ...	114 8 0		" 7th " 3 months, ...	63 14 0
	Sergeants, 1st class, at 6 years' service in rank, ...	104 0 0		" 8th " on appointment, ...	61 2 0
	" 2nd class, at 5 years' service in rank, ...	101 8 0		NOTE.—This scale under consideration for increase.	
	" 2nd class, at 4 years' service in rank, ...	98 16 0			
	" 3rd class, at 3 years' service in rank, ...	96 4 0			
	" 3rd class, at 2 years' service in rank, ...	93 12 0			
	" 4th class, on appointment, ...	91 0 0			
	Constables, long service, 15 years, ...	85 16 0			
	" 10 " ...	83 4 0			
	" 1st class, at 6 years' service, ...	80 12 0			
	" 2nd " 4 " ...	75 8 0			
	" 3rd " 2 " ...	70 4 0			
	" 4th " 1 " ...	67 12 0			
	" 5th " on appointment, ...	62 8 0			

SCHEDULE APPENDED TO MEMORIAL—continued.

Name of Force.	Ranks and Grades.	Annual Pay.	Name of Force.	Ranks and Grades.	Annual Pay.
SHEFFIELD CITY.	Inspectors, 1st class, ...	£ s. d. 160 0 0	BRADFORD CITY.	Inspector (Detective Branch), ...	£ s. d. 150 0 0
	" 2nd " ...	150 0 0		" 1st class, after 8 years in rank, ...	130 0 0
	" 3rd " ...	135 0 0		" 2nd " 6 " ...	124 16 0
	" 4th " ...	125 0 0		" 3rd " 4 " ...	119 12 0
	" 5th " ...	115 0 0		" 4th " 2 " ...	114 8 0
	Sergeants, 1st class, ...	109 4 0		" 5th class, on appointment, ...	109 4 0
	" 2nd " ...	104 0 0		Sergeants, 1st class, after 10 years in rank, ...	104 0 0
	" 3rd " ...	98 18 0		" 2nd class, after 4 years in rank, ...	98 16 0
	" 4th " ...	93 12 0		" 3rd class, after 3 years in rank, ...	93 12 0
	Constables, after 15 years' service, ...	85 16 0		" 4th class, after 1 years in rank, ...	88 8 0
	" 11 " ...	83 4 0		" 5th class, on appointment, ...	83 4 0
	" 8 " ...	80 12 0		Constables, service class, at 20 years' service, ...	85 16 0
	" 6 " ...	78 0 0		" 1st class, after 15 years' service, ...	83 4 0
	" 4 " ...	75 8 9		" 2nd class, after 12 years' service, ...	80 12 0
MAN-CHESTER.	" 2 " ...	72 16 0	R.I.C.	" 1st class, after 10 years' service, ...	78 0 0
	" 1 " ...	70 4 4		" 2nd class, after 8 years' service, ...	75 8 0
	" probationers, ...	66 10 0		" 2nd class, after 6 years' service, ...	72 16 0
	Inspector, 1st class, after 8 years' service in rank, ...	130 0 0		" 2nd class, after 4 years' service, ...	70 4 0
	" 2nd class, after 6 years' service in rank, ...	124 16 0		" 3rd class, after 2 years' service, ...	67 12 0
	" 3rd class, after 4 years' service in rank, ...	119 12 0		" 3rd class, after 1 years' service, ...	65 0 0
	" 4th class, after 2 years' service in rank, ...	117 0 0		" 3rd class, on appointment, ...	62 8 0
	" 5th class, on appointment, ...	111 0 0		Head-Constable, after 6 years' in rank, ...	104 0 0
	Sergeants, 1st class, after 9 years' service in rank, ...	104 0 0		" " 3 " on appointment, ...	97 10 0
	" 2nd class, after 6 years' service in rank, ...	101 8 0		" " 3 " on appointment, ...	91 0 0
	" 3rd class, after 3 years' service in rank, ...	96 4 0		Sergeants, after 4 years and upwards in rank, ...	80 12 0
	" 4th class, on appointment, ...	91 0 0		" " on appointment, ...	75 8 0
	Constables, 1st class, after 10 years' service, ...	80 12 0		Acting-Sergeants, ...	72 16 0
	" 2nd class, after 8 years' service, ...	78 0 0		Constables, after 20 years' service, ...	70 4 0
	" 3rd class, after 6 years' service, ...	75 8 0		" " 15 " " ...	67 12 0
	" 4th class, after 4 years' service, ...	72 16 0		" " 12 " " ...	65 0 0
	" 5th class, after 2 years' service, ...	70 4 0		" " 9 " " ...	62 8 0
	" 6th class, on appointment, ...	67 12 0		" " 7 " " ...	59 16 0
				" " 4 " " ...	57 4 0
				" upwards of 6 months' service on appointment, ...	54 12 0
					39 0 0

APPENDIX XVIII.

RATES OF WAGES IN IRELAND, 1901.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

Rates of wages are as follows:

Belfast, 20th May, 1901.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of yours of the 18th inst. regarding a Committee which has been appointed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to consider certain Memorials from the Royal Irish Constabulary on the subject of their pay and allowances, and we beg to say that the following are the present rates ruling in Belfast, but it must be remembered that in the majority of cases, if not in all, the rates are very much higher than they were, say, five years ago, and, of course, if trade gets bad again, they will likely go down at least 20 to 25 per cent.

The men employed are taken on at a weekly pay, and can be paid off any week, and therefore there are no pensions granted.

There is no arrangement for lodgings in connection with our works. No deduction from the wages for any purpose is allowed by law.

We are not aware of the men subscribing to a Provident Fund, but we have no doubt many of them subscribe to Friendly Societies, and are also in many cases subscribers to their own Societies, from which they get allowances when out of work, or laid up; but we think the pensions that they get as a whole are only in a very small percentage of cases. The fact is, we know of no pensions being given by any Societies, except where the man has been disabled for life, and has been in full benefit.

Regarding the rents that our men pay, we should say that the present rates ruling in Belfast are from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per week, which we understand cover taxes in all cases.

	s.	d.	
Platers,	39	0	per week.
Riveters,	36	0	"
Joiners,	38	3	"
Wood Turners,	37	0	"
Smiths,	35	0	"
Fitters,	37	0	"
Shipwrights,	38	3	"
Riggers,	30	6	"
Painters,	36	0	"
Boatbuilders,	33	0	"
Moulders,	38s. &	40	0
Patternmakers,	39	0	"
Turners,	38	0	"
General Labourers,	18	6	"
Helpers,	19	0	"
Tradesmen's Assistants,	19	6	"

Hoping this information will be useful to your Committee,

We are,

Yours truly

HARLAND AND WOLFF.

P.S. We may mention that we at present employ between 9,000 and 10,000 men, but a very considerable number of them do not earn full wages weekly, as a large proportion only work four or five days a week.

JOHN T. DRENNAN, Esq.,
R.I.C. Committee Rooms,
Upper Castle Yard, Dublin.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Guards,	25s. to 40s.
Porters,	18s. to 25s.
Signalmen,	20s. to 35s.

Ordinary hours of labour vary from forty-eight to seventy-two per week, according to importance of post.
No lodgings are provided.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
Inspectors, per week,	1	10	0
Watchmen, per week,	0	18	6
Gangers (with a gratuity at Christmas of £1 10s.) per week,	0	18	0
Milesmen (with a gratuity at Christmas of £1) per week,	0	14	6
Guards (Passengers), £1 to £1 7s. 6d., according to the importance of trains they work on, with an allowance of 6s. per week when away from home.			
Guards (Goods), £1 1s. to £1 6s., according to service as Guard, with 2s. a night when away from home.			
Signalmen—18s. to £1 6s., according to the importance of the Signal Box in which they work.			
Porters (Goods Department), 16s. for six months, then 17s., after eighteen months further service, 18s. per week.			
Porters (Coaching Department), 14s. for two years, then 15s. 6d. per week.			

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF IRELAND.

Policemen, 17s. 6d. per week, with clothing.
Porters at country stations, 14s. to 16s. per week, with clothing.
Porters at North Wall (Special), 18s. per week, with clothing.
Policemen have cottages rent free.
Porters, &c., holding cottages pay 1s. per week rent.
Signalmen, 20s. to 23s. per week, with clothing.
Checkers, 18s. to 20s. per week, with clothing.
Foremen, 20s. to 25s. per week, with clothing.

SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The Company have no separate Superannuation Fund, but is a party to the Railway Clearing System Superannuation Fund Corporation authorised by the 36 & 37 Vic., 1873, and other Acts, by which the *Salaried Officers* and *Clerical Staff* are allowed the privilege of contributing—the Company contributing an equal amount to that paid into the Fund by their staff.

There is also a Benefit Society, to which the men subscribe.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

Superintendent of Harbour Police, £1 10s. per week for six days.

Sergeant, £1 3s. per week for six days.
Constables, 19s. per week of six days.

When on duty on Sundays an extra day's pay is allowed.

Full uniform is provided annually. In the event of illness half pay only is granted, but the men are provided with the services of a doctor, who supplies medicine free.

Pensions are not given.

DUBLIN CORPORATION FIRE BRIGADE.

	£	s.	d.
1st year's service,	1	2	6
2nd do.,	1	4	0
3rd do.,	1	5	0
4th do.,	1	6	0
5th do.,	1	8	0
6th do.,	1	9	0
7th do.,	1	9	0
8th do., and afterwards,	1	12	6

Uniform clothing and medical attendance provided. Fuel, light, and bedding in stations free to single men. Quarters (two or three rooms) and light free to married men.

Each chevron awarded for saving life adds 1s. per week to a fireman's wages.

There is no Superannuation or Sick Fund, nor deductions. Power is now being sought by Clause in Dublin Markets Bill, 1901, to grant pension. No conditions except length of service or physical disability.

DUBLIN UNITED TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Conductors, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day; £1 1s. 6d., to £1 6s. 6d. per week.

Drivers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day; £1 4s. 6d. to £1 10s. per week.

Timekeepers, £1 6s. 6d. to £1 13s. 3d. per week.

Traffic Inspectors, £1 15s. per week.

NOTE.—Drivers and Conductors are allowed every twelfth day off, and receive full pay for that day. Timekeepers and Ticket Inspectors have every tenth day, and receive full pay.

No pensions are granted by the Company, and no deductions are made on account of superannuation or Sick Fund; but the men have instituted a fund themselves, to which each member pays 6d. per week, and the funds of which the Company supplements by a subscription of about £200 per annum. This fund provides a doctor for the men and their families, and makes them a contribution while incapacitated through sickness, &c.

ALLIANCE AND DUBLIN CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.

	s.	d.	
Stokers,	5	0	per day, seven days per week
Assistant Stokers,	3	10½	do.
Barrowmen,	3	10½	do.
Panmen,	3	0	do.
Coke Coolers,	3	3	do.
Coke Fillers,	3	0	per day, six days per week.
Coal Labourers,	3	0	do.
Other Labourers,	3	0	do.
Tradesmen,	30s.	to 50s.	per week of six days.

NOTE.—Stokers, Assistant Stokers, Barrowmen, and Panmen work in eight-hour shifts per day, viz.:—6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The working hours of Tradesmen and Labourers are 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with one hour allowed for breakfast and one hour for dinner.

On Saturdays, Tradesmen, 6 a.m. to 1 p.m.
do. Labourers, 6 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Pensions are granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors. There are not any rules for wages on account of superannuation.

The men have a Sick and Burial Society formed amongst themselves, to which they subscribe such sums as are laid down in the Rules. Membership is not compulsory.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

EVIDENCE

TAKEEN BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY,
1901.

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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1901.

POLICE (SCOTLAND)

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY FOR SCOTLAND,

For the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
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1902.

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CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT, p. iii to x

TABLE.	PAGE
A Retrospective Table, for 3 years to 31st December 1901	3
1. County Constabulary Forces reported Efficient, and recommended for Government Grant,	4
2. City and Burgh Police Forces reported Efficient, and recommended for Government Grant,	6
3. Authorised Strength in Counties for 10 Years, to 31st December 1901,	8
4. Do. Cities and Burghs, do.	9
5. Abstract of Ranks of Authorised Strength,	10
6. Variations in County, City, and Burgh Forces,	10
7. Additional Police Force at 31st December 1901,	11
8. Police Districts under provisions of Police Act of 1857,	12-13
9. Burghs Consolidated do. do.	14-15
10. Authorised Augmentations, Reductions, &c.,	16
11. Abstract of Ages and Length of Service of Authorised Forces at 31st December 1901,	17
13. Abstract of Ages and Length of Service of "Additional" Police, do.	18
12. Abstract of Nationalities of do. do. do.	18
14. Abstract of Nationalities of do. do. do.	18
15. Police Cells legalised for detention of Short-sentenced Prisoners, do.	19
16. Classification, Rates of Pay, &c., of County, City, and Burgh Forces,	20
17. Prices paid for Clothing, &c.,	30
18. Licensed Premises for Sale of Excisable Liquors,	36
19. Vagrants Convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs, 1892-1901,	38
20. Census of Vagrants, Beggars, &c., 1901,	42
21. Analysis of Census of Vagrants, &c., for years 1892-1901,	46

SEPARATE REPORTS on COUNTY, CITY, and BURGH FORCES.

COUNTIES.	CITIES OR BURGHES.	Page	COUNTIES.	CITIES OR BURGHES.	Page
Aberdeen,		47	Inverness,		132
	Aberdeen,	50		Inverness,	135
Argyll,		53	Kincardine,		138
Ayr,		56	Kinross,		140
	Ayr,	59	Kirkcudbright,		142
	Kilmarnock,	61	Lanark,		145
Banff,		63		Airdrie,	149
Berwick,		66		Coatbridge,	152
Bute,		69		Glasgow,	154
	Rothesay,	71		Govan,	158
Caithness,		73		Hamilton,	161
Clackmannan,		76		Kinning Park,	163
	Alloa,	79		Partick,	165
Dumbarton,		81	Linlithgow		168
	Dumbarton,	84	Nairn,		171
Dumfries,		86	Peebles,		173
	Dumfries,	89	Perth,		176
Edinburgh,		91		Perth,	179
	Edinburgh,	94	Renfrew,		181
	Leith,	98		Greenock,	184
Elgin,		101		Johnstone,	187
Fife,		103		Paisley,	189
	Dunfermline,	106		Renfrew,	192
	Kirkcaldy,	108	Ross and Cromarty,		194
Forfar,		111	Roxburgh,		197
	Arbroath,	114		Hawick,	199
	Brechin,	117	Selkirk,		202
	Broughty Ferry,	119		Galashiels,	204
	Dundee,	122	Stirling,		207
	Forfar,	125		Stirling,	210
	Montrose,	127	Sutherland,		213
Haddington,		129	Wigtown,		215

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT.

General Report.

ANNUAL REPORT of Captain DAVID MONRO, His Majesty's Inspector of
Constabulary for *Scotland*, for the Year ended 31st December 1901.

GENERAL REPORT.

To the Right Honourable LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,
Secretary for Scotland.

ALLAN HOUSE, FEARN, ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.,
14TH MARCH 1902.

MY LORD,

I have the honour, in compliance with the 65th Section of 20 and 21 Introductory.
Vict. cap. 72, to submit the Forty-fourth Annual Report on the state and
efficiency of the Constabulary and Police forces in the counties, cities, and burghs
in Scotland, for the year ended 31st December 1901.

During the past twelve months I have duly inspected the 31 county con- Annual Inspections.
stabulary forces, and the 33 city and burgh police forces, in addition to the
head-quarters, the principal, divisional, and sectional stations, and all new or
altered stations.

I recommend that certificates of efficiency be granted by the Secretary for Certificates of
Efficiency.
Scotland to the 31 county, and to the 33 city and burgh forces, as shown in
Tables 1 and 2; these numbers include all the county constabulary forces
(except the Orkney and Shetland police, who are still not under Government
inspection), and all the city and burgh police forces in Scotland.

The following counties are so far united as to have only one chief constable, United Counties.
viz. : Berwick and Roxburgh; Mid, West, and East Lothian, and Peebles; Fife
and Kinross; Renfrew and Bute. The chief constable of Renfrewshire and
Bute is also chief constable of the burgh of Kinning Park.

The changes authorised during the year, as shown in Table 10, have resulted Augmentations.
in an increase of 35 in county, and 105 in city and burgh forces, giving a
total increase of 140, which make the present authorised strength 1814 in Present Strength.
county forces, or 1 to 1206, and 3244 in city and burgh forces, giving
1 to 685; the total authorised force being 5058, which gives 1 to 872 of the
population. If the 220 additional police, who are privately employed and
paid, are added, the total in counties will be 1886, or 1 to 1160; in cities and
burghs 3392, or 1 to 655; giving a grand total of 5278 constables, or 1 to 836
of the population, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

These augmentations are absolutely necessary in order to provide reserves in Augmentations
Required.
case of emergency, to take the place of men on the sick list, and on leave of
absence, and to maintain the forces in a state of general efficiency, have been
submitted to and approved by your Lordship. There are still, however, a number
of county and burgh forces more or less numerically weak in proportion to in-
creased area, population, clerical work, and the extent and nature of the police
duties, and the necessity of providing for sickness, and leave of absence, as
shown in my separate reports attached hereto.

General Report.
Small Separate Forces.

The large number of small separate police establishments remains the same, and I have to repeat that I find the greatest difficulty in reporting a number of these forces as thoroughly efficient, because they are neither so effective nor so generally useful as they would be if forming districts or divisions of larger forces. It is to be hoped that advantage may be taken of any opportunity to promote further consolidations.

Forces under 20 men, and 20,000 inhabitants.

Of the 31 county forces, there are 5 with less than 20 men in each, in counties of under 20,000 inhabitants. Of these 5 forces, 1 has less than 10 men, and 4 of the 5 are in counties of under 10,000 population.

Of the 33 cities and burghs maintaining separate forces, there are 15 with less than 20 men in each, 13 of these 15 being in towns having populations of under 20,000.

Burghs Policed by Counties.

There are at present 26 burghs with populations ranging from 2,100 to 30,423 policed by counties, as shown in Tables 8 and 9. Of these, 19 are police districts of counties, and 7 burghs, with over 7,000 inhabitants each, which are consolidated with their respective counties in terms of Sections 58, 59 & 61 of 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 72 Police (Scotland) Act, 1857.

Detective Staff.

The Police Authorities are now giving much more attention to the detective branch of the service, as they apparently recognise the advantage of having one or more trained and qualified officers specially retained for criminal work, not only to assist local officers, but to continue investigations elsewhere without taking officers away from their beats. At present there is a Detective Staff of 157 officers in 14 county and in 14 city and burgh forces, the staff in the former being 10 inspectors, 13 sergeants, 5 detective officers,—total, 28; in the latter, 3 lieutenants, 12 inspectors, 11 sub-inspectors, 9 sergeants, 94 detectives,—total, 129. In addition to these, there are frequently constables assisting in plain clothes. I have always recommended a General Criminal Investigation Department for Scotland, working from a central office, which would be of the greatest service in the prevention and detection of crime.

Criminal Registry.

The Criminal Registry kept at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, Greenock, Ayr, Dumfries, Stirling, Elgin, and Inverness, referred to in previous reports, continues to work very satisfactorily in supplying the police with valuable information regarding habitual criminals.

Reserve Force.

Without a reserve it is almost impossible, in a number of instances, to have men in some degree trained and ready to fill vacancies, and consequently the posts remain vacant until men are sufficiently qualified to fill them, or inexperienced and untried men are appointed. Acting on a recommendation made some years ago by the Secretary for Scotland, a number of Authorities have appointed a small reserve force at head-quarters, or where required, in order to provide trained men for general or escort duty, and to take the places of those on the sick list or absent from duty from any cause. This is a very great improvement, and there are now 46 in reserve in 27 county, and 66 in 4 city or burgh forces; in all, a total of 114 reserve men. Police pensioners, as in Lanarkshire, might usefully be employed on special occasions—Race Meetings, &c.

Additional Police Force.

In Table 7 are shown the additional police who are privately employed and paid, and for whom the Government Grant is not received, but whose services are available in case of emergency. They all wear uniform, and are under the orders of the chief constables, by whom they are appointed, and come under the provisions of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890. There are 72 in counties, 148 in cities and burghs, in all 220. The additional police should for obvious reasons be in all respects effective, and be paid, clothed, and treated as an integral portion of the regular force, although the cost may be repaid out of private funds, and be appointed strictly under the provisions of the Act, and not as private constables, or water bailiffs, and river watchers.

Of those on the strength at 31st December 1901 there were 236 who have served in the Army; 11 are still in the Army Reserve Force; and 9 have served in the Navy, and 11 are in the Naval Reserve. At 31st December 1901, 110 of the Army Reservists who had been called out were still on active service. I think it undesirable for obvious reasons that the Police should serve in the Naval Reserve, the Militia, or the Volunteer forces, as the annual periods of training take them away at the very time when their services may be most required.

General Report.
Army, Navy, and
Reserve.

In Table 6 is given the number of changes that have taken place, viz., by death, 30; by resignation, 475; by retirement on gratuities, 8, and superannuation, 50; by dismissal, 145; by desertion, 1; by discharge, 5; by transference, 21;—total, 735.

Variations.

The large number of resignations is caused principally by young men fond of a change, who have joined other better paid forces, or who have sought to better their prospects elsewhere: but on this occasion a number have resigned to join the Lovat Scouts and South African Police Forces. Of the 475 resignations, 10 were compulsory, and 5 were discharged as unfit for the service. Frequent resignations are attended with much inconvenience and expense, and are to a considerable extent caused by the practice in some city and burgh forces of always having the same men on night duty, the recruits on joining being put on that duty. If this system were discontinued, new entrants might have more inducement to remain, and all the men would obtain a better knowledge of both day and night duty, and there would be fewer resignations.

Frequent
Resignations.

As so much has been done to improve the pay, condition, and superannuation for the constabulary and police, only the very best men available should be employed, and when a man has by misconduct proved his unfitness for the police service he should be dismissed and not ordered to resign or be discharged; for compulsory resignation is really dismissal, and the latter term surely should imply mental or physical unfitness; and only efficient officers and men of steady good conduct should be allowed to remain in the service.

Discharged and Dis-
missed Constables.

On the whole, the general conduct has been good, and the necessary discipline has been in most cases maintained.

General Conduct
and Discipline.

The promotions and advancements appear to have been carefully made; and the recruits inspected are, on the whole, a satisfactory body of young men; but owing to the war, and reservists being called out, and a number who have joined South African Police Forces, there has been very considerable difficulty in keeping the larger forces up to the authorised and efficient strength with suitable men, even with increased pay. A central recruit depôt in Edinburgh, or Glasgow, where men could receive some observation and training, and from which Chief Constables might thus select recruits ready for duty, would, I think, be found of great service.

Promotions and
Appointments.

There should be no allowances for extra duties, unless in exceptional circumstances, for, if the police are suitably paid, clothed, and housed (as they ought always to be, for their duties are very responsible, often arduous and dangerous, and the members too frequently exposed to temptation), no extra allowances should be required for such duties as are not inconsistent with police service.

Extra Duties
Allowances.

Some Local Authorities, with a desire to reduce local taxation, still endeavour to obtain the Government Grant on police salaries which, in a number of instances, include allowances for extra duties, such, for example, as those of Procurator-Fiscal, sanitary inspection, the collection of rates and taxes, the inspection of weights and measures, of lighting, cleaning, paving, and draining, &c., from which the Local Authorities either derive a revenue or effect a direct saving. The discharge of these offices is very likely to interfere with the due and efficient performance of the primary police duties, and the practice should

- General Report.** — therefore be discouraged. There are, however, duties which may be usefully performed by the police in some jurisdictions, as, for example, *assisting by information* sanitary inspectors, inspection under the Explosives, Food and Drugs, and the Diseases Animals Acts, and assisting the Inland Revenue officers, and the officers of the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Animals.
- Books, &c.** Books, Forms, Records, &c., are well kept and up to date, but there is a great want of that uniformity which is now more than ever necessary under the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, especially with regard to schedules for candidates, registers and defaulter books.
- General Cost, Pay, Clothing, &c.** In Tables 1 and 2 are set forth the general cost, pay, clothing, &c. The total amount for pay and clothing for the authorised county constabulary, including the burghs policed by counties, is £147,606, 17s. 6d.; for the city and burgh police, £265,381, 16s. 7d. The total amount for the whole authorised force for pay and clothing is £412,988, 14s. 1d.
- The aggregate cost of the police force, excluding the additional police, together with the rent, taxes, building, and all other expenses, amounts to £202,733, 15s. 0d. in counties, and to £307,891, 8s. 4d. in cities and burghs, giving a grand total of £510,625, 3s. 4d.
- Average Pay per Constable, &c.** The average annual pay of a county constable is £77, 5s. 9d., that of a city or burgh constable, £76, 14s. 10d. Including pay and clothing, the former is £81, 7s. 5d., and the latter £81, 16s. 2d., giving a general average of £76, 10s. 7d. for pay, and £81, 4s. 4d. for pay and clothing.
- Forces Paid on the Government Model Scales.** All the forces are now, wholly or in part, paid on the Government "Model" Scales. It is to be regretted that, when adopting these rates of pay for the lower ranks, the chief constables and the superior officers were in so many instances debarred from participation in these prospective benefits.
- Pay Advancement.** Great care should be taken that only the best conducted ablest and most deserving officers and men are advanced to the higher rates of pay on completing the fixed periods of approved service. And it should be borne in mind that the power of advancement is an instrument of discipline, as well as a reward for merit.
- Uniforms and Clothing.** On the whole, the material make and pattern of the uniforms and clothing inspected are satisfactory, and the prices within the Government maximum rates, and generally reasonable. But in some city and burgh forces the night men are supplied with tunics every second year only, which places them at a disadvantage when put on day-duty temporarily or permanently, and is not in accordance with the Secretary for Scotland's rules on the subject. With the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, 30 county and 25 burgh forces have adopted serge patrol jackets and trousers to be worn with the forage cap instead of the cloth tunic trousers and helmet discontinued, and a spare suit of the former as full-dress to wear on special occasions, one suit to be supplied annually on the distinct understanding that the authorised maximum cost of the clothing is not exceeded. Mounted men should always be provided with pants and jack-boots. It would be better if each force had sealed patterns of each article of clothing, &c., according to which the uniforms should be made and supplied. It is desirable to have the clothing issued earlier in the year.
- A certain want of uniformity still exists, though in a very much less degree; for example, gold instead of the silver lace, and occasionally helmets or forage caps without badges, and great-coats without numbers are still found.
- It is absolutely necessary that every man should have at least one spare suit in readiness to replace the one in regular wear, in case of wet or damage. In order to last the required time, especially in Burgh forces, the clothing should be of better material and make.
- Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.** There have been provided 29 new and 15 altered stations in counties, and 7 new and 8 altered in cities and burghs, during the past year; and others are about to be completed or provided in both counties and burghs, on approved plans.

The new stations are very satisfactory, affording suitable accommodation for married and single men, as well as providing offices charge rooms and well-constructed cells with the latest improvements. The small sub-stations erected in the suburbs of the city of Aberdeen, and the telephone signal boxes adopted in the city of Glasgow, are very serviceable, and should be adopted in other large towns. Where single men are quartered in barracks, it is desirable, to adopt the cubicle system in order to give as much privacy as possible. Due attention has also been paid to the sanitary arrangements heating ventilation and the security of prisoners.

General Report.
New Stations.

By degrees the Authorities are either replacing the worst stations with new ones, or adding to altering and improving others as far as may be, taking the most important or worst first; but it will be some time yet before they can all be made quite satisfactory.

Additions and
Alterations.

As offices or charge rooms have not been provided at some of the older county stations the business has to be transacted in one of the officers' dwelling rooms which are frequently few in number, and this arrangement is often very inconvenient when the family is large or when there is sickness in the house; and a number of the old county cells are so badly placed or constructed that they are a nuisance to the officer's family, and particularly so when there are living rooms adjoining to or over the cells, and when prisoners have to be taken in by the house door; and communication can, in too many instances, be carried on between prisoners in the cells and from the outside through the imperfectly protected windows; and a number of these old cells are damp and cold owing to imperfect foundations and drainage, or from defective or insufficient heating and ventilation, and from neglecting the necessary periodical repairs.

Old County Sta-
tions.

Inferior County
Cells.

Instead of allowances for cleaning offices and cells, the system of granting free houses appears to be more satisfactory; and the plan in some forces of supplying paint, paper, &c., for ordinary periodical repairs, to be executed by the men themselves, seems to be a good and useful one.

Allowances for
cleaning Offices,
Cells, &c.

The necessity for providing proper police accommodation has been frequently brought before the Local Authorities concerned, and it should be understood that if a force is not provided with suitable stations, houses, offices, and cells, where they may be required, it may, on that account, be considered so far inefficient, because it is impossible to carry out the work effectually in defective, inadequate, and unsuitable premises.

Absolute Necessity
for Suitable Sta-
tions.

The excellent plan of providing quarters for as many married and single men as possible at important stations should be encouraged. Care should be taken, for obvious reasons, that the rented houses provided for the others are suitable, affording at least three living-rooms and separate sanitary conveniences. All premises occupied by the police should be kept clean and tidy, and, in fact be model dwellings.

Quarters for Mar-
ried and Single
Officers.
Rented Houses.

It would also be advisable to have a visitors' book at every police station, in order that the dates remarks and signatures of official visits might be entered by those who have the right to make such inspections.

It is, I regret, necessary that I should again refer to the very objectionable practice of quite unnecessary association of prisoners in the cells, both before and after trial, when there are vacant cells available, for it is impossible to estimate the evil that has been or may be done by such association, the object being apparently to save trouble to the turnkeys and cleaners; this subject deserves the very serious consideration of the Authorities because such unnecessary association may possibly be one of the means of increasing crime, which it is the duty of the police to suppress in every possible way.

Unnecessary Asso-
ciation in Cells.

Ten prisoners died in the cells, or whilst in the custody of the police. All these cases were fully investigated by the Procurators-Fiscal, and no blame was attached to the police.

I have again to point out the urgent necessity for legalised cells for short periods of detention or imprisonment at Dornoch, at Wick, and at Stranraer; because, in addition to other objections, the time occupied, and the expense incurred, by the police escorting prisoners to and from the nearest prisons at Inverness, and at Maxwelltown are very considerable.

Legalised Cells.

General Report.

Plans of New Stations, &c., in Burghs should be approved by the Secretary for Scotland.

It is most desirable that in future legal powers should be given to Local Authorities to acquire suitable sites for police buildings, and that provision be made that plans and specifications for the erection of new police buildings, alterations to old, or converting premises intended for police purposes in cities and burghs, be submitted, as in the case of counties, for the approval of the Secretary for Scotland.

Licensed Premises.

As shown in Table 18, the total number of licences in county licensing jurisdictions is 4788, which gives 1 to every 445 of the population. In city and burgh licensing jurisdictions 6621, or 1 to every 344 of the inhabitants. In Scotland (omitting the Orkney and Shetland Islands) there are 11,409 licensed premises, or 1 to every 387 of the estimated population. At present there are 115 separate licensing authorities, 31 in counties, and 84 in cities and burghs.

Licensing Courts.

In some counties there is a number of separate Licensing Courts. In Fifeshire, for example, there are no less than 19, whereas in other counties there are comparatively few, Lanarkshire, for instance, has only 7. The County Courts grant the licences for the burghs of Alloa, Broughty Ferry, Govan, Johnstone, Kinning Park, and Partick.

Special Permissions.

The Table also shows the number of "special permissions," of which there were 3247 in counties, and 2608 in cities and burghs, in all 5855; and 64 convictions for breach of certificate.

Pedlars' Certificates.

There were 2532 pedlar certificates granted in counties, and 2713 in, cities and burghs, total 5245, this represents a sum of £633 in counties and £678, 5s. in cities and burghs, and a total sum of £1311, 5s., which goes towards the Superannuation Funds under the Police Act, 1890.

It is alleged that a number of persons obtain pedlar certificates as a cloak for begging, if this be so, the police, who issue the licences, have the remedy in their own hands, for these certificates should only be granted to *bonâ fide* pedlars of known respectability, and the licence can, if necessary, be withheld or cancelled.

Greater Efficiency.

In recent years the greater efficiency and more general usefulness of the police has been attained by—

(1) Provision for Superannuation, the Act for which might, however, be improved in several respects.

(2) Augmenting numerically weak forces, and providing a necessary small reserve in county, city, and burgh forces, and by having detective officers and plain clothes constables in the larger forces.

(3) Improving the pay, and adopting for forces rates on or based on the rules of the Government "Model" Scales, which afford increased rates of pay after completion of approved periods of service.

(4) Supplying better and more suitable uniforms, and the general adoption of providing annually a patrol serge uniform for general duty in a large number of forces, and in most County forces in lieu of the old cloth tunic helmet &c.

(5) Providing suitable police stations offices and cells where required, and repairing and improving the older premises, and paying more attention to the suitability of the rented houses provided.

(6) Mounting officers on bicycles in 31 counties and 26 burghs.

(7) The extension of telephonic communication in 25 county and in 33 city and burgh police jurisdictions.

(8) Providing the new "Police Manual," as prepared by a Committee of Chief Constables, to which is added the general orders for each force, making the whole a most useful book of instruction and guidance for every constable.

(9) Instruction in simple drill formations, which should, however, always be uniform throughout the service; and the ambulance instruction, now given to 3921 men in all the forces; this very useful knowledge has been found of much service in affording first aid to the injured, and all the forces should be provided with a complete ambulance kit at the principal stations. A number of forces have also been most usefully instructed in baton and physical drill, which should be encouraged, and more generally adopted.

(10) The chiefs of police in 15 county and 28 city or burgh forces being provided with uniform, and in 18 of the former and in 18 of the latter being mounted on special occasions.

(11) The introduction of the early closing of licensed premises, which has not only proved conducive to peace and order, but enables the police to give more undivided attention to the very important duty of patrolling and watching earlier in the night.

General Report.

(12) The provision in some Town forces of noiseless boots for night duty.

In my opinion greater effectiveness and more general usefulness of the police would be attained—

Greater Effectiveness attainable.

(1) By reducing the large number of small separate police establishments by grouping into larger districts; and by providing means for a free transfer of men (especially where two or more counties are under the same chief constable) from one force to another without limit or restriction as to age or length of service, which would stimulate promotion.

(2) By extending the telephone as far as possible to all the important police stations so as to give continuous communication and so very much reduce indoor and clerical work. And also by adopting in large towns small Sub-stations, and the telephone box signal system.

(3) By providing vans in large towns for conveying constables to or from distant beats, and for bringing in prisoners.

(4) By regular periodical exercise of the men in simple drill formation, which should be uniformly the same for all forces, so that they may be able to act together in order when massed, or when in conjunction with another force. The baton and physical drill exercise as carried out in several forces should be more general, as it would be found very serviceable. And the number who receive ambulance instruction should be increased, and this most useful knowledge should be kept up by periodically attending classes and lectures; and the usual ambulance kit should be provided at the principal stations.

(5) By holding periodical examinations of the men as to their knowledge of police duties.

(6) By having detective officers in most forces for criminal work, and abolishing the objectionable practice, where it still exists, of sheriff officers taking charge of criminal cases; and, by the adoption of the metric system of measurements for the identification of criminals.

(7) By having a reserve in proportion to the strength, to provide men in some degree trained to fill vacancies, to provide for sickness and leave of absence, and to reduce the too long hours on day and night duty in towns. And, as in Lanarkshire, for example, police pensioners might be enrolled for such duties as assisting at race and football meetings, etc.

(8) By providing bicycles where they could be serviceable; this mode of travelling has been found most serviceable, as it enables constables to visit their beats oftener, and to be visited themselves more frequently by their superior officers. Local Authorities should therefore do everything to encourage this useful mode of locomotion, either by providing bicycles, or giving each officer a sufficient annual allowance for the purchase and upkeep of his own, so long as they are used on duty. This has now been encouraged in a number of counties by such arrangements.

(9) By keeping in some of the larger and more important forces a few trained men and horses, with equipment and saddlery, in order that the mounted police may be more serviceable.

(10) By extending the Public-Houses Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act of 1887 to all places, which would conduce to greater peace and order, and enable the police to give more undivided and earlier attention to night patrolling and watching, and especially in the suburbs of towns.

(11) By making more use of the "London Police Gazette for England" for publishing Scottish criminal informations.

(12) By providing the city and burgh police with noiseless boots for night duty.

General Report.Necessity for Legislation.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully submit the necessity for legislation with regard to the following subjects, as they have a vital importance and bearing on the state efficiency general usefulness and cost of the Scottish constabulary and police :—

(1) The reduction of the very large number of small separate police establishments, by grouping into larger districts, or consolidating with county forces.

(2) Provision should also be made, especially where two or more forces are consolidated, or are under the same chief constable, for a free transfer of men from one force to another without any limit or restriction as to age or length of service.

(3) The Public-Houses Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act, 1887, to be made compulsory throughout Scotland.

(4) Regulations for Ice-Cream Shops are an imperative necessity.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

D. MONRO,

*His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary
for Scotland.*

ALTERATIONS WHILE PRINTING.

Burgh of Kinning Park.—On the 10th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of one constable.

County of Ayr.—On the 14th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the conditions under which merit pay is awarded to certain members of the force.

Burgh of Dunfermline.—On the 13th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the appointment of Mr. George Bruce, deputy Chief Constable of Morayshire, to be Chief Constable at a police salary of £200 per annum.

County of Aberdeen.—On the 21st January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised scales of pay for the detective staff of the force.

County of Fife.—On the 25th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland sanctioned the allowance of £1, 10s. 4d. for boots for the inspectors to be included in the scales of pay sanctioned in February 1900, and a covering sanction as from 15th March 1901, and the allowance to be continued.

County of Perth.—On the 28th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the promotion of a sergeant to inspector and a constable to sergeant though both above the prescribed age for promotion to these grades.

Burgh of Greenock.—On the 1st February 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the promotion of a constable to detective officer without increasing the strength of the force.

Burgh of Coatbridge.—On the 6th February 1902, the Secretary for Scotland sanctioned the Chief Constable's police salary being raised from £250 to £275 per annum.

County of Ross and Cromarty.—On the 7th February 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the temporary addition of 5 constables to the force for duty in the Lewis.

Burgh of Inverness.—On the 18th February 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of 2 constables being added to the force.

City of Glasgow.—On the 24th, as from the 1st February 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised scales of pay for the detective staff, inspectors, sergeants, and constables.

County of Nairn.—On the 5th of March 1902, as from 15th July 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised scales of pay for the sergeants and constables.

Burgh of Rothesay.—On the 10th March 1902, as from the 15th May 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised scales of pay for the sergeants and constables.

TABLES.

RETROSPECTIVE TABLE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF (1) ESTABLISHMENTS; (2) THE EFFECTIVE STATE OF FORCES; AND (3) THE EXPENSES OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS; IN THE THREE YEARS ENDED 1901 AND TRIENNIAL AVERAGE NUMBER.

	IN COUNTIES.			IN BURGH.			TOTAL IN COUNTIES AND BURGH.				Average in Counties and Burghs for 3 Years ended 1901.
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1901.	
I.—ESTABLISHMENTS at 31st December—											
Total Establishments,	1,840	1,861	1,886	3,274	3,280	3,392	5,114	5,151	5,278	5,181	
Whereof—											
“Authorized”											
Chief Constables	31	31	31	33	33	33	64	64	64	64	
Superintendents,	40	30	30	25	25	26	65	64	63	65	
Lieutenants,	—	—	—	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	
Inspectors,	78	81	79	94	95	103	172	176	182	177	
Sergeants,	183	186	195	252	255	274	435	441	469	448	
Constables,	1,375	1,368	1,414	2,512	2,533	2,600	3,887	3,921	4,014	3,940	
Clerks,	26	26	28	41	41	42	67	67	70	68	
Detective Staff,	27	28	28	120	120	120	147	148	157	151	
TOTAL,	1,760	1,779	1,814	3,114	3,139	3,244	4,874	4,918	5,058	4,950	
“Additional,”	80	82	72	160	151	148	240	233	220	231	
II.—EFFECTIVE STATE OF FORCES at 31st Dec.—											
Present Strength,	1,784	1,823	1,849	3,162	3,205	3,320	4,946	5,028	5,169	5,048	
Sick,	23	7	16	88	65	57	111	72	73	85	
Vacancies,	33	31	21	24	20	15	57	51	36	48	
TOTAL,	1,840	1,861	1,886	3,274	3,280	3,392	5,114	5,151	5,278	5,181	
III.—EXPENSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS—											
“Total Cost,	£187,017 13 2	£197,675 18 0	£208,594 10 3	£304,136 19 4	£312,321 2 8	£320,618 10 5	£491,154 12 6	£509,987 0 8	£529,143 0 8	£510,098 4 7	
Whereof—											
Cost of “Authorized” Police in Permanent Force—											
For Pay,	182,047 0 7	194,764 8 5	140,197 4 3	286,725 19 2	241,180 18 8	248,063 17 4	388,772 19 9	375,955 7 1	389,151 1 7	377,859 16 2	
For Clothing,	6,934 15 7	7,073 9 4	7,409 18 3	13,928 17 5	14,485 13 0	10,427 19 3	20,891 13 0	21,559 2 4	23,837 12 6	22,086 2 7	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground,	22,105 7 2	23,436 11 3	31,149 18 0	11,012 14 2	9,274 1 1	6,244 10 2	33,118 1 4	37,710 12 4	37,394 8 11	34,074 7 6	
All other Expenses,	30,537 14 3	21,588 3 0	23,976 13 9	30,293 12 9	33,980 14 11	36,285 1 7	50,891 7 0	55,557 17 11	60,242 0 4	55,500 8 5	
TOTAL,	181,674 17 7	191,862 12 0	202,733 15 0	291,959 3 6	298,820 7 8	307,891 8 4	473,634 1 1	490,782 19 8	510,625 3 4	491,680 14 8	
Cost of “Additional” Police Privately Employed and Paid	5,342 15 7	5,813 6 0	5,790 15 3	12,177 15 10	13,400 15 0	12,727 2 1	17,520 11 5	19,214 1 0	18,517 17 4	18,417 9 11	
Amount of Government Grant allowed for the Year ended 15th March,	64,729 4 3	61,334 6 0	64,544 14 8	115,270 15 9	115,665 14 0	115,455 5 4	180,000 0 0	180,000 0 0	180,000 0 0	180,000 0 0	
Average Annual Cost per Constable—											
For Pay,	75 0 6	75 15 1	77 5 0	76 0 4	76 16 8	76 14 10	75 13 2	76 8 11	76 10 7	76 4 3	
For Pay and Clothing,	78 19 4	79 14 6	81 7 5	80 9 10	81 9 0	81 16 2	79 13 7	80 16 7	81 4 4	80 13 2	

TABLE 1.
COUNTY CONSTABULARY FORCES reported Efficient

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	Cost of Authorised Police		
						Strength of Police Force.					11		12
						Authorised Number in Permanent Force.	Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.				(a) Cost of Authorised Police in Permanent Force.		
											For Pay.	For Clothing.	
No.	Counties.	Popula- tion.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.	Police Assessment in the £.			No. of Vacancies at 31st December 1901.	No. off Duty Sick at 31st December 1901.	Cost of Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.			No.
				£	d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Aberdeen, . .	160,309	1,257,593	981,687	1·219	106	2	...	...	176 4 6	8,062 9 4	756 10 6	1
2	Argyll, . .	73,665	2,056,400	540,805	2½	74	5	2	...	416 2 9	5,282 17 11	205 17 3	2
3	Ayr, . .	191,833	733,610	1,273,886	1½	156	15	4	1	1,259 6 6	12,645 10 2	574 8 1	3
4	Banff, . .	61,487	436,251	243,683	2¼	35	...	...	...	...	2,625 9 2	146 12 2	4
5	Berwick, . .	30,816	294,805	305,246	1¾	28	...	...	1	...	2,193 13 3	105 12 11	5
6	Bute, . .	9,410	137,971	76,130	2·65	12	...	1	...	...	867 16 7	72 13 3	6
7	Caithness, . .	33,859	456,142	108,300	1·882	23	...	...	1	...	1,976 5 3	63 0 0	7
8	Clackmannan, . .	20,603	33,432	107,848	2½	14	...	...	...	...	1,220 8 5	91 18 6	8
9	Dumbarton, . .	94,006	192,079	629,660	2·028	90	4	...	...	238 17 2	6,958 5 4	469 16 10	9
10	Dumfries, . .	59,475	705,946	518,041	1·29	43	7	...	...	525 3 1	3,488 15 8	197 19 3	10
11	Edinburgh, . .	94,215	230,044	700,304	1¾	85	1	2	...	73 16 9	6,743 11 7	264 0 1	11
12	Elgin, . .	44,456	306,132	244,921	1·625	30	...	...	...	...	2,282 0 11	176 1 6	12
13	Fife, . .	159,529	335,155	929,820	1·54	105	1	...	...	114 12 8	8,089 3 4	306 1 4	13
14	Forfar, . .	56,917	559,065	499,206	·927	49	1	1	1	82 8 4	4,020 13 6	129 8 0	14
15	Haddington, . .	38,662	183,462	341,298	1¼	38	...	...	1	...	3,096 15 9	112 14 4	15
16	Inverness, . .	68,989	2,723,501	345,342	2·58	65	5	3	...	85 10 1	4,925 14 7	161 18 10	16
17	Kincardine, . .	31,505	243,200	246,100	1½	21	...	...	...	...	1,698 0 2	94 16 6	17
18	Kinross, . .	6,980	53,899	66,917	1·2	7	...	...	...	...	501 6 9	28 1 11	18
19	Kirkcudbright, . .	39,407	610,343	339,197	1¾	29	...	...	...	...	2,366 6 8	179 14 6	19
20	Lanark, . .	334,175	551,727	1,975,793	2½	295	20	5	4	1,535 0 0	21,846 5 6	1,088 7 5	20
21	Linlithgow, . .	65,699	76,807	449,991	2	53	3	...	...	210 4 10	3,969 18 8	149 3 0	21
22	Nairn, . .	9,291	107,340	56,80	2·05	10	...	...	...	...	736 5 5	37 13 8	22
23	Peebles, . .	15,066	226,899	144,611	1¼	14	2	...	...	148 2 0	1,100 15 10	43 7 9	23
24	Perth, . .	90,383	1,617,808	804,352	1·415	80	2	...	1	194 8 2	6,334 19 3	352 2 7	24
25	Renfrew, . .	101,693	148,578	668,670	2¼	103	...	...	1	...	8,150 10 8	623 7 9	25
26	Ross & Cromarty, . .	76,421	2,009,558	265,191	2·771	50	...	1	1	...	3,906 14 7	199 7 10	26
27	Roxburgh, . .	31,512	424,858	356,730	1½	40	...	1	2	...	3,203 4 8	100 14 6	27
28	Selkirk, . .	9,741	172,373	91,086	2½	15	...	...	...	...	1,157 5 7	65 6 7	28
29	Stirling, . .	123,491	296,554	735,868	2¼	102	9	1	2	730 18 5	7,490 0 0	464 0 0	29
30	Sutherland, . .	21,389	1,207,188	93,880	2¼	18	...	...	...	...	1,379 7 9	54 8 3	30
31	Wigtown, . .	32,555	327,815	242,614	1·935	24	...	...	...	...	1,876 11 7	94 8 2	31
Total, . .		2,187,339	18,716,535	14,384,157		1,814	72	21	16	5,790 15 3	140,197 4 3	7,409 13 3	
						1,886					202,733 15 0		

TABLE 1.

and Recommended for the Government Grant.

in Permanent Force.—1901.			16	17	18		19	20	21
13	14	15	Total Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force (being Summation of Columns a, b, and c).	Amount of Government Grant allowed for the Year ended 15th March 1901.	Average Cost per Constable† for the Year ended 31st December 1901.		Average Population to each Constable.†	Average Acreage to each Constable.†	REMARKS.
					For Pay and Clothing.	For Pay. For Pay and Clothing.			
No.	(b) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground.	(c) *All other Expenses.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	969 13 0	956 4 0	10,744 16 10	3,895 8 2	76 1 3	88 4 0	1,512	11,864	* Includes £2,827 17s 9d., cost of new stations.
2	*3,032 9 5	2,097 12 5	10,618 17 0	2,448 7 11	71 7 9	74 3 5	995	27,789	
3	741 8 2	1,825 1 8	15,786 8 1	5,751 7 11	81 1 2	84 14 10	1,228	4,702	
4	566 12 11	446 10 8	3,785 4 11	1,210 0 4	75 0 3	79 4 0	1,756	12,464	
5	357 13 10	288 16 5	2,945 16 5	1,012 12 4	78 6 10	82 2 4	1,100	10,528	
6	43 17 6	315 11 3	1,299 18 7	421 11 5	72 6 4	78 7 5	784	11,497	
7	78 1 3	198 12 9	2,310 19 3	796 10 9	85 18 5	88 13 3	1,472	19,832	
8	336 9 7	299 9 9	1,948 6 3	523 16 5	87 3 5	93 14 9	1,472	2,388	
9	1,445 9 4	730 3 2	9,603 14 8	3,333 15 6	77 6 3	82 10 8	1,044	2,134	
10	208 18 3	478 0 6	4,373 18 8	1,606 6 8	81 2 8	85 14 9	1,383	16,417	
11	852 15 3	682 10 0	8,542 16 11	3,103 0 5	79 6 8	82 8 10	1,108	2,706	
12	134 18 9	517 18 1	3,110 19 3	1,090 14 5	76 1 4	81 18 8	1,482	10,204	
13	1,679 15 11	1,600 6 1	11,675 6 8	3,502 11 2	77 0 9	79 19 1	1,519	3,192	
14	800 8 0	388 10 4	5,338 19 10	1,914 1 3	80 0 3	84 13 10	1,161	11,409	
15	†624 15 7	544 9 2	4,378 14 10	1,402 4 7	81 9 10	84 9 2	1,017	4,828	† Includes cost of new station at Cockenzie and cost of property for station at Ormiston. ‡ 5 additional constables for a portion of the year.
16	195 0 4	801 13 11	6,084 7 8	2,241 5 9	75 15 7	78 5 5	1,061	41,900	
17	158 15 0	189 12 9	2,141 4 5	772 3 7	80 17 2	85 7 6	1,500	11,580	
18	27 8 7	30 8 1	587 5 4	225 16 5	71 12 5	75 12 8	997	7,699	‡ Does not include proportion of cost of new buildings at Max- welltown.
19	‡41 15 10	163 9 8	2,751 6 8	1,137 12 10	81 11 11	87 15 10	1,358	21,046	
20	11,138 14 0	4 112 2 2	38,185 9 1	10,075 14 4	74 1 1	77 14 10	1,132	1,870	
21	420 11 7	1,122 11 2	5,662 4 5	1,768 9 4	74 18 1	77 14 4	1,239	1,449	
22	137 19 3	155 10 1	1,067 8 5	331 4 7	73 12 6	77 7 11	929	10,734	
23	68 4 8	241 17 0	1,454 5 3	503 1 10	78 12 6	81 14 6	1,076	16,207	
24	498 18 7	652 4 7	7,338 5 5	3,002 10 0	79 3 8	83 11 9	1,129	20,222	
25	1,268 18 3	1,624 1 7	11,666 18 3	3,712 16 2	79 2 7	85 3 8	987	1,442	
26	1,085 10 6	378 19 2	5,570 12 1	1,741 18 5	78 2 8	82 2 5	1,528	40,190	
27	335 2 5	424 9 5	4,063 11 0	1,415 0 5	80 1 7	82 11 11	788	10,621	
28	67 4 0	142 14 0	1,432 10 2	558 13 5	77 3 0	81 10 2	649	11,491	
29	3,551 0 0	2,091 0 0	13,596 0 0	3,527 9 6	73 8 7	77 19 7	1,211	2,907	
30	153 1 0	209 18 8	1,796 15 8	644 6 0	76 12 8	79 13 1	1,132	67,066	
31	133 8 0	266 10 3	2,370 18 0	879 2 10	78 3 9	82 2 5	1,356	13,658	
	31,149 18 9	23,976 18 9	202,733 15 0	64,544 14 8	77 5 9 General Average.	81 7 5 General Average.	1,206 General Average.	10,318 General Average.	N.B.—With the exception of column 17, these figures are taken from the Chief Con- stable's Annual Returns.

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 2.

CITY and BURGH Police Forces reported Efficient

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	Cost of Authorised Police			
								Strength of Police Force, viz.	Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.				13			
													(a) Cost of Authorised Police			
No.	City or Burgh.	Estimated Population.	Acreage.	Rateable Value.	Assessment in the £ for Police only.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Length of Streets, Squares, Roads, &c., in Miles.	Authorised Number in Permanent Force.		No. of Vacancies at 31st Dec. 1901.	No. off Duty Sick on 31st Dec. 1901.	Cost of Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	For Pay.	For Clothing.	No.	
1	Aberdeen, .	153,497	6,694	£ 797,675	2d.	33,331	115	150	15	...	6	£ 1,181 3 7	£ 11,796 19 10	£ 778 3 1		
2	Airdrie, .	22,288	1,047	67,778	4d.	4,150	13	22	1	1	...	79 0 9	1,656 5 11	120 17 0		
3	Alloa, .	11,416	445	52,678	2½d.	2,432	8	11	...	...	...	...	868 15 6	79 6 3	
4	Arbroath, .	22,559	1,337	92,763	3d.	5,933	25	18	2	...	1	145 0 8	1,594 12 1	81 14 6		
5	Ayr, .	28,624	1,996	174,576	4d.	7,143	42	30	...	...	2	...	2,512 9 5	181 6 9	
6	Brechin, .	8,941	417	31,618	3½d.	3,030	12	8	...	...	...	...	631 11 2	43 8 9	
7	Broughty-Ferry, .	10,482	1,144	59,54	2d.	2,357	26	11	...	...	...	...	892 14 7	38 12 0	
8	Coatbridge, .	36,981	2,000	175,213	2½d.	6,906	32	36	5	1	1	419 15 6	2,798 12 1	120 12 4		
9	Dumbarton, .	20,084	1,708	76,700	3d.	4,050	11½	21	...	...	...	...	1,603 10 3	71 5 5	
10	Dumfries, .	13,241	646	76,170	2½d.	2,932	16½	12	...	...	...	...	1,081 8 3	52 17 4	
11	Dundee, .	160,871	4,201	788,643	3-08d.	38,816	77½	191	229	...	7	2,969 16 2	15,149 3 9	767 10 4		
12	Dunfermline, .	25,250	1,994	90,255	2d.	5,467	22	18	...	1	...	...	1,483 16 2	53 14 6	
13	Edinburgh, .	316,793	11,416	2,519,609	2-583d	65,893	221	596	24	4	...	1,857 11 1	43,277 14 1	3,821 2 5		
14	Forfar, .	11,388	898	42,321	2½d.	2,764	12	9	...	...	...	...	735 15 0	24 12 0	
15	Galashiels, .	13,598	840	62,360	2½d.	3,649	20	13	...	...	...	...	1,017 9 0	58 4 0	
16	Glasgow, .	760,423	12,688	5,027,662	3½d.	55,404	321½	1,379	22	...	31	2,032 3 3	106,071 14 3	6,314 13 4		
17	Govan, .	82,156	1,314	370,585	3½d.	16,563	25	107	...	...	2	...	8,364 10 3	560 11 4	
18	Greenock, .	67,944	2,400	388,358	4d.	14,196	42	112	6	3	1	488 16 5	8,658 12 5	547 0 10		
19	Hamilton, .	32,775	1,233	107,198	2½d.	6,339	20	32	...	1	1	...	2,575 11 4	194 1 9		
20	Hawick, .	17,303	1,081	76,529	4d.	3,993	13	15	...	...	...	...	1,168 2 4	109 19 4	
21	Inverness, .	21,193	2,000	120,971	2d.	4,836	22	21	1	...	1	70 10 7	1,625 3 2	66 8 3		
22	Johnstone, .	10,502	300	38,233	3½d.	2,771		10	...	...	...	...	852 2 2	50 4 9	
23	Kilmarnock, .	34,179	1,325	140,798	3½d.	8,830	25	33	...	...	2	...	2,421 14 7	197 9 9	
24	Kinning Park, .	13,851	108	63,025	3½d.	2,930	3½	15	...	...	...	...	1,195 18 6	55 7 10	
25	Kirkcaldy, .	34,064	1,946	143,000	3½d.	7,516	28	32	...	...	...	...	2,363 8 10	151 19 3	
26	Leith, .	76,667	2,044	415,764	2½d.	15,908	34	88	39	...	2	3,207 13 2	7,272 6 0	384 16 6		
27	Montrose, .	12,401	1,754	54,743	2½d.	3,500	16	12	...	...	...	...	888 4 9	73 15 10	
28	Paisley, .	79,355	3,344	353,966	3½d.	16,312	30½	89	...	...	...	...	6,822 6 0	623 6 0	
29	Partick, .	54,274	1,006	275,795	2½d.	11,282	26	75	...	...	...	...	5,459 6 3	373 18 11	
30	Perth, .	33,180	2,032	187,284	2½d.	7,912	28	40	...	...	...	...	3,171 5 8	217 7 8	
31	Renfrew, .	9,297	1,675	32,241	4d.	2,200	12	10	...	...	...	...	814 19 0	39 6 0	
32	Rothessay, .	9,323	2,555	69,419	1½d.	3,067	13	10	...	...	...	...	760 3 5	80 7 9	
33	Stirling, .	18,403	1,423	98,664	2½d.	4,329	17	18	4	...	...	275 10 11	1,367 10 11	93 16 6	
	Total, .	2,223,303	77,011	13,072,187		376,761	1,336½	3,244	148	15	57	12,727 2 1	248,953 17 4	16,427 19 3		
								3,392						307,891 8 4		

TABLE 2.

and Recommended for the Government Grant.

in Permanent Force.--1901.			18	19	20		21	22	23
15	16	17	Total Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force (being Summation of Columns a, b, and c).	Amount of Government Grant allowed for the Year ended 15th March 1901.	Average Cost per Con- stable † for the Year ended 31st December 1901.		Average Population to each Constable.†	Average Acreage to each Constable.†	REMARKS.
No.	(b) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground.	(c) *All other Expenses.			For Pay and Clothing.	For Pay.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1	81 16 3	1,009 16 5	13,666 16 2	5,425 5 7	78 12 11	83 16 8	1,023	44½	
2	227 15 6	123 0 6	2,127 18 11	741 5 2	75 5 8	80 15 7	1,013	48	
3	4 17 7	92 3 7	1,045 2 11	416 3 4	78 19 7	86 3 9	1,038	40½	
4	147 0 9	48 11 4	1,871 18 8	673 10 4	88 11 9	93 1 5	1,253	74	
5	240 10 0	355 19 9	3,290 5 11	1,172 19 7	88 14 11	89 15 1	954	66	
6	69 12 6	97 5 7	841 18 0	292 11 0	78 18 11	84 7 6	1,117	52	
7	...	63 14 5	995 1 0	423 0 4	81 3 1	83 15 1	954	104	
8	64 3 6	356 3 9	3,339 11 8	1,208 11 9	77 14 9	81 1 9	1,027	56	
9	85 5 0	134 0 0	1,894 0 8	746 5 11	76 7 1	79 15 0	956	81½	
10	80 9 3	118 13 10	1,333 8 8	494 17 6	90 2 4	94 10 5	1,108	54	
11	a154 14 3	1,646 18 10	17,718 7 2	7,152 7 10	79 6 3	83 6 8	841	21	a Harbour Police.
12	...	59 0 0	1,596 10 8	688 13 9	82 8 8	85 7 10	1,402	110	
13	179 10 11	8,234 5 7	55,512 18 0	20,632 17 11	79 16 3	85 1 1	532	19	
14	20 14 11	26 10 10	807 12 9	347 13 3	81 15 0	84 9 8	1,265	100	
15	...	23 7 6	1,099 0 6	475 14 4	80 1 3	84 10 3	1,046	64½	
16	431 11 1	18,488 13 6	131,306 12 2	50,180 15 10	77 19 11	82 12 9	551	9½	
17	950 0 0	262 14 2	10,137 16 2	3,662 5 9	78 3 5	83 9 2	768	12½	
18	1,670 1 5	930 14 4	11,806 9 0	2,980 1 6	77 6 2	82 3 10	606	21½	
19	251 18 8	263 11 8	3,235 3 5	1,171 0 3	80 9 8	86 11 0	1,024	38½	
20	183 8 5	155 0 8	1,616 10 9	549 18 0	77 17 6	85 4 1	1,153	72	
21	45 0 0	186 5 10	1,922 17 3	756 12 9	77 7 9	80 11 0	1,009	95	
22	39 2 4	89 10 11	1,081 0 2	386 0 9	85 4 2	90 4 8	1,050	30	
23	317 8 7	258 14 2	3,195 7 1	1,171 7 3	73 7 8	79 7 5	1,036	40	
24	30 4 3	89 11 9	1,871 2 4	551 9 5	79 14 6	83 8 4	923	7½	
25	b230 2 5	453 2 7	3,198 13 6	968 1 6	78 17 2	78 12 2	1,064	61	b Includes interest on cost of new buildings.
26	25 11 3	569 6 6	8,252 0 3	3,339 0 3	82 12 9	87 0 3	871	23	c Harbour Police.
27	...	102 9 7	1,064 10 2	412 7 9	74 0 5	80 3 4	1,033	146	
28	184 6 2	860 6 0	8,490 4 2	3,113 0 9	76 13 0	83 13 0	891	37½	
29	25 0 0	338 6 10	6,196 12 0	2,431 15 4	76 17 10	82 3 2	723	13	
30	400 0 0	450 0 0	4,238 13 4	1,521 2 11	79 5 7	84 14 4	829	50	
31	58 7 7	109 0 4	1,021 12 11	370 17 4	81 10 0	85 9 0	929	167	
32	45 17 7	46 16 6	933 5 3	356 16 1	76 0 4	84 1 2	932	255½	
33	...	221 4 4	1,682 11 9	640 14 4	75 19 6	81 3 9	1,022	79	
	6,244 10 2	36,265 1 7	307,891 8 4	115,455 5 4	76 14 10 General Average.	81 16 2 General Average.	685 General Average.	24 General Average.	N.B.—With the exception of column 19, the figures are taken from the Annual Returns made by the Chief Officers of Police.

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.

† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 3.
Showing the Authorised Strength in Counties during the Ten Years ended 1901.

Counties.	At 15th March.				At 31st Dec. 1896	At 31st Dec. 1897	At 31st Dec. 1898	At 31st Dec. 1899	At 31st Dec. 1900.	At 31st Dec. 1901	REMARKS.
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900.	1901	
Aberdeen, . . .	97	97	101	101	102	102	104	104	105	106	
Argyll, . . .	69	69	70	70	70	71	73	73	74	74	
Ayr, . . .	135	135	135	146	146	146	154	154	154	156	
Banff, . . .	32	33	34	34	34	34	35	35	35	35	
Berwick, . . .	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	
Bute, . . .	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	
Caithness, . . .	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
Clackmannan, . . .	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	
Dumbarton, . . .	65	65	69	71	76	81	81	86	88	90	
Dumfries, . . .	41	42	42	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	
Edinburgh, . . .	87	87	87	87	†83	83	83	83	84	85	
Elgin, . . .	*26	29	29	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	* Burgh of Elgin consolidated with County 1st March 1893.
Fife, . . .	89	90	90	90	90	90	97	99	99	105	
Forfar, . . .	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	49	49	
Haddington, . . .	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
Inverness, . . .	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
Kincardine, . . .	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Kinross, . . .	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	7	*7	*7	*7	* Including 1 mutual constable with Fife.
Kirkcudbright, . . .	27	27	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
Lanark, . . .	255	267	*246	246	248	267	271	277	282	295	* Reduced by Coatbridge establishing a separate force.
Linlithgow, . . .	45	45	46	46	46	46	47	49	53	53	
Nairn, . . .	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	
Peebles, . . .	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	
Perth, . . .	77	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	80	
Renfrew, . . .	80	80	80	*91	91	94	96	98	101	103	* Burgh of Port-Glasgow consolidated with County 15th October 1895.
Ross and Cromarty, . . .	74	74	74	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	Authorised minimum strength, 50.
Roxburgh, . . .	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Selkirk, . . .	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	
Stirling, . . .	69	69	71	81	81	84	84	95	95	102	
Sutherland, . . .	*25	*25	*25	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	* Authorised minimum strength, 16.
Wigtown, . . .	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Total, . . .	1,641	1,663	1,675	1,662	1,667	1,701	1,730	1,760	1,779	1,814	

† Reductions on account of alteration of County area.

TABLE 4.

Showing the Authorised Strength in Cities and Burghs during the Ten Years ended 1901.

Burgh.	At 15th March.				At 31st Dec. 1896	At 31st Dec. 1897	At 31st Dec. 1898	At 31st Dec. 1899	At 31st Dec. 1900.	At 31st Dec. 1901	REMARKS.
	1893	1894	1895	1896							
Aberdeen, . . .	140	140	140	143	145	145	150	150	150	150	A Police District of Lanarkshire up to 15th May 1894.
Airdrie, . . .	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	
Alloa, . . .	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	
Arbroath, . . .	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Ayr . . .	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	30	30	30	
Brechin, . . .	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Broughty Ferry, . . .	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	11	11	
Coatbridge, . . .	...	...	28	29	30	31	31	33	34	36
Dumbarton, . . .	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	21	21	21	
Dumfries, . . .	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	
Dundee, . . .	180	180	180	180	185	185	186	188	191	191	* Includes 20 temporary constables.
Dunfermline, . . .	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	
Edinburgh, . . .	476	484	487	*507	†*527	535	537	537	547	596	
Forfar, . . .	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Galashiels, . . .	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Glasgow, . . .	1,303	1,303	1,310	1,310	1,312	1,320	1,326	1,360	1,360	1,379	
Govan, . . .	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	107	
Greenock, . . .	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	
Hamilton, . . .	26	28	28	28	28	30	30	30	32	32	
Hawick, . . .	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Inverness, . . .	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	21	21	21	* Consolidated with County from 15th October 1895.
Johnstone, . . .	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Kilmarnock, . . .	24	24	24	25	26	26	28	30	30	33	
Kinning Park, . . .	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Kirkcaldy, . . .	20	21	21	21	21	21	23	27	27	32	
Leith, . . .	73	74	74	80	80	80	80	86	86	88	
Montrose, . . .	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Paisley, . . .	66	68	68	70	70	80	80	85	89	89	
Partick, . . .	50	50	55	55	58	60	63	66	68	75	
Perth, . . .	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Port-Glasgow, . . .	11	12	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Renfrew, . . .	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	
Rothsay, . . .	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	
Stirling, . . .	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	
Total, . . .	2,852	2,868	2,914	2,942	2,976	3,012	3,044	3,114	3,139	3,244	

† Augmentations in consequence of increased area.

TABLE 5.
AUTHORISED STRENGTH OF THE COUNTY, AND CITY AND BURGH FORCES IN SCOTLAND ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1901.

FORCES.	Detective Department.				Clerks.						Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.			
	Chief Con- stables.	Supts.	Lieuts.	Insprs.	Supts.	Lieuts.	Insprs.	Sergts.	Con- stables.								
Counties	31	39	-	79	-	10	-	13	5	1	-	8	10	9	1,814	α One chief constable has charge of four counties, three have charge of two counties each, and one chief constable of two counties has charge of a Burgh Force.	
Cities and Burghs, . .	33	26	37	103	-	8	12	11	7	96	-	4	8	5	25		2,600
Total,	64a	65	37	182	-	8	22	11	20	101	1	4	16	15	34		4,014
																5,058	

a One chief constable has charge of four counties, three have charge of two counties each, and one chief constable of two counties has charge of a Burgh Force.

TABLE 6.
VARIATIONS IN COUNTY, CITY, AND BURGH FORCES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1901.

By	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	REMARKS.
Death,	2	1	-	1	1	3	22	30	Decrease of 2.
Resignation,	-	-	1	-	-	5	469	475	Increase of 6 (10 were compulsory).
Gratuify,	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	8	
Superannuation,	-	2	1	8	3	14	22	50	Decrease of 20.
Discharge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	" " 4.
Dismissal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145	
Desertion,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Transfer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	Increase of 2.
Total,	2	3	2	10	5	22	691	735	Decrease of 18.

A number of Resignations being compulsory might have been more properly classed and returned as Dismissals. Five resigned to join English Forces and 31 to join South African Po ce.

TABLE 7.

ADDITIONAL Police Force privately employed and paid by Public Bodies or by Private Individuals appointed by and subject to the orders of the Chief Officer of Police, but not included in the Authorised Permanent Force on the 31st December 1901.

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Strength of Force.							If Rated for Pay, Advance-ment, and Promotion with the Per-mament Force.	REMARKS. By whom Employed and Paid.
			Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	TOTAL.		
1	Aberdeen, .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Yes	Balnoral Castle, Public Works, &c.
2	. . .	Aberdeen, .	-	-	1	-	-	14	15	Yes	Harbour Police.
3	Argyll, .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	Yes	Harbour Commissioners, Camp-beltown, and a Railway Com-pany.
4	Ayr, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	1	-	14	15	Yes	Nobel's Explosives Company, and other Public Works, &c.
5	Dumbarton, .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Yes	Public Works.
6	Dumfries, .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Yes	Fishery Boards.
7	Edinburgh, .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	Public Works.
8	. . .	Edinburgh, .	-	-	1	-	-	23	24	Yes	In charge of Public Buildings, Harbours, and Public Works.
9	. . .	Leith, . . .	-	-	1	4	1	33	39	Yes	Dock and Harbour Police.
10	Fife, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	By a private individual.
11	Forfar, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	Private individual.
12	. . .	Arbroath, .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Yes	Harbour Police.
13	. . .	Dundee, . .	-	-	2	1	2	24	29	Yes	One inspector and 2 constables are sanitary officers; 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 2 detective officers and 22 constables are harbour police.
14	. . .	Inverness, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	Railway Station Constable.
15	Leanark, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	Yes	By Coal and Iron Contractors.
16	. . .	Airdrie, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Yes	By the Imperial Tube Works, Airdrie.
17	. . .	Coatbridge, .	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	Yes	By Iron Works.
18	. . .	Glasgow, . .	-	-	1	-	-	21	22	14 are on fixed rates of pay.	In charge of public buildings, parks, &c.
19	Linlithgow, .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Yes	An Oil and 2 Coal Com-panies.
20	Peebles, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Yes	Water Works Contractor.
21	Perth, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Yes	The Glasgow Water Commis-sioners, and Railway Com-panies.
22	. . .	Greenock, .	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Yes	The Town Council 1, and 5 by two Railway Companies.
23	Stirling, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	3	-	6	9	Yes	Two by Carron Iron Company, 2 by Harbour Contractors, 3 by Nobel's Explosives Company, 2 by Railway Company at Grangemouth Docks.
24	. . .	Stirling, . .	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Yes	By the War Office.
		Total, . . .	-	-	6	9	3	202	220		
	Counties, . . .	. . .	-	-	-	4	-	63	72		
	. . .	Burghs, . .	-	-	6	5	3	134	148		
		Total, . . .	-	-	6	9	3	202	220		

TABLE 8.

BURGHs and PLACES formed into Police Districts under the provisions of the 58th Section

[illegible]

TABLE 8.

20 and 21 Vict. cap. 72. The Police Act of 1857 ; and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

12 No.	13 Cost of the Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County.			17 Total Cost of Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County (being Summation of Columns a, b, and c).	18 Average Population to each Constable.†	19 Average Acreage to each Constable.†	20 Date of formation into Separate Police District.	21 REMARKS.
		14 (a) Cost of Authorised Police for Pay and Clothing.	15 (b) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings or Purchase of Ground.	16 (c) * All other Expenses.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1	-	437 17 10	57 0 10	50 18 7	546 12 3	1,499	50	2nd April 1889.	And the services of the county divisional officers stationed at these places. The burghs provide offices and cells at Fraserburgh ; the county at Peterhead and Turriff. * 3 of these stationed at Fraserburgh during fishing season only. Burgh of Dunoon, and Parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun. County provides station, cells, &c. County provides police office and cells.
2	-	689 7 6	76 15 9	68 4 5	834 7 8	1,307	93	5th November 1858.	
3	-	143 12 1	19 2 0	16 13 5	179 7 6	1,171	161	30th April 1872.	
4	-	144 9 1	19 2 0	16 13 5	180 4 6	1,050	2,000	18th July 1892.	
5	-	1,170 12 3	693 2 9	605 4 9	2,468 19 9	654	2,900	1866.	
6	-	443 6 3	-	-	443 6 3	1,021	89	15th May 1890.	
7	-	265 19 9	-	-	265 19 9	1,241	398	1857.	
8	168 17 2	1,421 0 9	110 0 10	299 7 1	1,830 8 8	1,036	49	15th May 1888.	
9	-	886 11 3	109 13 10	231 4 3	1,227 9 4	777	124	1876.	
10	-	619 12 4	91 11 5	106 0 6	817 4 3	1,166	96	1872.	
11	-	406 15 11	52 15 4	34 17 7	494 8 10	1,125	83	17th December 1886.	
12	-	227 9 9	9 17 5	14 6 0	251 13 2	1,729	245	16th May 1894.	County provides police buildings, and burgh pays county £120, 7s. Burgh pays county £90, 12s. 1d. Burgh pays county £45, 15s. 10d. And the services of the county sergeant in charge. The county provides the police buildings. Prestonpans, Cockenzie, Tranent, and a populous mining and agricultural district. County provides police buildings. * Includes part cost of new station at Cockenzie, and cost of property for station at Ormiston. The new police buildings have been provided by the county and burgh in the proportion of 4½ shares to the burgh and 2½ to the county. Does not include cost of new building, which is £135 per annum for thirty years, and for which an assessment is levied of 3d. per £ on owners and 3d. per £ on occupiers, being the Maxwelltown proportion. The other portion is paid by the County. And has the services of the county constabulary. The burgh provides offices, &c. And the services of the deputy chief constable and county constabulary. County provides offices, cells, &c.
13	-	251 11 7	8 6 9	17 9 11	277 8 3	1,365	90	16th May 1894.	
14	-	159 8 4	2 17 4	16 13 5	178 19 1	1,067	169	13th June 1900.	
15	-	291 7 2	13 14 3	29 7 1	334 8 6	1,216	142	5th December 1876.	
16	-	730 1 2	*412 12 8	24 16 1	1,167 9 11	1,472	2,587	May 1874.	
17	-	335 7 10	2 13 0	13 19 10	352 0 8	1,286	151	15th May 1890.	
18	157 9 1	1,294 0 5	502 15 5	431 1 0	2,227 16 10	1,901	55	6th June 1885.	
19	730 18 5	1,837 0 0	160 0 0	146 0 0	2,143 0 0	1,171	66	1857.	
	1,057 4 8	11,755 11 3	2,342 1 7	2,122 12 4	16,220 5 2	1,172 General Average.	548 General Average.		
			£16,220 5 2						

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only ; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 9.

BURGHS Consolidated with Counties, under the Police

1 No.	2 BURGHS.	3 COUNTIES.	4 Population.	5 Acreage.	6 Rateable Value.	7 Assessment in the £ for Police only.	8 Number of Inhabited Houses.	9 Length of Streets, Squares, Roads, &c., in Miles.	10 Strength of the Police Force supplied by the County.										11 No.
									Authorized.					Additional.					
									Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Constables.	Total.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	
1	Campbeltown, .	Argyll, . .	8,234	1,500	£ 38,978	2½d.	1,667	8	-	1	2	-	7	10	-	-	1	1	1
2	Irvine, . . .	Ayr, . . .	9,603	1,965	41,492	2½d.	2,041	12½	1	-	2	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	2
3	Musselburgh, .	Edinburgh, .	11,704	710	43,692	2½d.	2,726	12	-	1	1	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	3
4	Elgin, . . .	Elgin, . . .	8,408	1,000	41,155	1-36d.	1,542	17	-	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	4
5	Rutherglen, .	Lanark, . .	16,185	344	48,679	2½d.	3,432	7	-	1	2	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	5
6	Wishaw, . . .	Lanark, . .	20,869	928	59,402	2½d.	4,000	14	-	1	2	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	6
7	Port Glasgow,	Renfrew, . .	16,871	473	63,260	3½d.	3,247	9	-	1	2	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	7
		Total, . .	91,874	6,920	336,658		18,655	79½	1	5	12	-	58	76	-	-	1	1	
									76					1					
									77										

TABLE 9.

Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. cap. 72) (Scotland) Act, 1857.

12 No.	13 Cost of the Additional Police Privately Employed and Paid.	14 Cost of the Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County.			15 Total Cost of the Authorised Police in the Permanent Force supplied by the County (being Summation of Cols. a, b, and c).	16 Average Population to each Constable.†	17 Average Acreage to each Constable.†	18 Date of Consolidation with, or merging into Counties.	19 REMARKS.
		(a) Cost of the Authorised Police for Pay and Clothing.	(b) Rents, Rates, and Taxes, Erection or Purchase of Buildings, or Purchase of Ground.	(c) * All Other Expenses.					
1	£ s. d. 64 16 8	£ s. d. 727 15 6	£ s. d. 10 5 0	£ s. d. 148 9 6	£ s. d. 886 10 0	823	150	November 1863.	Burgh pays county £375 per annum. County provides one station, the burgh the other.
2	-	597 18 1	-	147 0 0	744 18 1	1,200	245	1858.	Burgh pays county £420 per annum in lieu of county assessments. County provides the police buildings. One superintendent and 1 sergeant with their district extending beyond burgh.
3	-	610 4 2	36 9 4	43 15 8	690 9 2	1,300	78	15th May 1859.	Burgh pays the county the actual cost, receiving back the Government Grant thereon. Burgh provides offices and cells.
4	-	340 8 7	-	-	340 8 7	1,681	200	1st March 1893.	Burgh pays county £235 per annum, and has the services of the chief constable and head-quarter staff, and the use of the county police office, cells, &c.
5	-	1,029 9 6	160 7 0	-	1,189 16 6	1,245	26	15th March 1888.	Burgh pays county £487, 16s. 6d. per annum, and provides the police buildings.
6	-	1,224 7 4	27 11 0	-	1,251 18 4	1,304	58	15th March 1888.	Burgh pays county £640 per annum. County provides police buildings.
7	-	1,018 11 9	84 4 7	89 4 5	1,192 0 9	1,298	36	15th October 1895.	Burgh provides police buildings, and pays county £619, 10s. 5d.
	64 16 8	5,548 14 11	318 16 11	428 9 7	6,296 1 5	1,209	91		
		6,296 1 5				General Average.	General Average.		

* For hires, fares, stationery, stamps, telegrams, coals, gas, water, &c.
† Calculated on the Authorised Permanent Force only; Constables include officers and men of all ranks.

TABLE 10.

AUTHORISED AUGMENTATIONS, REDUCTIONS, and ALTERATIONS in County, City, and Burgh Forces during the year ended 31st December 1901.

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Detective Department.						Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Date of approval by the Secretary for Scotland.
						Inspectors.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.					Constables.
AUGMENTATIONS—																				
1	Stirling,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	7th January 1901.	
2	. . . . Kirkcaldy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	31st January 1901.
3	. . . . Govan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	5th February 1901.
4	. . . . Leith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19th February 1901.
5	Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	28th February 1901.	
6	Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22nd March 1901.	
7	. . . . Coatbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22nd March 1901.
8	. . . . Partick, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22nd March 1901.
9	Lanark,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	13a	25th March 1901.	
10	. . . . Edinburgh,	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	4	2	4b	-	-	-	-	11	19	49	29th March 1901.
11	. . . . Glasgow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	17	19	18th April 1901.
12	Edinburgh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17th May 1901.	
13	Aberdeen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	23rd July 1901.	
14	Ayr,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	31st July 1901.	
15	. . . . Govan, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	24th August as from 15th August 1901.
16	. . . . Kilmarnock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	27th August 1901.
17	Renfrew,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	24th October 1901.	
18	Perth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	31st October 1901.	
19	Dumbarton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10th December 1901.	
20	. . . . Airdrie, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	19th December 1901.
21	. . . . Partick, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	19th December 1901.
Total,		-	-	-	9	-	-	1	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	23	93	140	
In Counties, . . .		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28	35	
In Burghs,		-	-	-	8	-	-	1	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	17	65	105	
Total,		-	-	-	9	-	-	1	4	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	23	93	140	

The Secretary for Scotland also approved of the following alterations in ranks and grades without increasing the strength of the force :—
a Lanark. Increase of 3 sergeants and reduction of inspectors by 1.
b Edinburgh City. Increase of 9 detective constables, and reduction of detective officers from 11 to 6.
County of Haddington. Inspector instead of constable. 8th January 1901.
County of Elgin. Constable to sergeant. 19th February 1901.
County of Forfar. Constable to sergeant. 19th February 1901.
County of Ross and Cromarty. Sergeant to inspector. 8th August 1901.
Burgh of Alloa. Constable to detective, with rank and pay of sergeant. 16th November 1901

TABLE 11.

AGES and LENGTH of SERVICE of all Ranks in the County, City, and Burgh Forces (exclusive of the "ADDITIONAL" FORCE), and the Average Age, Length of Service and Height, on the 31st December 1901.

AGES.		LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.																													
		Detective Department.						Clerks.				Detective Department.						Clerks.													
		Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.				
Under 21 years of Age,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
From 21		-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 25		-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 30		-	1	-	-	2	18	-	2	3	1	12	-	-	3	1	12	-	18	921	986	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 35		2	2	-	-	6	18	-	-	4	2	4	-	-	4	2	4	-	66	610	740	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 40		4	11	4	27	8	15	-	-	2	6	1	-	-	1	2	6	1	100	861	547	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 45		5	9	5	31	1	17	1	-	4	1	4	-	-	2	4	-	2	108	277	471	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 50		10	15	11	33	-	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	280	455	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 55		13	12	7	33	-	12	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	195	339	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 60		10	12	6	31	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	75	162	-	-	-	-	-				
" 65		11	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	39	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 70		5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 75		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" 80		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total,		*63	65	37	181	-	100	1	4	15	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	466	3988	5024	-	-	-	-	-				
		*63	65	37	181	-	100	1	4	15	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	466	3988	5024	-	-	-	-	-				
		Average Age, 33½ years.										Average Service, 10 years.										Average Height, 5 feet 10¼ inches.									
		49 chief constables, 26 superintendents, 11 lieutenants, 79 inspectors, 3 detective inspectors, 1 detective sub-inspector, 4 detective sergeants, 24 detective officers, 2 lieutenant clerks, 2 inspector clerks, 6 sergeant clerks, 2 constable clerks, 118 sergeants, 573 constables, total 900, have served in other forces for periods varying from 2 weeks to 33 years.																													

* One chief constable has charge of four Counties, three chief constables have charge of two Counties each, and one chief constable of two Counties has charge of a Burgh Force; there are therefore only 56 officers of that rank.

TABLE 12.
NATIONALITY of all Ranks of the County, City, and Burgh Forces, excluding
the Additional Force, on the 31st December 1901.

FORCES.	Actual Strength.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Other Nations.	REMARKS.
In Counties,	1,795	1,741	18	36	—	Scotch, 91·6 per cent. English, 1·3 "
In Cities and Burghs,	3,229	2,862	46	315	6	Irish, 7·0 " Foreign, 0·1 "
Total,	5,024	4,603	64	351	6	100

TABLE 13.
AGES and Lengths of Service of Additional Police on 31st December 1901.

AGE.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Length of Service in present Force only.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	—	—	—	—	3	3	Of and under 1 year's Service,	—	—	—	—	19	19
From 21 " to 25 .	—	—	—	—	41	41	From 1 to 5 " . . .	—	—	—	1	49	50
" 25 " to 30 .	—	—	—	1	33	34	" 5 " 10 " . . .	—	—	1	1	31	33
" 30 " to 35 .	—	—	1	2	22	25	" 10 " 15 " . . .	—	—	—	4	15	19
" 35 " to 40 .	1	—	—	3	9	13	" 15 " 20 " . . .	1	—	1	3	23	28
" 40 " to 45 .	—	—	—	4	21	25	" 20 " 25 " . . .	2	—	—	1	29	32
" 45 " to 50 .	—	—	2	—	23	25	" 25 " 30 " . . .	—	—	1	—	24	25
" 50 " to 55 .	2	—	—	—	36	38	" 30 " 35 " . . .	2	—	—	—	9	11
" 55 " to 60 .	1	—	—	—	9	10	" 35 " 40 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 60 " to 65 .	2	—	—	—	1	3	" 40 " 45 " . . .	1	—	—	—	—	1
" 65 " to 70 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 45 " 50 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 70 " to 75 .	—	—	—	—	1	1	" 50 " 55 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 75 " to 80 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 55 " 60 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	6	—	3	10	199	218	Totals,	6	—	3	10	199	218

Average age, 35½ years. Average service, 12½ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches. One sergeant and
23 constables have served in other forces for periods varying from 3 months to 26 years.

TABLE 14.
Nationality of Additional Police on 31st December 1901.

NATIONALITY.	Actual Strength.	Scotch.	English.	Irish.	Other Nations.	REMARKS.
In Counties,	70	66	2	2	—	Scotch, 93·6 per cen' English, 1·4 "
In Cities and Burghs,	148	138	1	9	—	Irish, 5·0 "
Total,	218	204	3	11	—	100

TABLE 15.

POLICE CELLS licensed in terms of Section 30 of the "Prisons Act, 1877" (40 & 41 Vict. cap. 53).

No.	Police Station.	Period for which Licensed.	No. of Cells.	Remarks.
1	Banff,	14 days before, during, and after trial	11	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £5, 5s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
2	Campbeltown,	14 " " "	14	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
3	Dingwall,	14 " " "	4	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £15 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
4	Dunblane,	14 " " "	10	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives a weekly allowance of 3s. 6d. as matron. Free house, &c.
5	Dunfermline (County),	14 " " "	6	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £12 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
6	Dunfermline (Burgh),	5 " " "	5	In charge of a resident sergeant, whose wife receives £12 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
7	Dunoon,	14 " " "	7	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
8	Duns,	14 " " "	5	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £7, 10s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
9	Elgin,	14 " " "	21	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
10	Falkirk,	14 " " "	9	In charge of an acting sergeant, whose wife receives £26 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
11	Forfar,	14 " " "	17	In charge of a constable, whose wife as matron receives £26 per annum, free house, &c.
12	Fortwilliam,	14 " " "	6	In charge of an inspector, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
13	Galashiels,	3 days (convicted only)	5	In charge of a sergeant. The matron receives 3s. per diem for each female prisoner.
14	Haddington,	{ 14 days (untried) 5 " (convicted) }	18	In charge of an acting sergeant, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
15	Hawick,	14 days before, during, and after trial	10	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives 15s. per week as matron. Free house, &c.
16	Inveraray,	14 " " "	23	In charge of a sergeant, whose sister receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
17	Jedburgh,	14 " " "	6	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives 7s. per week. Free house, &c.
18	Kinross,	14 " " "	4	In charge of a constable, whose wife acts as matron. Free house, &c. No allowance for matron.
19	Kirkcaldy,	{ 14 days (untried) 7 " (convicted) }	8	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £7 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
20	Lochmaddy,	14 days before, during, and after trial	5	In charge of an inspector, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
21	Montrose,	14 " " "	9	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives £7, 10s. per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
22	Oban,	14 " " "	5	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
23	Port Ellen,	5 " " "	4	In charge of a married constable, who receives 5s. per month for coals. Free house, &c. No matron's allowance to wife.
24	Portree,	14 " " "	5	In charge of a constable, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
25	Stirling,	14 " " "	10	In charge of a sergeant, whose sister receives £30 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.
26	Stonehaven,	14 " " "	10	In charge of a constable, whose wife is matron, without allowance. Free house, &c.
27	Thurso,	3 " " "	3	In charge of an inspector, whose wife is matron, without allowance. A rent of £5 4s. per annum is paid. But an allowance of £6 per annum is paid for looking after offices and cells.
28	Wigtown,	14 " " "	4	In charge of a sergeant, whose wife receives £11 per annum as matron. Free house, &c.

POLICE CELLS licensed in terms of Summary Procedure Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. cap. 53).

1	Fraserburgh,	3 days (convicted only)	2	In charge of a constable, who receives £1 per annum. Wife is matron.
2	Huntly,	" " "	3	In charge of a constable, who receives £1 per annum. Wife is matron.
3	Lochgilphead,	" " "	3	In charge of a constable, whose wife, without allowance, acts as matron. Free house, &c.

POLICE CELLS legalised for three days in terms of Section 345 of Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. cap. 132, Local).

1	City of Edinburgh,	1 to 3 days	37	In charge day and night of 3 male and 4 female turnkeys, the day and night lieutenants being responsible.
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TABLE 16.
SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of Pay

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																Pay per				No.	
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.					Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.			
							Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.					£	s.		d.
1	Aberdeen,	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	b1	b1	-	-	b1	-	b1	12	81	106	{ 370 0 407 0 444 0 481 0	{ 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0		1	
2	. . . . .	Aberdeen,	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	4	11	121	150	{ 525 0 577 10 630 0	{ 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0		2	
3	Argyll, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	58	74	{ 300 0 320 0 340 0	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0		3	
4	Ayr, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	5	-	8	-	-	*2	-	-	*1	-	-	1	20	118	156	* 600 0	{ 135 0 0 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0		4	
5	. . . . .	Ayr,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	22	30	{ 240 0 260 0 280 0 300 0	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0		5	
6	. . . . .	Kilmarnock,	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	25	33	* 250 0	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0		6	
7	Banff, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	28	35	* 250 0	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0		7	
8	Berwick, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	20	28	* 190 0	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0		8	
9	Bute, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	12	* 70			9	
10	. . . . .	Rothsay,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	{ 150 0 175 0 200 0			10	
11	Caithness, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	28	* 220 0			11	
12	Clackmannan, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	14	* 250 0			12	
13	. . . . .	Alloa,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	11	* 210 0			13	
14	Dumbarton, . . . . .	. . . . .	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	14	65	90	{ 400 0 440 0 480 0 520 0	{ 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 225 0 0		14	
15	. . . . .	Dumbarton,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	21	{ 150 0 175 0 200 0 245 0			15	
Carried forward			15	17	1	38	-	-	3	7	1	-	5	3	9	89	605	793						

TABLE 16.

of County, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1901.

Annum.			Pay per Week.										No.	REMARKS.
No.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Sergeants.		Merit Class.	Constables.							
				1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
1	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	D.I. £100 to £115 per an. D.S. 30 4 to 33 10 D.O. 23 11 to 29 9	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	21 0	-	-	1	* And £50 travelling allowance. * As deputy chief constable £20 per annum additional. b Detective and office staff may be either an inspector or a sergeant, and a detective officer or two detective officers, or two constable clerks.	
2	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	£90 0 £97 10 105 0	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	22 9	-	-	2	* Chief constable's present salary. The deputy chief constable has as much £20 extra per annum. b Office inspector.	
3	-	{ 90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 107 10 0 110 0 0 115 0 0 }	D.S. 29 9 per week.	{ 30 11 32 1 }	{ 28 7 29 9 }	-	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	{ 23 4 22 2 }	-	-	-	3	* Travelling expenses, and £50 horse allowance. b An inspector at headquarters receives £5 per annum as deputy chief constable.	
4	-	{ 97 10 0 105 0 0 112 10 0 120 0 0 }	Detective inspra. £97 10 to £120 per an.	{ 33 10 35 0 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	-	-	-	4	* And £50 travelling allowance; £20 additional to deputy chief constable. * Detective and office staff may be either inspectors, sergeants, or constables, at present inspectors and the chief clerk a superintendent. Merit pay allowed to a certain number of sergeants and constables at 7d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 9d., but not to exceed 1s. 2d. per week.	
5	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	-	-	-	5	* The chief constable receives £10, 10s. per annum for uniform. Chief constable, superintendent, and inspector only, 6d. per week boot money.	
6	125 0 0	-	Inspra. £90 0 97 10 105 0	{ 32 18 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	-	-	-	6	* And £20 per annum for extra duties.	
7	-	112 0 0	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 23 11 22 9 }	21 6	-	-	7	* And £30 per annum travelling allowance.	
8	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 23 11 22 9 }	-	-	-	8	* And £40 travelling allowance. Is also chief constable of Roxburghshire. £70 of his salary paid to that county. * Deputy chief constable £10 per annum extra.	
9	-	{ 90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2 29 9 }	{ 24 6 23 4 }	-	-	-	9	* And 8s. per diem when travelling. Is also chief constable of Renfrewshire and Kinning Park.	
10	-	-	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 26 10 28 0 29 2 29 9 }	{ 24 6 23 4 }	-	-	-	10	* And £10 per annum for an extra duty.	
11	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 }	-	{ 30 4 31 6 }	{ 28 0 29 2 }	-	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 22 2 21 0 }	-	-	-	11	* And £25 per annum travelling allowance. The deputy chief-constable has no extra allowance as such.	
12	-	-	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	-	-	-	12	* Actual travelling expenses, and £27 for extra duties.	
13	-	-	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	-	-	-	13	* And £10 per annum for extra duties.	
14	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0 }	{ 30 4 31 6 32 8 33 10 }	{ 33 10 35 0 36 2 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 28 10 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6 }	{ 25 1 23 11 }	-	-	-	14	* And £50 travelling allowance, also £40 for extra duties. b And £20 additional as deputy chief constable. c Office inspector. * Detective sergeants.	
15	-	{ 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0 }	-	{ 33 10 35 0 36 2 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 26 10 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6 }	{ 25 8 24 6 }	-	-	-	15	* And £37 for extra duties.	

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of Pay

No	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																	Pay per			No.
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Depart- ment.					Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.		
							Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub- Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.						Constables.	
16	Dumfries,	Brought forward,	15	17	1	33	-	-	3	-	5	7	1	-	5	3	9	89	605	793	£ s.	£ s. d.	
		. . . . .	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	* 6	32	43	{ 300 0 350 0 * 400 0 }	{ 120 0 0 * 135 0 0 150 0 0 }	16
17	. . . . .	Dumfries,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	12	* 215 0	-	17
18	Edinburgh,	. . . . .	1	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	67	85	{ 375 0 412 10 450 0 * 487 10 }	{ 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 * 215 0 0 }	18
19	. . . . .	Edinburgh,	1	4	3	14	-	1	2	4	2	* 20	-	1	-	1	3	69	471	596	750 0	{ 175 0 0 225 0 0 250 0 0 * 300 0 0 }	19
20	. . . . .	Leith,	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	8	68	88	410 0	{ * 150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0 }	20
21	Elgin,	. . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	23	30	* 220 0	{ 120 0 0 * 135 0 0 150 0 0 }	21
22	Fife,	. . . . .	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	89	105	* 500 0	{ 150 0 0 * 175 0 0 200 0 0 }	22
23	. . . . .	Dunfermline,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	18	* 200 0	-	23
24	. . . . .	Kirkcaldy,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	24	32	220 0	-	24
25	Forfar,	. . . . .	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	37	49	* 315 0	{ 122 2 0 137 2 0 * 152 2 0 }	25
26	. . . . .	Arbroath,	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	18	* 240 0	-	26
27	. . . . .	Brechin,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	{ 120 0 * 135 0 150 0 }	-	27
28	. . . . .	Broughty-Ferry,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	11	{ 150 0 * 175 0 200 0 }	-	28
29	. . . . .	Dundee,	* 1	* 4	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	12	-	-	1	1	1	23	139	191	* 710 0	{ 150 0 0 * 175 0 0 200 0 0 }	29
		Carried forward,	29	31	4	76	-	1	10	4	8	48	1	1	8	7	16	233	1602	2,079			

of County, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1901—*continued*.

Annum.			Pay per Week.											No.	REMARKS.
No.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Sergeants.		Office Clerks.	Constables.								
				1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Probationary Class.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
16	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 31 6 32 8 33 10 35 0 }	{ 29 2 30 4 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	23	4	22	2	-	16	* £50 travelling allowance, and £10 per annum for extra duties. ^a Deputy chief constable £10 additional per annum. ^b Office Inspector. ^c Three are divisional sergeants or sub-inspectors.	
17	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2 }	24	6	23	4	-	17	* And £15 for extra duties.	
18	-	{ 100 0 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 110 0 0 115 0 0 }	26 3 27 5 31 6	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	33 10	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	18	* And actual travelling expenses. ^b And £20 extra as deputy chief constable. ^c Detective inspector.	
19	{ 150 0 0 160 0 170 0 }	{ 120 0 0 125 0 0 130 0 0 }	36 6 40 0 45 0 48 0	{ 35 6 36 6 38 6 }	{ 34 6 }	-	{ 27 6 28 6 29 6 30 6 }	26	6	25	6	24 6	23 6	19	* Deputy chief constable, £50 per annum extra. ^b Lieutenant chief clerk. ^c Office sergeants. * Includes 16 detective constables.
20	-	{ 110 0 117 10 0 125 0 0 }	29 9 and 35 0 to 37 0	{ 33 10 35 0 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 }	26	3	25	1	-	20	* The chief constable receives £550 per annum, inclusive of £150 for extra duties, as from 15th May, 1901. ^a The superintendent. ^b Detective and office inspectors.	
21	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 31 6 32 8 }	{ 29 2 30 4 }	-	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	23	4	22	2	-	21	* Actual travelling expenses, and £15, 15s. for personal expenses, and £60, 9s. for extra duties. Boot allowance 7d. per week for superior officers. ^a Deputy chief constable £10 per annum additional.	
22	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	22	* And £75 travelling allowance. ^b Deputy chief constable has £20 additional allowance as such. Superintendents and inspectors 7d. per week cash extra for boot allowance.	
23	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	23	* And £5 for extra duties.	
24	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	30 4 to 33 10	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	{ 28 7 to 32 1	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	24	* And £10 for extra duties.	
25	-	{ 91 16 0 99 6 0 100 0 0 106 16 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 33 3 34 5 }	{ 30 11 32 1 }	-	{ 26 2 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	25	* And £50 travelling allowance. ^b Deputy chief constable.	
26	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7 }	23	11	22	9	-	26	* And £35, 5s. for extra duties.	
27	-	-	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	23	4	22	2	-	27	* The chief constable has £20 for extra duties.	
28	-	-	-	{ 33 3 34 5 }	{ 30 11 32 1 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	28	* And £10 per annum for extra duties.	
29	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	29 9 34 7 37 6 40 4	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25	1	23	11	-	29	* The Government Grant is authorised to be paid on £600 only. ^b Deputy chief constable receives £20 extra per annum. ^c Office and detective inspectors. Sevenpence per week boot allowance to superintendents.	

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of Pay

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGH.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																	Pay per			No.
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.					Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.		
							Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.						Constables.	
		Brought forward,	29	31	4	76	-	1	10	4	8	48	1	1	8	7	16	233	1,602	2,079	£ s.	£ s. d.	
30	.	Forfar,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	9	* 175 0	-	30
31	.	Montrose,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	12	* 130 0	-	31
32	Haddington.	.	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	29	38	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 125\ 0 \\ * 137\ 10 \\ 150\ 0 \\ 162\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 150\ 0\ 0 \\ * 175\ 0\ 0 \\ 200\ 0\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	32
33	Inverness,	.	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	52	65	* 400 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * 120\ 0\ 0 \\ 135\ 0\ 0 \\ 150\ 0\ 0 \\ 175\ 0\ 0 \\ 200\ 0\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	33
34	.	Inverness,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	15	21	* 290 0	-	34
35	Kincairdine.	.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	21	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 200\ 0 \\ 220\ 0 \\ * 250\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	-	35
36	Kinross,	.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	* 50 0	-	36
37	Kirkcudbright,	.	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	29	* 311 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * 120\ 0\ 0 \\ 135\ 0\ 0 \\ 150\ 0\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	37
38	Leamark,	.	1	6	-	7	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	34	240	295	* 700 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 175\ 0\ 0 \\ 190\ 0\ 0 \\ * 210\ 0\ 0 \\ 230\ 0\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	38
39	.	Airdrie,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	22	* 200 0	-	39
40	.	Coatbridge,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	28	36	* 250 0	-	40
41	.	Glasgow,	1	9	28	50	-	2	-	7	-	38	-	1	1	-	3	75	1,164	1,879	900 0	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 232\ 0\ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 377\ 0\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	41
		Carried forward,	41	49	32	148	-	3	13	11	13	88	1	2	10	10	23	368	3,201	4,013			

County, City, and Burgh Forces on 31st December 1901—continued.

Annum.			Pay per Week.										No.	REMARKS.
No.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Sergeants.		Office Clerks.	Constables.							
				1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
30	-	-	-	{ 32 1 33 8 }	29 9 30 11	{ -	{ 25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7 }	23 11	22 9	-	-	30	* And £36 for extra duties.	
31	-	-	-	{ 31 6 32 8 }	29 2 30 4	{ -	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	23 4	22 2	-	-	31	* And £25 for extra duties.	
32	-	{ 90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 100 0 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 107 10 0 110 0 0 115 0 0 }	* 32 8	{ 32 8 33 10 }	30 4 31 6	{ -	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25 1	23 11	-	-	32	* And £30 travelling allowance. Is also chief constable of the Lothians and Peebles. ^b £20 extra as deputy chief constable. ^c Detective sergeant.	
33	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	{ 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 32 1 }	{ 29 9 30 11 32 1 }	27 5 28 7	{ 430 11	{ 22 9 23 11 25 1 26 3 27 5 }	21 7	20 5	-	-	33	* And actual travelling expenses, and £25 for extra duties. ^b And £10 per annum as deputy chief constable. ^c Detective sergeant. ^d Office sergeant.	
34	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 30 11 32 1 }	28 7 29 9	{ -	{ 23 11 25 1 26 3 27 5 }	22 9	21 7	-	-	34	* And £10 for extra duties. ^b Inspector.	
35	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	30 4 31 6	{ -	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25 1	23 11	22 2	-	35	* Travelling expenses as incurred, but not to exceed £20 per annum, also £36 for extra duties. ^b Deputy chief constable has no extra allowance as such.	
36	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	-	-	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25 1	23 11	-	-	36	* Is also chief constable of Fifeshire. ^b The inspector and 7d. per week extra for boot money.	
37	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 }	-	{ 31 6 32 8 }	29 2 30 4	{ -	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	23 4	22 2	-	-	37	* And £50 travelling allowance, also £115, 10s. for extra duties. ^b Deputy chief constable has no extra allowance as such.	
38	-	{ 106 0 0 112 0 0 118 0 0 124 0 0 }	{ Inspectors. 106 10 112 0 118 0 124 0 per an. Sergts. 36 2 Detectives. 30 11 per wk. }	{ 33 10 35 0 36 2 }	31 6 32 8	{ Inspector Chief Clerk. 120 0 135 0 150 0 }	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 }	25 1	23 11	-	-	38	* And £100 travelling allowance. ^b One 1st class superintendent as deputy-chief constable receives £20 additional allowance. 1st class superintendents £20 each travelling expenses. 10 sergeants and 20 constables may receive 2s. and 1s. each per week extra, as distinguished conduct pay.	
39	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	30 4 31 6	{ -	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	25 1	23 11	-	-	39	* And £60 for extra duties.	
40	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	{ 34 8 29 2 }	{ 34 8 35 10 }	32 4 33 6	{ -	{ 28 0 29 2 30 4 31 6 }	26 10	25 8	-	-	40	* £8, 1s. for extra duties.	
41	{ 152 0 0 162 0 0 172 0 0 182 0 0 192 0 0 202 0 0 }	{ 101 6 0 108 16 0 116 6 0 }	{ 36 6 38 6 40 0 42 0 43 6 45 0 50 0 52 6 55 0 }	{ 35 6 }	{ 33 6 34 6 }	{ -	{ 27 2 28 4 29 6 30 8 }	26 0	25 0	-	-	41	Drill, cab, and tramway inspectors have 2s. 6d. extra per week. Detective officers have £8, 14s. each per annum in lieu of uniform. 10 constables as double pointamen 3s., and 70 constables as single pointamen 1s. extra per week. Boot money included in the pay.	

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, RATES of Pay

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																			Pay per			No.	
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.						Clerks.					Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.				
							Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.					£	s.	d.		
		Brought forward,	41	49	32	148	-	3	13	11	13	88	1	2	10	10	23	368	3,201	4,013	£	s.	£	s.	d.	
42	.	Govan,	1	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	9	84	107	{ *350 0 385 0 420 0 455 0	-	-	-	42	
43	.	Hamilton,	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	32	*250 0	-	-	-	43	
44	.	Kinning Park,	*1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	15	*80 0	150	0	0	44	
45	.	Partick,	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	8	59	75	{ 300 0 *350 0 400 0	150	0	0	45	
46	Linlithgow,	.	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	42	53	{ 125 0 137 10 150 0 *162 10	150	0	0	46	
47	Nairn,	.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	16	*160 0	-	-	-	47	
48	Peebles,	.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	14	{ 100 0 110 0 *120 0 130 0	*100	0	0	48	
49	Perth,	.	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	62	80	{ 446 0 *479 0	151	10	5	49	
50	.	Perth,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	30	40	*240 0	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 150 0 0	-	-	50	
51	Renfrew,	.	1	2	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	78	103	{ 325 0 357 10 *390 0 422 10	{ 120 0 0 135 0 0 *150 0 0 175 0 0 200 0 0	-	-	51	
52	.	Greenock,	1	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	2	9	87	112	{ *350 0 to 400 0	{ *130 0 0 140 0 0 150 0 0	-	-	52	
53	.	Johnstone,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	{ *150 0 175 0 200 0	-	-	-	53	
54	.	Paisley,	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	74	89	300 0	-	-	-	54	
55	.	Renfrew,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	*155 0	-	-	-	55	
		Carried forward,	55	59	37	172	-	3	20	11	19	101	1	4	13	13	31	438	3,786	4,763						

of County, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1901—continued.

Annum.			Pay per Week.										No.	REMARKS.
No.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Sergeants.		Constables.								
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	Office Clerks.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
42	{ 122 0 0 137 0 0 152 0 0 167 0 0 182 0 0 }	{ 101 10 5 109 0 5 116 10 5 }	{ 29 9 30 11 per week. 101 10 5 106 10 5 108 10 5 109 0 5 116 10 5 per an. }	{ 35 6 }	{ 33 6 34 6 }	-	{ 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 }	{ 26 3 }	{ 25 1 }	-	-	42	* £50 for extra duties. Detective officers, £10 for clothing. Detective constables 2s. 6d. each per week for plain clothes.	
43	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	43	* £110 for extra duties. The inspectors have 7d. each per week extra for boot allowance.	
44	-	-	-	35 6	{ 33 6 34 6 }	-	{ 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 }	{ 26 3 }	{ 25 1 }	-	-	44	* The chief constable is also chief constable of Renfrewshire and Bute.	
45	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 per an. }	{ 90 0 97 10 100 0 107 10 115 0 per an. }	{ 33 10 35 0 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	45		
46	-	{ 90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 100 0 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 107 10 0 110 0 0 115 0 0 }	{ Det. Insp't'r. £90 per an. }	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	46	* And travelling expenses. Is also chief constable of Mid and East Lothian and Peebles. ^b As deputy chief constable receives £20 additional per annum. The detective officer may be either an inspector or a sergeant.	
47	-	-	-	{ 33 3 32 1 }	{ 30 11 29 9 }	-	{ 23 4 24 6 25 8 26 10 }	{ 22 2 }	{ 21 0 }	-	-	47	* Travelling expenses paid. Has also £26, 6s. for extra duties.	
48	-	-	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	48	* Is also chief constable for Mid, West, and East Lothian. ^b The deputy chief constable has £10 per annum as such.	
49	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	{ 29 2 *31 6 *32 8 *33 10 *35 0 31 6 32 8 33 10 35 0 }	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2 }	{ 24 6 }	{ 23 4 }	-	-	49	* And £50 travelling allowance. ⁺ The deputy chief constable receives £20 per annum additional. * Detective sergeants receive 1s. 2d. a week each extra to sergeant's pay.	
50	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	{ 31 6 32 8 33 10 35 0 }	{ 33 3 34 5 }	{ 30 11 32 1 }	{ 28 7 }	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	50	* £12 for extra duties.	
51	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	{ *150 0 per an. }	{ 33 10 35 0 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	{ £ s. 100 0 107 10 115 0 per an. }	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 30 11 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	51	* And £40 travelling allowance; also £30 for extra duties. As chief constable of Bute £30, of Kinning Park £60 per annum, and for Port-Glasgow £30 per annum. ^b The deputy chief constable receives £20 additional allowance per annum. * Detective inspector as from the 18th October 1898.	
52	{ 115 0 0 120 0 0 125 0 0 }	{ 90 0 0 95 0 0 97 10 0 100 6 0 102 10 0 105 0 0 107 10 0 110 0 0 115 0 0 per an. }	{ Sgt's. s. d. 31 11 32 1 33 3 34 5 D.O.'s 30 4 31 6 32 8 33 10 }	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	52	* £12 per annum for uniform and £10 for extra duties. ^b The Superintendent. * Detective inspector. ⁺ Office Inspector.	
53	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	53	* The chief constable's salary.	
54	{ 110 0 0 117 10 0 125 0 0 *145 0 0 }	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	{ *32 8 33 10 35 0 36 2 }	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	54	* Salary for the senior lieutenant, detective inspectors same scale as inspectors. ^b Detective sergeant, detective officers same scale as for sergeants.	
55	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 9 }	{ 25 1 }	{ 23 11 }	-	-	55	* £10 per annum for extra duties.	

TABLE 16.—SHOWING the Authorised STRENGTH, CLASSIFICATION, Rates of Pay

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Authorised Strength and Classification.																Pay per		
			Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.					Clerks.				Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	No.
							Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Supts.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.				
		Brought Forward,	55	59	37	172	-	3	20	11	19	101	1	4	13	13	31	438	3,736	4,763	
56	Ross and Cromarty,	. . . . .	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	39	50	<div><div>£ s. d.</div><div>*250 0 { 120 0 0</div><div>275 0 { 135 0 0</div><div>300 0 { 150 0 0</div><div> { *175 0 0</div><div> { 200 0 0</div></div>
57	Roxburgh,	. . . . .	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	31	40	<div>*300 0 { 120 0 0</div> <div> { 135 0 0</div> <div> { *150 0 0</div>

of County, City, and Burgh Forces on the 31st December 1901—continued.

Annum.			Pay per Week.										No.	REMARKS.
No.	Lieutenants.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Sergeants.		Office Clerks.	Constables.							
				1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
56	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 31 6 32 8 }	{ 29 2 30 4 }	-	{ 24 6 25 8 26 10 28 0 }	23 4	22 0	-	-	56	* Chief constable has £30 per annum travelling allowance; also £15 for extra duties. ^b As deputy chief constable £20 additional per annum.	
57	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	Sergt. 30 11	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	Sergt. 29 9	{ 25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7 }	23 11	22 9	-	-	57	* The chief constable has also charge of Berwickshire; and £40 travelling allowance, and £25 for extra duties. ^b Deputy chief constable £10 additional per annum.	
58	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 }	-	{ 31 6 32 8 }	{ 29 2 30 4 }	-	{ 25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7 }	23 11	22 9	-	-	58	* And £10 for extra duties.	
59	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 }	-	{ 32 1 33 3 }	{ 29 9 30 11 }	-	{ 25 1 26 3 27 5 28 7 }	23 11	22 9	-	-	59	* £25 travelling allowance.	
60	-	-	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	{ 30 4	{ 25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2 29 3 }	24 6	23 4	-	-	60	* And £30 for extra duties.	
61	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 122 10 0 130 0 0 }	-	{ 33 10 35 0 36 2 }	{ 31 6 32 8 }	-	{ 26 3 27 5 28 7 29 0 30 11 25 8 26 10 28 0 29 2 29 9 }	25 1	23 11	-	-	61	* Travelling expenses and personal allowance paid, and £50 for extra duties. ^b The deputy chief constable as such has £20 extra per annum. ^c Detective and office inspectors.	
62	-	{ 95 0 0 102 10 0 110 0 0 }	-	{ 32 8 33 10 }	{ 30 4 31 6 }	{ 25 8	{ 26 10 28 0 29 2 29 9 }	24 6	23 4	-	-	62	* And £25 for extra duties.	
63	-	{ 100 0 0 107 10 0 115 0 0 }	-	{ 29 9 30 11 }	{ 27 5 28 7 }	-	{ 23 11 25 1 26 3 }	21 7	20 5	-	-	63	* And £50 travelling allowance. ^c Deputy chief constable; no allowance as such.	
64	-	{ 90 0 0 97 10 0 105 0 0 }	-	{ 31 5 32 7 }	{ 29 1 30 3 }	-	{ 24 5 25 7 26 9 27 11 }	23 3	22 1	-	-	64	* And actual travelling expenses. ^b Superintendent as deputy chief constable has no allowance as such. ^c Office inspector.	

TABLE 17.

Prices Paid for the Last Received and

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES, OR SUPERINTENDENTS.						LIEUTENANTS.						IN.				
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	No.	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1	Aberdeen,	.	{ 77 6 40 0 }	{ 63 0 52 6 40 0 }	-	{ 29 6 21 0 14 0 }	{ 20 0 15 0 }	{ 40 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ 45 0 36 0 }	-	1	
2	.	Aberdeen,	{ 42 6 The chief constable receives	{ 50 0 35 0 }	-	{ 25 0 19 0 12 6 }	{ 14 0 £10,	16 9 10s. p.	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 6	{ 48 0 30 0 }	-	2	
3	Argyll,	.	42 0	42 0	-	20 0	11 6	16 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 0	36 0	-	3	
4	Ayr,	.	The superintendent receives	£10 p.	a., and provides their uniforms.										45 0	{ 42 6 37 6 }	{ 42 6 }	4	
5	.	Ayr,	{ 45 0 The chief constable receives	55 0	55 0	{ 23 0 22 0 }	12 6	42 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	52 0	52 0	5	
6	.	Kilmarnock,	{ 65 0 88 0 }	44 0 63 0	-	{ 29 0 27 0 }	15 0 12 0	{ 42 0 30 0 }	44 0	56 0	-	27 0	12 0	30 0	-	-	-	6	
7	Banff,	.	45 0	{ 37 0 70 0 }	-	{ 15 6 17 0 }	{ 15 0	{ 29 9 22 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	{ 53 6 37 0 }	-	7	
8	Berwick,	.	46 0	{ 42 0 40 0 }	-	18 0	6 6	{ 30 0 23 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 0	{ 36 0 25 0 }	-	8	
9	Bute,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 6	32 6	-	9	
10	.	Rothsay,	62 6	59 0	160 0	{ 30 0 26 0 }	50 6 18 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
11	Caithness,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33 6	35 0	-	11	
12	Clackmannan,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
13	.	Alloa,	63 0	60 0	-	20 0	9 0	55 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
14	Dumbarton,	.	{ 49 0 The chief constable receives	{ 46 0 20 0 }	-	18 6	9 3	35 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 0	{ 39 0 20 0 }	-	14	
15	.	Dumbarton,	53 0	100 0	-	30 0	22 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 0	43 0	-	15	
16	Dumfries,	.	55 0	45 0	-	{ 20 0 16 6 }	{ 7 6	{ 35 0 14 6 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	36 6	-	16	
17	.	Dumfries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 0	{ 60 0 50 0 }	-	17	
18	Edinburgh,	.	50 3	{ 58 6 45 6 }	-	{ 47 6 23 6 19 6 17 6 }	{ 15 6	45 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 9	{ 48 0 42 6 }	-	18	
19	.	Edinburgh,	{ £1200 £9, 17 s. 6d. per annum for patrol jacket, trousers, and	£126 0	£550 0	{ £38 6 92 6 }	22 6	£125 0	£50 0	67 0	-	-	-	11 0	26 9	45 0	-	19	
			£6, 18s. 6d. per annum for Lieutenant's frock coat, vest, trousers, and cap.																
20	.	Leith,	50 2	{ £189 0 58 6 }	-	{ £95 0 20 0 }	£55 0 18 6	£25 0 11 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	36 0	-	20	

TABLE 17.

Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.

SPECTORS.				SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.																REMARKS.
No	Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats or Capes.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Water-proof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.	Lanterns.	Whistles and Chains.			
1	{ 21 0 14 0 }	{ 13 0 }	{ 32 6 16 6 }	{ 30 9 29 9 }	{ - }	{ 23 0 19 6 }	11 3	-	5 9	{ 32 6 16 6 }	{ 4 3 }	1 11½	-	-	4 9	4 6	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
2	{ 25 0 19 0 12 6 }	{ 12 6 }	12 9	{ 28 0 27 6 }	{ 27 6 21 6 }	{ 25 0 21 6 }	{ 25 0 13 6 12 6 }	{ 5 11½ }	5 6	12 9	{ 8 6 5 9 4 0 }	{ 1 8½ }	{ 49 0 35 0 }	{ - }	4 7	5 6	2 0	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
3	18 0	11 6	16 0	{ 28 9 26 6 }	{ 28 0 23 6 }	{ 23 9 21 0 }	{ 13 6 12 6 10 6 }	{ 7 6 }	6 0	14 3	6 3	1 6½	-	6 6	4 6	4 3	1 8			
4	{ 21 0 40 0 }	{ 14 6 }	{ 32 6 14 0 }	{ 28 6 }	23 0	14 9	{ 12 9 21 0 }	{ 8 3 }	-	{ 32 6 16 6 17 6 }	{ 6 0 }	2 8	25 6	4 6	5 9	6 0	1 3	For mounted men— Pants, 21s. to 40s.; jackboots, 25s. 6d. per pair; sword belts, 14s. each; batons, 5s. 6d.; spurs, 6s. per pair.		
5	{ 22 0 23 0 }	{ 11 0 }	42 0	{ 31 0 26 0 }	{ 25 6 20 6 }	{ 21 0 16 0 }	{ 12 6 13 6 }	{ 7 9 8 4 }	{ 8 0 7 6 5 11 }	{ 20 3 17 6 }	{ 5 10½ }	2 3½	-	-	6 6	4 6	1 7	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
6	22 0	12 0	30 0	38 0	30 0	23 6	{ 13 6 18 0 }	{ 7 0 }	{ 10 0 5 6 }	{ 22 0 }	6 0	2 0½	-	-	3 0	3 0	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
7	{ 15 0 17 0 }	{ 15 0 }	{ 22 0 29 9 }	{ 30 0 }	-	{ 24 0 19 6 }	{ 9 10 11 3 }	{ - }	4 8	{ 28 9 17 6 }	{ 6 6 }	1 6	-	-	5 4	3 9	1 6			
8	18 0	4 3	{ 23 0 30 0 }	{ 29 6 28 6 }	{ 30 9 29 0 }	{ 18 6 16 6 }	{ 14 6 13 6 11 3 }	{ 7 0 }	3 6	17 0	5 6	3 5½	-	-	2 11	3 3	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
9	{ 15 3 13 6 }	{ 11 6 }	19 0	35 6	-	15 0	{ 15 0 9 3 }	{ - }	5 9	19 0	5 4	3 1	-	-	6 0	6 2	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
10	-	-	-	38 0	{ 34 0 30 0 }	{ 20 0 }	{ 18 0 13 0 }	{ 8 9 }	{ 10 0 7 0 }	{ 20 0 }	4 6	2 6	-	-	4 6	6 6	1 10	The chief constable wears uniform.		
11	{ 15 6 13 0 }	{ 7 6 }	13 5	38 6	{ 26 0 23 6 }	{ - }	{ 13 6 11 0 }	{ 6 6 }	4 6	13 5	4 6	-	-	-	7 6	6 0	0	The chief constable receives £3, 3s. per annum for uniform.		
12	-	-	-	38 0	-	21 0	14 0	-	{ 4 11 4 6 }	{ 36 6 18 6 }	{ 5 6 }	3 9	-	-	5 9	3 6	2 2			
13	-	-	-	38 0	{ 30 0 29 0 }	{ 21 0 }	{ 18 0 14 0 }	{ 8 5 }	{ 4 2½ 3 9½ }	{ 36 0 17 6 }	{ 3 9 }	3 6	-	-	10 6	6 6	2 2	The chief constable wears uniform. Day and night noiseless boots provided at 20s. per pair.		
14	{ 16 6 15 9 }	{ 8 9 }	30 0	29 0	25 0	{ 21 0 20 6 }	{ 13 2 }	7 3	6 3	16 3	5 9	1 9	-	-	7 6	3 9	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
15	18 6	12 6	18 0	35 0	27 6	17 9	14 8	-	5 6	18 0	5 3	1 9	-	-	7 6	3 4	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform.		
16	{ 15 6 18 6 }	{ 7 0 }	{ 35 0 14 6 }	31 0	{ 35 0 27 6 }	{ 24 9 21 9 19 9 }	{ 15 6 14 6 10 3 }	{ 6 9 }	6 9	14 6	5 6	1 8	-	-	5 6	7 6	1 6			
17	{ 24 0 25 0 45 0 22 6 18 6 16 0 }	{ 9 6 }	22 0	38 0	30 0	21 6	{ 18 0 13 6 45 0 16 0 13 0 9 6 }	{ 8 0 }	{ 9 6 6 6 }	{ 20 0 }	5 0	1 10	-	-	7 6	4 6	1 6			
18		{ 13 6 }	45 0	36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 16 0 13 0 9 6 }	{ 8 9 8 0 }	{ 4 6 }	{ 36 0 15 0 }	{ 7 9 }	3 3½	30 6	-	6 0	4 3	1 7	£7, 10s. per annum paid to detective officers for plain clothes.		
19	-	-	26 9	38 6	31 0	*29 6 (Serge)	{ 16 3 18 0 36 0 }	{ 5 3 }	4 3	16 5	3 9	1 2	38 0	-	4 6	3 6	2 0	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. * For indoor duty. Detective officers £10 per annum for plain clothes, detective constables 4s. each per week.		
20	17 0	10 6	11 11	35 0	{ 30 0 28 6 }	{ - }	17 0	5 9	-	11 11	4 3	1 4½	-	-	5 2	3 9	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officer £8 for plain clothes.		

TABLE 17.—Prices Paid for the Last Received and

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES OR SUPERINTENDENTS.								LIEUTENANTS.						IN-			
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	No.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
21	Elgin,		{ £55 0 41 0 }	{ £85 0 45 0 28 6 }	-	{ £28 6 18 6 }	{ £18 6 10 6 }	{ £38 0 32 6 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	{ £45 0 28 6 }	-	21	
22	Fife,		45 0	67 6	-	{ 22 0 20 6 }	14 6	19 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	45 0	-	22	
23	. . . . .	Dunfermline, .	46 0	87 6	-	23 0	21 0	50 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 6	36 0	-	23
24	Kirkcaldy, . .	50 0	73 6	-	21 0	23 0	34 3	The Chief Constable appears to have also an allowance of £5, 7s. 2d. p. a. for plain clothes.								41 6	{ £53 6 22 6 }	-	24
25	Forfar,		45 0	{ £68 6 58 6 }	-	{ 22 0 20 0 15 0 }	{ 32 6 18 0 14 0 }	{ 32 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88 6	37 0	37 0	25	
26	. . . . .	Arbroath, . . .	The Chief Constable receives clothing, but does not wear					£8, 13s. 6d. p. a. for uniform.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0	50 0	-	26
27	. . . . .	Brechin,	54 0	{ £60 0 45 0 }	-	19 0	16 0	38 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28	. . . . .	Broughty Ferry, .	Receives £10, 10s., and provides his own uniform and boots.						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29	. . . . .	Dundee,	45 0	{ £84 0 63 0 }	{ £147 0	{ £56 0 42 0 35 6 23 0 16 6 }	{ £51 0 43 6 30 0 17 6 }	{ 28 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	62 0	-	29
30	. . . . .	Forfar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31	. . . . .	Montrose,	57 0	67 6	-	23 0	16 6	40 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Haddington,		50 3	{ £58 6 45 6 }	-	{ 50 6 23 6 19 6 17 6 }	15 6	{ £45 0 15 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 9	{ £48 0 42 6 }	-	32	
33	Inverness,		40 0	{ £80 0 70 0 }	-	20 0	9 6	46 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ £60 0 50 0 }	-	33	
34	. . . . .	Inverness, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	30 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0	70 0	-	34
35	Kincardine,		-	63 0	-	{ 29 6 30 0 }	{ 21 0	30 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ £50 0 35 0 }	-	35	
36	Kinross,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	63 0	-	36	
37	Kirkcudbright,		46 0	-	42 6	20 0	10 0	20 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	36 0	-	37	
38	Lanark,		47 6	45 0	-	{ 35 0 20 0 }	11 1	37 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 6	40 0	-	38	
39	. . . . .	Airdrie,	70 0	-	85 0	{ 23 0 24 0 }	18 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 0	{ £50 0 25 0 }	-	39
40	. . . . .	Coatbridge, . . .	60 0	57 6	60 0	{ 35 0 20 0 }	{ 25 0 16 6 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	85 0	27 6	40
41	. . . . .	Glasgow,	85 0	-	95 0	{ 29 6 60 0 }	{ 17 0	48 0	80 0	-	91 0	29 6	16 0	-	-	28 9	30 6	-	41
42	. . . . .	Govan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 72 0 57 6 }	{ 58 6 44 0 }	-	{ 25 9 17 0 }	8 6	23 6	37 6	{ £38 0 29 6 }	-	42	

Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.—continued.

SPECTORS.				SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.																	REMARKS.	
No.	Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats, or Capes.	Great Coats.		Tunics.		Patrol Jackets.		Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Water-proof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.		Lanterns.		Whistles and Chains.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.									s. d.	s. d.			
21	18 6	10 6	32 6	{ 32 0 28 0	28 0 21 6	21 6 16 10	14 9 9 9	{ 7 3	5 9	{ 26 3 17 0	{ 6 3	1 11	-	-	-	5 10	3 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.			
22	{ 22 0 20 6	{ 12 6	19 0	32 6	-	16 3	13 3 10 3	{ 6 9	3 5	19 0	5 10	2 0	-	-	-	5 0	6 2	1 8				
23	18 0	12 6	16 6	37 6	29 9	24 6	{ 18 0 12 3	{ 7 0	6 6	16 6	5 3	-	*18 6	-	-	4 6	3 9	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. *Noiseless boots.			
24	20 6	10 6	23 0	38 0	28 6	21 0	{ 17 9 14 0	{ 7 6	5 9	16 6	5 0	2 3	-	-	-	5 6	3 6	1 9	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers, £3, 16s. 9d. for plain clothes, and 38s. for a great coat.			
25	{ 18 0 16 6 14 0	{ 9 0 6 3	{ 30 0	{ 31 6 30 0	35 0 29 0	24 3 19 3	{ 15 0 13 0 11 10	{ 7 6	4 6	16 2	5 5	2 10½	-	4 6	4 2	6 0	1 7					
26	21 0	15 0	30 0	38 0	30 0	21 0	{ 18 0 16 6	10 0 7 11	{ 5 3	15 0	5 6	3 0	-	-	-	3 6	3 6	1 6				
27	-	-	-	38 0	30 0	21 0	{ 15 0 16 6	{ 9 0	6 9	28 6	6 9	-	-	-	-	3 6	4 3	1 9	The chief constable wears uniform.			
28	-	-	-	37 6	-	{ 30 3 25 3	15 0 15 6	-	5 0	18 6	4 6	2 6	*19 6	4 6	5 6	7 6	1 9	The chief constable wears uniform. *Noiseless boots for night duty.				
29	{ 35 0 22 0 16 6	{ 15 6	28 6	36 6	27 6	23 3	{ 15 8 15 6 15 3	{ 6 9	4 9	9 3	3 9	1 7½	-	-	-	3 0	3 6	1 6	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions			
30	-	-	-	38 0	29 6	18 6	{ 17 6 13 0	{ 7 3	7 3	17 6	8 6	2 6	-	-	-	6 0	3 6	1 6				
31	-	-	-	38 0	-	20 6	16 0	-	5 3	17 9	6 3	1 11	-	-	-	3 3	3 6	1 7	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.			
32	{ 37 6 16 0 18 6	{ 13 6	{ 45 0 15 0	{ 36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 27 6 16 0 13 0	{ 8 9 8 0	{ 5 0	{ 15 0 36 0	{ 7 9	3 3½	-	-	-	5 0	3 9	1 6				
33	17 0	7 6	46 0	{ 32 0 26 0	25 0 19 0	27 0 16 6	11 0 12 6	{ -	4 6	18 0	6 0	1 11	-	-	-	4 2	3 9	1 8				
34	23 0	12 9	30 0	30 0	29 9	21 0	{ 15 6 13 0	{ 6 7	4 2	18 6	3 3½	2 3	-	-	-	5 6	7 6	1 8				
35	{ 23 0 17 6 16 0	{ 15 0	36 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	{ 17 0 16 0 14 0	-	5 6	{ 28 0 17 9	{ 3 8	2 4	-	-	-	4 6	6 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.			
36	20 6	12 6	19 0	32 3	26 6	16 9	{ 13 3 10 3	-	3 9	19 0	5 6	2 3	-	-	-	5 0	5 2	1 8				
37	18 0	10 0	20 0	38 0	30 0	21 0	18 0	-	7 6	20 0	5 8	0 10½	-	-	-	5 6	3 6	1 8				
38	{ 35 0 20 0	{ 11 1	{ 37 0 16 7	35 6 27 6	{ -	19 0	{ 23 0 13 0	{ -	5 1	{ 27 0 16 7	{ 5 9	1 6	-	-	-	3 1	3 6	2 1½				
39	{ 21 0 20 0 13 0	{ 12 0	17 6	38 0	30 0	20 0	{ 12 0 17 6 18 0	{ 7 0	4 6	17 6	6 6	1 11	32 6	-	-	6 0	6 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform			
40	17 6	{ 13 6 7 3	{ 18 6	{ 29 6 25 6	25 1 21 0	{ -	{ 13 6 23 0	{ 5 6	-	16 6	7 6	1 10	30 0	-	-	4 5	4 0	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform.			
41	15 9	13 6	29 6	{ 33 9 23 9	30 0 25 0	{ -	{ 13 6 22 3	{ 5 5	1 7	5 11	8 3	1 8½	37 6	-	-	3 9	3 4	1 0	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.			
42	{ 16 0 18 0	{ 8 6	15 3	{ 37 6 30 6	{ 24 6	17 6	{ 10 6 17 6 17 11	{ 8 0 7 6	8 6 7 6	{ 15 3	6 3	2 2½	32 0	-	-	6 6	5 0	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.			

TABLE 17.—Prices Paid for the Last Received and

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES OR SUPERINTENDENTS.							LIEUTENANTS.							IN-			
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	No.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
43	.	Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 0	-	38 6	43		
44	.	Kinning Park,	45 0	{ 53 0 3 }	-	{ 20 0 16 0 14 6 }	-11 6	14 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44		
45	.	Partick,	{ 70 0 54 0 }	{ 52 0 }	90 0	{ 30 0 21 0 }	25 0 12 6	50 0 42 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	40 0	-	45		
46	Linlithgow,	.	50 3	{ 58 6 45 6 }	-	{ 48 6 17 6 23 6 19 6 }	-15 6	{ 45 0 15 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 9	{ 48 0 42 6 }	-	46		
47	Nairn,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47		
48	Peebles,	.	50 3	{ 58 6 45 6 }	-	{ 47 6 23 6 17 6 19 6 }	-15 6	{ 45 0 15 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48		
49	Perth,	.	85 0	50 0	-	21 0	15 0	18 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	50 0	-	49		
50	.	Perth,	{ 55 6 45 0 }	{ 75 0 55 0 28 6 }	-	{ 22 6 18 6 19 6 }	21 0 13 6	{ 25 3 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	{ 55 0 28 6 }	-	50		
51	Renfrew,	.	45 0	{ 53 0 36 0 }	-	{ 22 0 16 0 14 6 }	-11 6	45 0 14 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 6	{ 46 0 31 0 }	-	51		
			{ Original Cost of Chief-Constable's uniform, £26. }																	
52	.	Greenock,	{ The annu 50 0 }	Chief uni and { 58 0 33 6 }	Consta - {	ble rece provi 19 9 16 10	ives £12 des his own uni 17 6	per form. 30 0	50 0	{ 58 0 33 6 }	-	{ 19 9 16 10 }	{ 17 6 }	30 0	50 0	58 0	-	52		
53	.	Johnstone,	95 0	-	115 0	32 6	30 0	37 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	55 0	-	53		
54	.	Paisley,	{ The annu 42 0 }	Chief uni and { 44 6 47 0 }	Consta - {	ble rece provi 18 6 22 0	ives £8 des his own uni 11 0	per form. 17 6	42 0	{ 44 6 47 0 }	-	{ 18 6 22 0 }	{ 11 0 }	17 6	42 0	{ 36 6 47 0 }	-	54		
55	.	Renfrew,	55 0	-	57 0	21 0	17 6	35 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ 55 0 35 0 }	-	55		
56	Ross & Cromarty,	.	35 0	{ 105 0 63 0 31 6 }	-	{ 63 0 19 0 15 0 14 9 }	85 0 18 9	85 0 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 0	{ 63 0 31 6 }	-	56		
57	Roxburgh,	.	46 0	{ 40 0 42 0 }	-	18 0	6 6	23 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 0	{ 36 0 25 0 }	-	57		
58	.	Hawick,	70 0	75 0	-	25 0	21 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	45 0	-	58		
59	Selkirk,	.	-	-	90 0	26 0	18 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 0	{ 43 0 27 0 }	-	59		
60	.	Galashiels,	56 0	51 0	-	{ 21 6 12 6 20 0 }	18 0	40 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		
61	Stirling,	.	{ 46 0 46 0 }	{ 56 0 56 0 }	{ 60 0 60 0 }	{ 24 0 20 0 24 0 }	15 0	20 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 0	49 6	-	61		
62	.	Stirling,	65 0	70 0	-	20 0	20 0	20 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	70 0	-	62		
63	Sutherland,	.	-	63 0	-	18 6	15 0	30 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 6	70 0	-	63		
64	Wigtown,	.	65 0	52 6	-	18 6	11 0	50 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	49 6	-	64		

Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.—continued.

SPECTORS.				SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.															REMARKS.	
No.	Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats or Capes.	Great Coats.		Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.		Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Water-proof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.	L. Inters.		Whistles and Chains.
				s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.												
43	18 0	17 6	15 6	38 0	30 0	-	18 0	{ 9 9 7 9 }	-	15 6	7 3	0 9	-	-	-	-	4 6	3 9	1 7	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
44	-	-	-	30 0	27 0	15 0	{ 15 0 14 0 9 3 }	6 0	6 0	14 6	5 9	2 1	-	-	-	-	5 6	3 9	1 10	
45	19 0	9 6	42 6	{ 36 0 28 0 }	24 6	21 0	{ 16 0 15 0 13 3 }	7 0	7 0	18 0	4 6	2 0	-	-	-	-	5 0	3 6	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
46	{ 22 6 18 6 16 0 }	13 6	{ 45 0 15 0 }	36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 45 6 16 0 13 0 }	{ 8 9 8 0 }	4 6	{ 36 0 15 0 }	7 9	3 3 1/2	-	-	-	-	5 0	3 6	1 7	Detective officers £7, 6s. per annum for plain clothes.
47	-	-	-	27 0	-	18 0	{ 10 9 14 0 }	-	5 0	{ 34 0 19 3 }	3 4	2 4	-	-	-	-	8 6	6 2	1 8	
48	-	-	-	36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 45 6 16 0 13 0 9 6 }	6 9	4 6	{ 36 0 15 0 }	7 9	3 3 1/2	-	-	-	-	6 0	4 3	1 7	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
49	21 0	15 0	18 6	28 6	-	18 10	{ 16 0 14 0 10 6 }	-	6 6	18 6	5 6	1 8	-	-	-	-	7 3	3 6	1 8	
50	{ 18 6 19 6 }	13 6	25 3	38 0	-	19 6	{ 15 6 14 6 }	-	5 3	16 0	5 3	2 0	-	-	-	-	5 6	4 6	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
51	{ 20 0 15 3 13 6 }	11 6	{ 41 6 14 6 }	31 6 30 0	-	{ 21 0 15 0 }	{ 9 3 14 0 15 0 26 6 }	-	6 0	{ 31 6 14 6 }	3 9	2 1	34 0	-	-	-	6 0	6 0	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
52	{ 19 9 16 10 }	17 6 10 6	18 6	28 0	26 6	30 0	{ 16 10 14 11 13 9 }	6 3	5 6	18 6	{ 6 6 7 3 }	0 6	-	-	-	-	4 8	5 6	1 2	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
53	21 0	11 0	37 6	38 0	-	23 6	{ 17 0 15 6 }	-	5 6	17 9	5 6	2 0	-	-	-	-	5 6	4 8	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
54	{ 18 6 22 0 }	11 0	17 6	42 0	{ 32 0 32 6 }	-	{ 18 6 22 0 }	5 6	-	17 6	7 0	2 0 1/2	33 0	-	-	-	6 6	4 9	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers £5, 10s. each for plain clothes.
55	{ 18 0 13 0 }	7 6	30 0	31 6	26 9	19 3	{ 18 0 11 9 }	7 9	5 0	17 6	4 0	2 6	-	-	-	-	6 6	3 9	1 6	*For the chief constable.
56	{ 19 0 15 0 14 9 }	10 0 9 0	37 6 17 6	32 6	{ 36 0 30 0 }	22 6 17 6	{ 11 6 10 6 }	8 0	5 6	17 6	3 7 1/2	1 10 1/2	-	2 6	-	2 6	4 6	3 6	1 6	
57	18 0	4 3	23 0	28 6	29 0	16 6	{ 14 6 11 3 }	7 3	3 6	17 0	5 6	3 5 1/2	-	-	-	4 0	3 6	3 9	2 0	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Riding pants, 25s.
58	18 0	13 6	18 6	28 0	-	{ 28 0 18 3 13 6 }	{ 10 11 15 10 }	-	6 0	18 6	7 6	2 6	-	-	-	-	5 3	3 9	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
59	{ 16 0 15 6 12 0 }	5 6	{ 26 0 17 6 }	37 0	-	19 0	{ 16 0 15 6 12 0 }	-	{ 5 6 3 9 }	{ 26 0 17 6 }	6 0	2 5	-	-	-	4 0	3 6	3 9	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
60	-	-	-	36 0	-	21 0	{ 13 3 16 9 }	-	5 3	18 9	3 9	3 2	-	-	-	-	5 0	4 6	2 0	*The chief constable wears uniform.
61	22 0	15 0	20 0	{ 31 6 30 0 }	30 6 26 0	22 0 18 6	{ 15 0 15 0 }	7 6	5 0	18 0	3 9	1 10	-	-	-	-	7 6	6 2	1 8	*Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
62	19 6	14 0	20 0	36 0	27 0	21 0	{ 11 0 17 0 }	8 0	6 6	20 0	4 11	1 6	-	-	-	-	5 0	3 9	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
63	{ 20 0 21 0 15 0 }	7 6	19 6	34 6	34 0	22 6	{ 15 6 14 6 }	-	4 6	19 6	5 8	-	-	-	-	{ 8 0 4 6 }	{ 6 0 4 0 }	4 0	1 10	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
64	18 0	11 0	{ 36 0 15 3 }	36 0	-	20 0	{ 12 8 15 11 }	-	6 6	{ 36 0 15 3 }	6 3	2 3 1/2	-	-	-	-	3 5	3 9	1 6	

TABLE 18.

Licensed Premises for the Sale of Exciseable Liquors in County, City, and Burgh Jurisdictions in Scotland, on the 31st December 1901.

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGH.	Burghs Policed by Counties, but possessing separate Licensing Courts.					Sweets only.	Table Beer only.	Total.	No. of		Number of Inhabitants to each Licence.	No. of Special Permissions granted.	Number of Convictions for Breach of Certificate.	Effect of Early Closing on Peace and Order.	REMARKS.
				Hotels or Inns.	Public Houses.	Licensed Grocers.	Porter and Ale only.				Increase.	Decrease.					
1	Aberdeen,			97	31	104	37	3	3	275	-	7	583	302	8	Quite satisfactory.	
2		Aberdeen,		20	110	213	14	1	1	359	-	8	427	172	2	Not in force.	
3			Peterhead,	5	14	22	3	-	-	44	-	1	267	19	-	Quite satisfactory.	
4			Inverurie,	3	4	3	3	-	-	13	-	-	266	8	-	do.	
5			Kintore,	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	197	4	-	do.	
6	Argyll,			101	19	33	7	-	-	160	-	2	370	38	-	Beneficial.	
7			Campbeltown,	4	22	4	-	-	-	30	-	-	274	5	1	do.	
8			Inveraray,	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	183	1	-	do.	
9			Oban,	17	6	8	-	-	-	31	-	-	173	6	-	do.	
10	Ayr,			102	284	140	6	1	-	533	1	-	341	645	-	do.	
11		Ayr,		16	60	32	-	-	-	108	-	-	265	114	-	do.	
12		Kilmarnock,		7	67	34	2	-	-	110	-	-	311	115	-	do.	
13			Irvine,	8	22	34	-	-	-	64	-	-	150	29	-	do.	
14	Banff,			36	28	40	11	-	7	122	3	-	440	76	2	do.	
15			Banff,	3	6	6	1	1	-	17	-	-	219	3	-	do.	
16			Cullen,	3	2	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	508	-	-	do.	
17	Berwick,			44	8	31	1	-	-	84	-	-	357	42	1	do.	
18			Lauder,	2	1	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	114	4	-	do.	
19	Bute,			17	4	2	1	-	-	24	-	-	392	8	-	do.	
20		Rothsay,		6	21	15	-	-	-	42	-	-	222	7	-	do.	
21	Caithness,			22	20	17	4	-	-	63	-	3	493	68	1	do.	
22			Wick,	2	7	5	1	-	-	15	-	-	185	8	-	do.	
23	Clackmannan,			7	29	25	1	-	-	62	-	-	332	13	-	do.	
24		Alloa,		6	15	18	7	-	-	46	-	-	248	25	2	Good.	Granted by County Court
25	Dumbarton,			14	113	26	4	-	-	157	-	-	621	107	-	Beneficial.	
26		Dumbarton,		1	19	3	-	-	-	23	-	-	873	39	-	Very beneficial.	
27	Dumfries,			35	8	26	1	2	-	72	-	-	782	77	-	Beneficial.	
28		Dumfries,		17	85	15	-	-	-	67	-	3	198	44	-	Great improvement.	
29			Annan,	7	3	6	-	-	-	16	-	1	268	4	-	Beneficial.	
30			Lochmaben,	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	181	1	-	do.	
31			Sanquhar,	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	275	-	-	do.	
32	Edinburgh,			14	76	93	14	-	1	198	-	1	475	101	-	do.	
33		Edinburgh,		36	312	422	2	-	-	*772	-	12	410	489	-	Not in force.	*2 shown in excess last year.
34		Leith,		6	133	141	-	-	-	280	1	-	273	85	8	do.	
35			Musselburgh,	-	22	19	-	-	-	41	-	-	285	61	-	Beneficial.	
36	Elgin,			22	19	40	3	-	-	84	-	-	379	135	-	do.	
37			Elgin,	10	10	34	1	-	-	55	-	1	153	30	-	do.	
38			Forres,	7	1	8	1	-	-	17	1	-	253	1	-	do.	
39	Fife,			52	151	148	26	-	8	385	8	-	321	249	-	do.	
40		Dunfermline,		7	31	45	6	-	-	89	-	1	283	80	-	Beneficial.	
41		Kirkcaldy,		5	37	54	2	-	-	98	-	1	347	16	-	Satisfactory.	
42			Anstruther Easter,	3	3	8	2	-	-	16	-	-	75	-	-	Good.	
43			Anstruther Wester,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	158	-	-	do.	
44			Auchtermuchty,	2	3	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	58	2	-	do.	
45			Burntisland,	3	15	18	1	-	-	37	-	2	128	5	1	do.	
46			Craig,	2	2	2	1	-	-	7	-	-	153	2	-	do.	
47			Culross,	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	87	5	-	do.	
48			Cupar,	5	8	24	3	-	2	42	-	-	107	12	-	do.	
49			Dysart,	1	8	7	-	-	-	16	-	1	221	-	-	do.	
50			Earlsferry,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	251	-	-	do.	
51			Falkland,	2	3	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	116	-	-	do.	
52			Inverkeithing,	3	3	6	-	-	-	12	-	-	159	2	-	do.	
53			Kilrenny,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	635	-	-	do.	
54			Kinghorn,	1	3	8	-	-	-	12	-	-	130	-	-	do.	
55			Newburgh,	4	4	6	2	-	-	15	-	-	127	2	-	do.	
56			Pittenweem,	2	8	7	-	-	-	17	-	-	109	1	-	do.	
57			St Andrews,	9	9	23	2	-	1	44	-	-	173	29	-	do.	
58	Forfar,			32	22	26	6	-	3	89	-	-	639	131	2	do.	
59		Arbroath,		5	40	55	3	-	-	103	-	1	219	33	-	Very good.	
60		Brechin,		6	10	17	3	-	-	36	-	-	248	22	1	Beneficial.	
61		Broughty Ferry		1	9	12	3	-	-	25	-	-	415	18	-	Good.	Granted by County Court
62		Dundee,		7	209	204	7	-	3	430	-	1	374	16	5	Not in force.	
63		Forfar,		9	22	13	-	-	-	44	-	2	259	56	-	Beneficial.	
64		Montrose,		5	14	31	2	-	11	64	-	-	194	17	-	Good.	
65	Haddington,			13	14	28	8	-	1	64	-	-	442	46	-	Satisfactory.	
66			Dunbar,	8	9	15	-	-	-	32	-	-	112	14	-	do.	
67			Haddington,	5	7	15	3	-	2	32	-	-	124	17	-	do.	
68			North Berwick,	5	3	9	-	-	-	17	-	-	164	11	-	do.	
Carried forward,				903	2187	2432	206	8	43	5779	14	49		3672	34		

TABLE 18.—Licensed Premises for the Sale of Exciseable Liquors in County, City, and Burgh Jurisdictions in Scotland, on the 31st December 1901—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Burghs Policed by Counties, but possessing separate Licensing Courts.	Hotels or Inns.	Public Houses.	Licensed Grocers.		Porter and Ale only.	Sweets only.	Table Beer only.	No. of		Number of Inhabitants to each Licence.	No. of Special Permissions granted.	Number of Convictions for Breach of Certificate.	Effect of Early Closing on Peace and Order.	REMARKS.	
						Total.	Increase.				Decrease.							
69	Inverness,	Brought forward,		903	2187	2432	206	8	43	5779	14	49		3672	34			
70	Inverness,	Inverness,		82	9	14	5	-	2	112	-	3	615	40	-	Beneficial.		
71	Kincardine,			17	32	46	2	-	-	97	-	-	218	113	1	do.		
72			Bervie,	27	23	21	3	-	1	75	-	-	130	2	-	Nil.		
73	Kinross,			4	1	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	151	-	-	do.		
74	Kirkcudbright			12	9	12	2	-	-	35	-	-	200	17	-	Good.		
				33	23	18	3	-	-	77	-	-	476	41	-	do.		
75			Kirkcudbright	8	3	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	265	3	-	do.		
76			New Galloway	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	125	-	-	do.		
77	Lanark,			47	398	177	15	-	-	637	2	-	491	257	3	Beneficial.		
78		Airdrie,		2	83	18	4	-	-	107	-	3	203	40	1	Improvement.		
79		Coatbridge,		2	106	20	1	-	-	129	-	-	286	37	-	Beneficial.		
80		Glasgow,		19	1398	305	8	-	-	1730	-	9	439	166	3	Not in force.		
81		Govan,		-	78	48	2	35	-	163	-	-	642	-	-	do.	Granted by County Court.	
82		Hamilton,		5	59	39	3	-	-	106	-	-	309	100	-	Beneficial.		
83		Kinning Park,		-	28	7	-	-	-	35	-	-	396	-	3	Not in force.	Granted by County Court.	
84			Lanark,	7	17	6	-	-	-	30	-	1	169	20	3	Beneficial.		
85		Partick,		-	41	25	1	-	-	67	2	-	810	-	-	Not in force.	Granted by County Court.	
86			Rutherglen,	-	34	13	-	-	-	47	-	1	344	11	-	Beneficial.		
87	Linlithgow,			14	68	48	1	-	-	131	2	-	454	55	1	do.		
88			Linlithgow,	5	14	16	1	-	-	36	-	-	118	14	2	do.		
			South Queens-															
			ferry,	4	2	9	-	-	-	15	-	-	123	4	-	do.		
89	Nairn,			-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2093	1	-	Salutary.		
90				5	4	8	1	-	-	18	-	-	284	18	-	do.		
91			Nairn,	8	-	10	-	-	-	18	-	-	544	15	-	Beneficial.		
92	Peebles,			5	3	16	1	-	-	25	-	-	210	17	-	do.		
93			Peebles,	130	49	59	29	2	3	272	1	-	332	191	-	Very beneficial.		
94	Perth,			17	40	37	4	1	-	99	-	3	335	119	4	Beneficial.		
95		Perth,		14	147	35	1	-	1*	198	-	2	428	79	2	do.	* Wine and ale.	
96	Renfrew,			5	133	24	3	4	-	169	-	5	402	17	1	Not in force.		
97		Greenock,		-	27	5	-	-	-	32	-	-	328	2	-	Beneficial.	Granted by County Court.	
98		Johnstone,		1	146	30	3	-	-	180	-	-	441	10	1	Not in force.		
99		Paisley,		1	33	7	-	-	-	41	-	-	411	-	-	Beneficial.		
100		Renfrew,	Port-Glasgow,	-	21	2	-	-	-	23	-	-	404	1	-	Beneficial.		
101																		
102	Ross and Cromarty,			63	22	11	4	-	-	100	-	1	695	33	1	Very beneficial.		
103			Cromarty,	3	2	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	176	-	-	do.		
104			Dingwall,	6	2	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	179	5	-	do.		
105			Fortrose,	3	3	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	152	2	-	do.		
106			Tain,	4	3	6	-	-	-	13	-	-	152	-	-	do.		
107	Roxburgh,			23	12	23	4	-	-	67	-	-	423	188	-	Beneficial.		
108			Jedburgh,	4	4	10	2	-	-	20	-	-	157	32	-	do.		
109		Hawick,		9	20	22	-	-	-	51	1	-	339	35	1	Nil.		
110	Selkirk,			5	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	709	9	-	do.		
111			Selkirk,	3	3	12	1	-	-	19	-	-	285	28	-	do.		
112		Galashiels,		5	8	14	7	-	-	34	-	-	400	19	-	Very good.		
113	Stirling,			43	104	74	7	1	-	229	-	1	411	120	1	Nil.		
114			Falkirk,	4	55	39	5	-	1	104	-	-	281	53	-	Satisfactory.		
115		Stirling,		10	35	31	7	-	-	83	-	-	221	212	-	Very beneficial.		
116	Sutherland,			26	1	1	1	-	-	29	-	-	715	7	-	Satisfactory.		
117			Dornoch,	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	153	5	-	do.		
118	Wigtown,			37	20	2	1	-	-	60	-	1	399	26	1	Most beneficial.		
119			Wigtown,	5	6	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	126	2	-	do.		
120			Stranraer,	15	17	6	-	-	-	38	-	-	158	17	1	do.		
121			Whithorn,	4	3	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	148	1	-	do.		
Total,				1648	5536	3782	341	51	51	11,409	22	79	387	5855	64			
											Decrease 57							

* Granted under the Licensing Amendment (Scotland) Act 1897 (60 and 61 Vict. c. 50).

ABSTRACT.

Number of Licences in County Licensing Jurisdictions,	4,788	giving 1 to every	445 of the Population.
„ „ Cities and Burghs Licensing Jurisdictions,	6,621	„ 1 „	344 „
„ „ „ „ Scotland,	11,409	„ 1 „	387 „
Number of Licensing Courts in County Jurisdictions,	.	.	31
„ „ City and Burgh Jurisdictions,	.	.	84
		Total.	115

TABLE 19.

RETURN of Vagrants and others convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs during the

Cities and Burghs, and Burghs Policed by Counties.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.			No.
No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHs.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Aberdeen.	Aberdeen.	12	2	14	11	2	13	6	1	7	16	1	17	1
2		Fraserburgh.	8	2	10	4	1	5	8	3	11	-	1	-	2
3		Huntly.	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4		Inverurie.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
5		Peterhead.	3	-	3	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	5
6		Turriff.	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
7		Old Meldrum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
8	Argyll.	Campbeltown.	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	8
9		Dunoon.	8	2	10	15	3	18	4	2	6	1	1	2	9
10		Inveraray.	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	10
11		Lochgilphhead.	1	4	5	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	11
12		Oban.	3	-	3	1	-	1	5	5	10	5	-	5	12
13	Ayr.	Ayr.	13	5	18	13	12	25	2	3	5	7	2	9	13
14		Ardrossan.	6	-	6	7	3	10	1	2	3	3	-	3	14
15		Cumnock.	2	-	2	7	-	7	4	-	4	2	-	2	15
16		Galston.	4	-	4	9	-	9	1	-	1	2	-	2	16
17		Girvan.	5	1	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	17
18		Irvine.	18	6	24	9	2	11	13	-	13	12	1	13	18
19		Kilmarnock.	6	-	6	5	-	5	8	18	26	8	5	13	19
20		Kilwinning.	2	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	4	1	-	1	20
21		Largs.	2	-	2	6	-	6	10	2	12	9	2	11	21
22		Maybole.	9	-	9	7	-	7	1	-	1	2	-	2	22
23		Newmilns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
24		Saltcoats.	21	3	24	7	1	8	20	7	27	20	5	25	24
25		Stewarton.	2	-	2	1	-	1	8	4	12	2	-	2	25
26		Troon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
27	Banff	Aberchirder.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28		Aberlour.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29		Banff.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7	29
30		Buckie.	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	30
31		Cullen.	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	5	4	1	5	31
32		Dufftown.	3	1	4	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	32
33		Keith.	11	-	11	4	2	6	4	-	4	2	-	2	33
34		Macduff.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	34
35		Portsoy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
36	Berwick.	Coldstream.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
37		Duns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	37
38		Eyemouth.	-	-	-	4	-	4	8	-	8	9	1	10	38
39		Lauder.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
40	Bute.	Millport.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
41		Rothsay.	1	-	1	4	-	4	6	2	8	4	-	4	41
42	Caithness.	Thurso.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
43		Wick.	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	43
44		Pulteneytown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	44
45	Clackmannan.	Alloa.	10	-	10	6	-	6	1	-	1	11	-	11	45
46	Cromarty.	Cromarty.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47	Dumbarton.	Clydebank.	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	1	1	5	-	5	47
48		Dumbarton.	11	3	14	19	3	22	9	7	16	21	3	24	48
49		Helensburgh.	3	-	3	8	3	11	3	-	3	4	-	4	49
50		Kirkintilloch.	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	50
51	Dumfries.	Annan.	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	51
52		Dumfries.	6	1	7	8	3	11	9	-	9	8	1	9	52
53		Lochmaben.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
54		Lockerbie.	1	-	1	-	1	1	7	-	7	11	-	11	54
55		Moffat.	7	-	7	4	1	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	55
56		Sanquhar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	56
57	Edinburgh.	City of Edinburgh.	115	18	133	115	20	135	161	39	200	172	46	218	57
58		Leith.	14	2	16	12	1	13	8	-	8	6	2	8	58
59		Dalkeith.	4	-	4	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	-	1	59
60		Musselburgh.	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	4	60
61	Elgin.	Portobello.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	1	1	61
62		Burghead.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
63		Elgin.	-	-	-	11	2	13	29	9	38	17	6	23	63
64		Forres.	7	-	7	23	-	23	28	2	30	28	4	32	64
65		Lossiemouth.	4	-	4	7	-	7	6	1	7	7	-	7	65
66		Roths.	3	1	4	3	-	3	6	-	6	2	-	2	66
67		Grantown.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
68	Fife.	Dunfermline.	11	1	12	12	2	14	7	1	8	11	2	13	68
69		Kirkcaldy.	1	1	2	14	1	15	25	6	31	16	7	23	69
70		Anstruther Easter.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
71		Auchtermuchty.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
72		Buckhaven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
73		Burntisland.	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	73
74		Cowdenbeath.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
75		Crail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
76		Cupar.	2	2	4	6	3	9	6	1	7	7	1	8	76
77		Dysart.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
78		Inverkeithing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
79		Kilrenny.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
80		Kinghorn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Carried forward.			354	56	410	401	68	469	458	123	581	467	96	563	

TABLE 19.

last Ten Years 1892–1901, and the Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.

No.	1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.			Number of Common Lodging Houses under Police Supervision.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	8	2	10	9	3	12	9	3	12	17	4	21	12	4	16	17	2	19	4	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	
5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	6	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	
8	2	2	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	2	
12	3	2	5	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	
13	2	2	4	2	-	2	19	2	21	11	4	15	12	-	12	8	1	9	10	
14	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	
15	8	-	8	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	8	-	-	5	
16	4	4	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	5	-	-	3	
17	7	1	8	12	5	17	8	1	9	10	1	11	6	3	9	8	4	12	1	
18	10	3	13	19	5	24	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	
19	11	5	16	5	3	8	5	1	6	6	-	6	3	2	5	6	1	7	16	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
21	9	-	9	20	1	21	3	1	4	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	
22	4	1	5	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	1	9	2	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	10	-	10	1	
24	12	7	19	12	2	14	21	1	22	11	1	12	8	-	8	3	1	4	2	
25	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
26	-	-	-	7	-	7	2	-	2	12	6	18	-	-	1	4	-	4	-	
27	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
28	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
29	2	2	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	
30	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	
31	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	
32	1	-	1	12	-	12	5	-	5	2	-	2	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	
33	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
34	4	-	4	4	-	4	3	-	5	5	-	5	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	
35	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
38	9	-	9	4	-	4	4	-	4	3	-	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	
39	4	-	4	7	-	7	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
41	7	6	13	9	-	9	2	-	2	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
42	-	-	-	10	4	14	18	12	30	11	5	16	12	12	24	10	4	14	-	
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
44	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
45	10	2	12	8	-	8	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	14	-	14	4	
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
47	12	-	12	4	-	4	5	-	5	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	
48	11	1	12	12	1	13	11	1	12	11	2	13	20	3	23	16	5	21	9	
49	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	5	-	1	2	1	3	-	
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	3	-	3	5	
51	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	
52	20	9	29	16	2	18	18	2	20	23	1	24	19	4	23	15	2	17	5	
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
54	10	2	12	4	-	4	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
55	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
57	98	42	138	102	30	132	109	24	133	73	10	83	81	10	91	52	19	71	5	
58	9	-	9	10	5	15	12	-	12	5	-	5	2	1	3	6	-	6	5	
59	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
60	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	3	2	1	3	1	
61	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
62	8	-	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	
63	15	2	17	22	4	26	12	7	19	14	4	18	12	2	14	17	6	23	2	
64	26	6	32	9	1	10	10	-	10	6	4	10	3	-	3	5	1	6	2	
65	4	-	4	7	2	9	2	1	3	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
66	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	
68	7	1	8	14	4	18	6	1	7	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	-	2	6	
69	23	5	28	13	1	14	26	3	29	9	3	12	5	1	6	16	1	17	7	
70	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
73	-	-	-	8	-	8	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	4	3	1	4	3	
74	2	-	2	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
76	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	
77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
78	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
391			105	496	417	89	506	369	70	439	306	58	364	274	58	332	263	54	317	161

*Under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE 19.—Return of Vagrants and others convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs during the

Cities and Burghs, and Burghs Policed by Counties.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.			No.
No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHs.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
81	Fife—continued.	Brought forward,	354	56	410	401	68	469	458	123	581	467	96	563	81
82		Leslie,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
83		Leven,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	83
84		Lochgelly,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	84
85		Newburgh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
86		Newport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
87		Pittenweem,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
88		St Andrews,	5	—	5	9	1	10	2	—	2	3	2	5	88
89	Forfar,	Tayport,	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	—	5	1	—	1	89
90		Arbroath,	14	1	15	7	2	9	4	5	9	7	2	9	90
91		Brechin,	2	1	3	2	—	2	1	2	3	1	—	1	91
92		Broughty Ferry,	4	1	5	7	3	10	7	5	12	3	1	4	92
93		Carnoustie,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
94		Dundee,	23	5	28	47	10	57	59	11	70	46	10	56	94
95		Forfar,	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	95
96		Kirriemuir,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	96
97		Monifieth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97
98	Haddington,	Montrose,	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	98
99		Dunbar,	9	1	10	13	—	13	2	—	2	2	1	3	99
100		Haddington,	7	1	8	6	1	7	10	2	12	5	—	5	100
101	Inverness,	North Berwick,	4	—	4	4	—	4	2	—	2	10	—	10	101
102	Kincaidine,	Inverness,	8	2	10	3	3	6	2	—	2	1	—	1	102
103		Stonehaven,	11	1	12	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
104		Banchory,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
105	Kinross,	Bervie,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	105
106		Kinross,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
107	Kirkcudbright,	Milnathort,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
108		Castle Douglas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
109		Dalbeattie,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
110		Gatehouse,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
111		Kirkcudbright,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111
112		Maxwelltown,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
113	Lanark,	New Galloway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113
114		Airdrie,	2	—	2	7	2	9	4	1	5	2	—	2	114
115		Coatbridge,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	115
116		City of Glasgow,	201	25	226	361	60	421	378	48	426	238	42	280	116
117		Govan,	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	—	6	5	—	5	117
118		Hamilton,	9	3	12	17	1	18	11	—	11	22	—	22	118
119		Kinning Park,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	119
120		Lanark,	2	—	2	3	—	3	5	—	5	—	—	—	120
121		Motherwell,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
122		Partick,	5	—	5	1	—	1	7	—	7	2	—	2	122
123		Rutherglen,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
124	Linlithgow,	Wishaw,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
125		Bathgate,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
126		Bo'ness,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126
127		Linlithgow,	6	2	8	3	1	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	127
128		South Queensferry,	—	3	3	2	—	2	2	1	3	2	—	2	128
129	Nairn,	Nairn,	1	—	1	2	—	2	5	—	5	4	—	4	129
130	Peebles,	Peebles,	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	130
131		Innerleithen,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	131
132	Perth,	Auchtermurder,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
133		Blairstown,	3	—	3	1	—	1	4	—	4	3	—	3	133
134		Crieff,	4	—	4	4	1	5	11	5	16	1	1	2	134
135		Callander,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
136		Coupar Angus,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
137		City of Perth,	10	4	14	12	11	23	13	3	16	7	3	10	137
138	Renfrew,	Alyth,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	138
139		Barrhead,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
140		Crosshill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
141		Greenock,	5	1	6	12	10	22	4	3	7	5	3	8	141
142		Johnstone,	1	—	1	4	1	5	2	—	2	5	1	6	142
143		Faisley,	2	—	2	2	—	2	6	—	6	6	2	8	143
144		Pollokshields,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144
145		East,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
146		Port-Glasgow,	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	146
147		Renfrew,	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	147
148		Pollokshaws,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
149	Ross,	Gourock,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
150		Dingwall,	1	—	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	150
151		Tain,	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	151
152		Fortrose,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152
153	Roxburgh,	Stornoway,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
154		Hawick,	29	—	29	30	—	30	30	4	35	29	6	35	154
155		Jedburgh,	4	1	5	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	—	4	155
156		Kelso,	4	—	4	1	—	1	6	2	8	11	6	17	156
157		Melrose,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	10	157
158	Selkirk,	Galashiels,	34	3	37	25	4	29	10	1	11	3	—	3	158
159		Selkirk,	24	3	27	10	3	13	12	—	12	19	1	20	159
160	Stirling,	Falkirk,	21	—	21	17	—	17	17	—	17	18	—	18	160
161		Stirling,	9	2	11	7	—	7	18	—	18	6	2	8	161
162	Sutherland,	Dornoch,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
163	Wigtown,	Newton-Stewart,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	163
164		Stranraer,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	164
		Wigtown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
		Whithorn,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Total,			825	117	942	1043	18	1061	1118	223	1341	980	186	1166	

Ten Years, and the Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision—continued.

No.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1901.			Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
81	391	105	496	417	89	506	369	70	439	306	58	364	274	58	332	263	54	317	161	
82	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
83	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	-	5	5	-	5	3	1	4	2	
84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
85	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	
86	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
87	7	-	7	6	1	7	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	-	6	1	
88	4	3	7	3	1	4	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
89	6	-	6	7	3	10	5	2	7	7	-	7	5	3	8	7	-	7	2	
90	1	-	1	-	3	3	3	3	6	1	-	1	10	2	12	3	3	6	1	
91	12	7	19	6	-	6	6	5	11	11	2	13	8	2	10	4	-	4	-	
92	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	-	4	-	
93	42	9	51	39	3	42	31	5	36	20	6	25	30	-	30	50	8	58	9	
94	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	
97	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	4	7	1	-	1	8	2	10	1	
98	4	-	4	1	2	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	10	4	14	10	3	13	2	
99	9	-	9	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	
100	6	-	6	3	1	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
101	4	1	5	8	1	9	7	4	11	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	
102	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	
103	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
104	6	-	6	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
107	2	-	2	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
110	3	-	3	5	-	5	1	-	1	4	1	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	
111	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	
112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
113	12	2	14	16	3	19	5	4	9	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	10	
114	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	2	-	2	1	-	1	5	1	6	6	
115	242	34	276	256	46	302	86	25	111	71	8	79	115	21	136	207	42	249	68	
116	2	1	3	3	-	3	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	
117	8	1	9	21	8	29	20	1	21	13	3	16	7	1	8	9	2	11	20	
118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
119	4	1	5	8	-	8	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
120	3	-	3	6	-	6	3	-	3	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
121	9	-	9	3	-	3	5	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	1	5	1	
122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	
124	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
125	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	
126	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	-	5	2	
127	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	
128	3	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
129	-	-	-	3	-	3	10	-	10	6	-	6	5	-	5	2	-	2	4	
130	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	2	7	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	
131	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
132	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	1	1	2	
133	6	3	9	7	3	10	13	1	14	6	2	8	6	-	6	10	1	11	3	
134	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	
135	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
136	4	1	5	8	4	12	7	2	9	4	1	5	4	-	4	2	-	2	13	
137	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
140	1	2	3	8	-	8	10	1	11	12	3	15	7	2	9	5	1	6	20	
141	3	-	3	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	
142	3	-	3	9	-	9	20	1	21	10	-	10	4	-	4	10	2	12	8	
143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
144	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	
145	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
147	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	1	5	5	-	5	-	
148	7	1	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	
150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
152	21	4	25	18	8	26	31	3	34	19	3	22	10	1	11	24	6	30	2	
153	4	3	7	8	3	11	2	2	4	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
154	16	6	22	6	-	6	1	-	1	4	-	4	9	-	9	8	-	8	2	
155	2	-	2	2	1	3	6	-	6	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
156	27	1	28	8	1	9	6	1	7	5	-	5	4	-	4	2	-	2	3	
157	23	-	23	8	1	9	6	-	6	9	1	10	7	4	11	4	2	6	3	
158	20	-	20	14	-	14	21	-	21	6	-	6	7	-	7	14	-	14	13	
159	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	-	1	4	-	4	9	
160	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
161	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	
162	11	1	12	8	-	8	6	-	6	3	-	3	3	1	4	1	-	1	3	
163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
164	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
967 189			954 192			756 145			613 100			575 102			709 135			448		
1156 1156			1146 1146			901 901			713 713			677 677			844 844					

TABLE 20.—Return of the Census taken of the Vagrants, Beggars, Migratory Poor, &c., on Sunday the 23rd June and

No.	Counties.	Cities or Burghs.	Date.	Where Found.																				
				In Prisons or Police Cells.				In Houses of Refuge, Hospitals, and Poor's Houses.				In Common Lodging and other Houses.				In Public Parks, Gardens, or Streets, Outhouses, Sheds, Barns ; or about Pits, Brick or other Works.								
				Children of 14 Years and under.				Children of 14 Years and under.				Children of 14 Years and under.				Children of 14 Years and under.								
				Adults.	14 Years and under.	Total.		Adults.	14 Years and under.	Total.		Adults.	14 Years and under.	Total.		Adults.	14 Years and under.	Total.						
1	Aberdeen,		{ June Dec.	1	1			2	2	1	2		2	112	29	15	10	166	91	87	79	82	339	1
2		Aberdeen,	{ June Dec.	3	3			6	3	1		2	4	99	7	1		107	1	3			4		2
3	Argyll,		{ June Dec.	1				1	6				6	7	1			8	75	62	48	43	228	3
4	Ayr,		{ June Dec.	3	1			3	2	1			2	74	18	3	8	101	74	9	1	3	87		4
5		Ayr,	{ June Dec.	27	11			38	9	5	2		16	100	9	4	1	114					30	5
6		Kilmarnock,	{ June Dec.	1	4			1					47	4	1		52	13				13	7		6
7	Banff,		{ June Dec.	2				2	1				1	37	4	1		42	21	14	9	3	52	7
8	Berwick,		{ June Dec.	6	1			6	1	3			12	25	5	1	1	32	74	21	5	9	109		8
9	Bute,		{ June Dec.										1					1	5	6	1	4	16	9
10		Rothsay,	{ June Dec.										1	1			2	2					2		10
11	Caithness,		{ June Dec.		1			1					10	1			11	32	27	24	25	108	11	
12	Clackmannan,		{ June Dec.	1				1	2				2	14	5	3	1	23	62	4	4	3		73	12
13		Alloa,	{ June Dec.	2	1			2					60	5	5	1	71	2				2	4	13
14	Dumbarton,		{ June Dec.	1	1			1					99	21	7	7	134	54	33	17	12	116	14	
15		Dumbarton,	{ June Dec.					6	8	3			6	5	4	2	1	12	1	2		1		4	15
16	Dumfries,		{ June Dec.	2	1			3	3	1			4	136	16	2	2	156	142	44	35	27	248	16
17		Dumfries,	{ June Dec.	2	1			3	6	2			8	94	17	2	4	117						
18	Edinburgh,		{ June Dec.	2				2	2	4			6	90	12	8	2	112	80	12	4	2	98	18
19		Edinburgh,	{ June Dec.	22	24	2		48	71	40	4	4	119	241	50	6	5	332	4	2			6		19
20		Leith,	{ June Dec.	1				1					15				15	20					20	20
21	Elgin,		{ June Dec.	3	1			3	1	1			2	54	13	1	1	68	19	13	6	8	46		21
22	Fife,		{ June Dec.	9	1			10	11	2	1	1	15	113	43	14	13	183	129	46	19	39	233	22
23		Dunfermline,	{ June Dec.	2	2			4	1	1			2	101	28	6	6	151	3	2	4	2	11		23
24		Kirkcaldy,	{ June Dec.		2			2					64	19	2	3	88	2	1				3	24
25	Forfar,		{ June Dec.						1				1	16	4	2	2	24	26	19	10	15	88		25
26		Arbroath,	{ June Dec.										8	5		1	14							26
27		Brechin,	{ June Dec.										9	5	1		15	1					1		27
28		Broughty-Ferry,	{ June Dec.																					28
29		Dundee,	{ June Dec.	18	3			21	14	4	1		19	24	2		26	9					9	
30		Forfar,	{ June Dec.	1				1	3	1			4	15	10	6	5	36	4	4	1	2	11	30
31		Montrose,	{ June Dec.	2	3			5					19	6	3		28	7	5	5	11	28	31	
32	Haddington,		{ June Dec.	1	2			3					58	17	6	7	83	68	23	17	17	123		32
		Carried forward,	{ June Dec.	110	53	2	1	165	136	61	9	5	211	1739	399	99	79	2316	1030	445	289	312	2076		1056
				104	59			164	141	93	11	7	352	1631	432	81	102	2146	563	200	140	153		

tramp within the County, City, and Burgh Police Districts in Scotland, on the Nights of 22nd December 1901.

Native Country.																	Number Found.								Grand Total.		REMARKS.			
Scotch.						Irish.						English.						Foreign.						Total Number.						
Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.						
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	
1	166	111	91	90	458	18	1	1	20	18	4	2	1	25	3	1	1	4	205	116	94	92	507	210	.					
2	73	13	1	5	86	8	2	.	10	18	.	1	.	18	7	.	.	7	106	14	1	.	121	116	.					
3	64	55	43	39	201	14	4	3	25	4	4	2	.	10	1	.	.	1	83	63	48	43	237	175	.					
4	71	18	4	11	104	56	4	.	60	28	3	.	.	26	1	.	.	1	151	25	4	11	191	164	.					
5	63	9	2	1	75	56	13	.	69	12	3	4	.	19	3	.	.	5	136	25	6	1	168	268	.					
6	24	4	.	.	28	32	4	1	38	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	61	4	1	.	66	34	.					
7	43	17	10	8	78	10	.	.	10	6	1	.	.	7	2	.	.	2	61	18	10	8	97	91	.					
8	52	19	6	8	85	2	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	4	58	19	6	8	91	.	.					
9	27	15	2	4	48	53	4	1	53	23	7	4	5	39	3	.	.	3	106	26	6	10	148	93	.					
10	30	9	1	1	41	28	2	.	30	16	3	.	3	22	74	14	1	4	93	.	.					
11	5	6	1	4	16	1	.	.	1	6	6	1	4	17	.	.					
12	3	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	4	.	.					
13	36	28	24	25	113	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	42	28	24	25	119	137	.					
14	43	32	28	31	129	4	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	4	51	32	23	31	137	.	.					
15	57	6	4	1	68	11	1	.	12	8	2	3	3	16	2	.	.	2	78	9	7	4	98	62	.					
16	30	7	8	6	49	11	1	.	12	1	.	.	.	1	42	8	6	6	62	.	.					
17	40	6	4	1	50	22	.	1	28	7	.	.	.	2	64	5	5	1	75	88	.					
18	36	1	1	1	48	26	2	.	28	6	1	68	13	1	1	88	.	.					
19	92	33	19	15	164	53	12	5	73	9	4	.	1	14	151	54	24	19	251	157	.					
20	56	17	3	6	82	70	2	.	72	3	.	.	.	3	129	19	3	6	157	.	.					
21	4	1	1	.	6	7	2	1	11	.	1	.	.	1	11	4	2	1	18	41	.					
22	11	10	1	1	23	13	4	.	17	.	1	.	.	1	24	15	1	1	41	.	.					
23	103	87	28	24	192	77	8	.	85	98	17	9	5	129	5	.	5	283	62	37	29	411	243	.						
24	80	15	6	7	108	58	6	.	64	61	6	2	.	69	2	.	2	201	27	8	7	243	.	.						
25	55	11	2	4	72	22	.	.	22	22	8	.	1	30	3	1	.	4	102	20	2	4	128	79	.					
26	24	7	2	2	35	13	1	.	18	22	6	.	1	29	2	.	.	2	60	14	2	8	79	.	.					
27	17	7	6	3	96	85	9	1	95	16	2	5	1	24	3	.	3	174	28	12	4	218	142	.						
28	42	15	4	6	67	53	8	3	64	10	1	.	.	11	104	24	7	7	142	.	.					
29	203	111	11	7	332	77	27	1	105	50	8	2	.	60	8	.	8	338	146	12	9	505	478	.						
30	211	98	3	14	326	73	40	1	118	32	3	.	.	35	4	.	4	319	141	3	15	478	.	.						
31	23	.	.	.	23	8	.	.	8	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	35	18	.						
32	11	.	.	.	11	5	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	18	.	.						
33	58	27	6	9	100	8	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	6	6	.	6	77	27	6	9	119	158	.						
34	56	39	23	24	142	8	1	.	9	5	.	.	.	5	2	.	2	71	40	23	24	158	.	.						
35	176	65	25	40	306	53	18	4	74	29	14	5	9	57	4	.	4	262	92	34	53	441	382	.						
36	166	60	32	30	288	57	9	3	71	20	2	.	.	22	1	.	1	244	71	35	32	382	.	.						
37	60	29	9	6	104	36	10	1	48	10	3	.	2	13	1	1	3	107	43	10	8	168	121	.						
38	39	19	3	2	63	30	4	4	42	13	1	.	.	16	.	.	.	82	24	7	8	121	.	.						
39	36	11	.	.	47	22	7	1	31	7	4	1	2	14	1	.	1	66	22	3	3	93	54	.						
40	21	11	.	2	34	13	3	.	16	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	38	14	.	3	54	.	.						
41	39	30	10	15	94	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	43	31	10	15	99	97	.						
42	37	23	12	19	91	4	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	43	23	12	19	97	.	.						
43	5	4	1	.	10	3	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	8	5	1	.	14	18	.		
44	7	6	.	.	13	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	7	.	.	18	.	.						
45	5	4	1	.	10	2	1	.	3	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	10	5	1	.	16	24	.						
46	6	8	2	.	16	5	.	.	5	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	9	2	.	24	.	.						
47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
49	44	7	1	.	52	12	2	.	14	8	.	.	.	8	1	.	1	65	9	1	.	75	84	.						
50	36	10	.	.	46	24	7	.	31	5	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	65	19	.	.	84	.	.						
51	28	13	8	7	51	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	14	8	7	52	36	.
52	13	5	1	6	25	4	.	.	4	3	2	1	1	7	.	.	.	20	7	2	7	36	.	.						
53	27	12	3	10	57	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	28	14	8	11	61	32	.						
54	18	7	2	2	29	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	9	2	2	32	.	.
55	55	26	15	14	110	60	10	5	34	12	6	3	1	22	.	.	.	127	42	23	24	216	136	.						
56	44	19	.	1	64	41	5	1	47	25	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	110	24	.	2	136	.	.						
57	1750	730	336	339	3155	812	133	24	994	391	93	38	31	553	62	2	1	66	3015	958	399	396	3169	1599	.					
58	1421	619	212	245	2497	697	126	10	843	304	39	10	8	361	17	.	.	17	2459	784	232	263	2247	1471	.					

TABLE 17.—Prices Paid for the Last Received and

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES OR SUPERINTENDENTS.							LIEUTENANTS.						IN-			No.
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	s. d.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
21	Elgin,		{ 65 0 41 0 }	{ 85 0 45 0 28 6 }	-	{ 26 6 18 6 }	{ 18 6 10 6 }	{ 38 0 32 6 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	{ 45 0 28 6 }	-	21
22	Fife,		45 0	67 6	-	{ 22 0 20 6 }	14 6	19 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	45 0	-	22
23		Dunfermline,	46 0	87 6	-	23 0	21 0	50 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 6	36 0	-	23
24		Kirkcaldy,	50 0	73 6	-	21 0	23 0	34 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 6	{ 53 6 22 6 }	-	24
The Chief Constable appears to have also an allowance of £5, 7s. 2d. p. a. for plain clothes.																			
25	Forfar,		45 0	{ 68 6 58 6 }	-	{ 22 0 20 0 15 0 }	{ 32 6 18 0 14 0 }	32 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 6	37 0	37 0	25
26		Arbroath,	The Chief Constable receives clothing, but does not wear					£8, 13s. 8d. p. a. for uniform.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0	50 0	-	26
27		Brechin,	54 0	{ 60 0 45 0 }	-	19 0	16 0	38 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
28		Broughty Ferry,	Receives £10, 10s., and provides his own uniform and boots.					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
29		Dundee,	45 0	{ 84 0 63 0 }	147 0	{ 56 0 42 0 35 6 23 0 16 6 }	{ 51 0 43 6 30 0 17 6 }	23 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	62 0	-	29
30		Forfar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
31		Montrose,	57 0	67 6	-	23 0	16 6	40 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
32	Haddington,		50 3	{ 58 6 45 6 }	-	{ 50 6 23 6 19 6 17 6 }	15 6	{ 45 0 15 0 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 9	{ 48 0 42 6 }	-	32
33	Inverness,		40 0	{ 80 0 70 0 }	-	20 0	9 6	46 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ 60 0 50 0 }	-	33
34		Inverness,	-	-	-	-	-	30 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 0	70 0	-	34
35	Kincardine,		-	63 0	-	{ 29 6 30 0 }	21 0	30 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ 50 0 35 0 }	-	35
36	Kinross,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	63 0	-	36
37	Kirkcudbright,		46 0	-	42 6	20 0	10 0	20 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	36 0	-	37
38	Lanark,		47 6	45 0	-	{ 35 0 20 0 }	11 1	37 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 6	40 0	-	38
39		Airdrie,	70 0	-	85 0	{ 23 0 24 0 }	18 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 0	{ 50 0 25 0 }	-	39
40		Coatbridge,	60 0	57 6	60 0	{ 35 0 20 0 }	{ 25 0 16 6 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	35 0	27 6	40
41		Glasgow,	85 0	-	95 0	{ 29 6 60 0 }	17 0	48 0	80 0	-	91 0	29 6	16 0	-	-	28 9	30 6	-	41
{ Chief Constable's uniform, &c., originally cost £50, 10s. 6d. and renewed as required. }																			
42		Govan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 72 0 57 6 }	58 6 44 0	-	{ 25 9 17 0 }	8 6	23 6	-	37 6	{ 38 0 29 6 }	-	42

Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.—continued.

SPECTORS.				SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.																REMARKS.
No.	Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats, or Capes.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Water-proof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.	Lanterns.	Whistles and Chains.			
21	18 6	10 6	32 6	{ 32 0 28 0	23 0 21 6	21 6 16 10	14 9 9 9	{ 7 3	5 9	{ 26 3 17 0	{ 6 3	1 11	-	-	5 10	3 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
22	{ 22 0 20 6	{ 12 6	19 0	32 6	-	16 3	13 3 10 3	{ 6 9	3 5	19 0	5 10	2 0	-	-	5 0	6 2	1 8			
23	18 0	12 6	16 6	37 6	29 9	24 6	{ 18 0 12 3	{ 7 0	6 6	16 6	5 3	-	*18 6	-	4 6	3 9	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. *Noiseless boots.		
24	20 6	10 6	23 0	33 0	28 6	21 0	{ 17 9 14 0	{ 7 6	5 9	16 6	5 0	2 3	-	-	5 6	3 6	1 9	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers, £3, 16s. 9d. for plain clothes, and 38s. for a great coat.		
25	{ 18 0 16 6 14 0	{ 9 0 8 3	{ 30 0	{ 31 6 30 0	35 0 29 0	24 3 19 3	{ 15 0 13 0 11 10	{ 7 6	4 6	16 2	5 5	2 10½	-	4 6	4 2	6 0	1 7			
26	21 0	15 0	30 0	38 0	30 0	21 0	{ 18 0 16 6	10 0 7 11	{ 5 3	15 0	5 6	3 0	-	-	3 6	3 6	1 6			
27	-	-	-	38 0	30 0	21 0	{ 15 0 16 6	{ 9 0	6 9	28 6	6 9	-	-	-	3 6	4 3	1 9	The chief constable wears uniform.		
28	-	-	-	37 6	-	{ 30 3 25 3	15 0 15 6	-	5 0	18 6	4 6	2 6	*19 6	4 6	5 6	7 6	1 9	The chief constable wears uniform. *Noiseless boots for night duty.		
29	{ 35 0 22 0 16 6	{ 15 6	23 6	36 6	27 6	23 3	{ 15 8 15 6 15 3	{ 6 9	4 9	9 3	3 9	1 7½	-	-	3 0	3 6	1 6	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions		
30	-	-	-	38 0	29 6	18 6	{ 17 6 13 0	{ 7 3	7 3	17 6	8 6	2 6	-	-	6 0	3 6	1 6			
31	-	-	-	38 0	-	20 6	16 0	-	5 3	17 9	6 3	1 11	-	-	3 3	3 6	1 7	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
32	{ 37 6 16 0 18 6	{ 13 6	{ 45 0 15 0	{ 36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 37 6 16 0 13 0	{ 8 9 8 0	{ 5 0	{ 15 0 36 0	{ 7 9	3 3½	-	-	5 0	3 9	1 6			
33	17 0	7 6	46 0	{ 32 0 26 0	25 0 19 0	27 0 16 6	11 0 12 6	{ -	4 6	18 0	6 0	1 11	-	-	4 2	3 9	1 8			
34	23 0	12 9	30 0	30 0	29 9	21 0	{ 15 6 13 0	{ 6 7	4 2	18 6	3 3½	2 3	-	-	5 6	7 6	1 8			
35	{ 23 0 17 6 16 0	{ 15 0	36 0	29 0	29 0	21 0	{ 17 0 16 0 14 0	-	5 6	{ 23 0 17 9	{ 3 8	2 4	-	-	4 6	6 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
36	20 6	12 6	19 0	32 3	26 6	16 9	{ 13 3 10 3	-	3 9	19 0	5 6	2 3	-	-	5 0	5 2	1 8			
37	18 0	10 0	20 0	38 0	30 0	21 0	18 0	-	7 6	20 0	5 8	0 10½	-	-	5 6	3 6	1 8			
38	{ 35 0 20 0	{ 11 1	{ 37 0 16 7	35 6 27 6	{ -	19 0	{ 23 0 13 0	{ -	5 1	{ 27 0 16 7	{ 5 9	1 6	-	-	3 1	3 6	2 1½			
39	{ 21 0 20 0 13 0	{ 12 0	17 6	38 0	30 0	20 0	{ 12 0 17 6 18 0	{ 7 0	4 6	17 6	6 6	1 11	32 6	-	6 0	6 6	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform		
40	17 6	{ 13 6 7 3	{ 16 6	{ 29 6 25 6	25 1 21 0	{ -	{ 13 6 23 0	{ 5 6	-	16 6	7 6	1 10	30 0	-	4 5	4 0	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform.		
41	15 9	13 6	29 6	{ 33 9 23 9	30 0 25 0	{ -	{ 13 6 22 3	{ 5 5	1 7	5 11	8 3	1 8½	37 6	-	3 9	3 4	1 0	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		
42	{ 16 0 18 0	{ 8 6	15 3	{ 37 6 30 6	{ 24 6	17 6	{ 10 6 17 6 17 11	{ 8 0 7 6	8 6 7 6	{ 15 3	6 3	2 2½	32 0	-	6 6	5 0	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.		

TABLE 17.—Prices Paid for the Last Received and

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	CHIEF CONSTABLES OR SUPERINTENDENTS.						LIEUTENANTS.						Is.		
			Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.	Trousers.	Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats.	Great Coats.	Patrol Jackets.	Tunics.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
43	.	Hamilton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38 0	-	38 6
44	.	Kinning Park,	45 0	{ 53 0 } 3	-	{ 20 0 } 18 0 14 6	11 6	14 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	.	Partick, .	{ 70 0 } 54 0	{ 52 0 } 52 0	90 0	{ 30 0 } 21 0	25 0 12 6	50 0 42 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	40 0	-
46	Linlithgow,	.	50 3	{ 58 6 } 45 6	-	{ 48 6 } 17 6 23 6 19 6	15 6	{ 45 0 } 15 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 9	{ 48 0 } 42 6	-
47	Nairn, .	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Peebles, .	.	50 3	{ 58 6 } 45 6	-	{ 47 6 } 23 6 17 6 19 6	15 6	{ 45 0 } 15 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Perth, .	.	35 0	50 0	-	21 0	15 0	18 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	50 0	-
50	.	Perth, .	{ 55 6 } 45 0	{ 75 0 } 55 0 28 6	-	{ 22 6 } 18 6 19 6	21 0 13 6	{ 25 3 }	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	{ 55 0 } 28 6	-
51	Renfrew, .	.	45 0	{ 53 0 } 36 0	-	{ 22 0 } 16 0 14 6	11 6	45 0 14 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 6	{ 46 0 } 31 0	-
			{ Original Cost of Chief-Constable's uniform, £26.														
52	.	Greenock, .	{ The annu and } 50 0	{ Chief provides } 58 0 33 6	Constable receives £12 per provides his own uniform. 19 9 16 10	17 6	30 0	50 0	{ 58 0 } 33 6	-	{ 19 9 } 16 10	17 6	30 0	50 0	58 0	-	-
53	.	Johnstone, .	95 0	-	115 0	32 6	30 0	37 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	55 0	-
54	.	Paisley, .	{ The annu and } 42 0	{ Chief provides } 44 6 47 0	Constable receives £8 per provides his own uniform. 22 0	11 0	17 6	42 0	{ 44 6 } 47 0	-	{ 18 6 } 22 0	11 0	17 6	42 0	{ 36 6 } 47 0	-	-
55	.	Renfrew, .	55 0	-	57 0	21 0	17 6	35 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	{ 55 0 } 35 0	-
56	Ross & Cromarty,	.	35 0	{ *105 0 } 63 0 31 6	-	{ *63 0 } 19 0 15 0 14 9	*35 0 18 9	85 0 17 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 0	{ 63 0 } 31 6	-
57	Roxburgh, .	.	46 0	{ 40 0 } 42 0	-	18 0	6 6	23 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 0	{ 36 0 } 25 0	-
58	.	Hawick, .	70 0	75 0	-	25 0	21 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0	45 0	-
59	Selkirk, .	.	-	-	90 0	26 0	18 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 0	{ 43 0 } 27 0	-
60	.	Galashiels, .	*56 0	*51 0	-	{ *21 6 } 12 6 *20 0	18 0	40 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Stirling, .	.	{ *46 0 } 46 0	{ *56 0 } 56 0	{ *60 0 } 60 0	{ *24 0 } 20 0 24 0	15 0	20 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 0	49 6	-
62	.	Stirling, .	65 0	70 0	-	20 0	20 0	20 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 0	70 0	-
63	Sutherland, .	.	-	*63 0	-	*18 6	*15 0	*30 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 6	70 0	-
64	Wigtown, .	.	65 0	52 6	-	18 6	11 0	50 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 0	49 6	-

Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c.—continued.

SPECTORS.				SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES.														REMARKS.
No.	Trousers.	Helmets or Forage Caps.	Waterproof Coats or Capes.	Great Coats.	Tunics.	Patrol Jackets.	Trousers.	Helmets.	Forage Caps.	Capes or Water-proof Coats.	Leggings.	Gloves.	Riding Boots.	Haversacks.	Waist Belts.	Linterns.	Whistles and Chains.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
43	18 0	17 6	15 6	38 0	30 0	-	18 0	{ 9 9 7 9 }	-	15 6	7 3	0 9	-	-	4 6	3 9	1 7	
44	-	-	-	30 0	27 0	15 0	{ 15 0 14 0 9 3 }	{ 6 0	6 0	14 6	5 9	2 1	-	-	5 6	3 9	1 10	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
45	19 0	9 6	42 6	{ 36 0 28 0 }	{ 24 6	21 0	{ 16 0 15 0 13 3 }	{ 7 0	7 0	18 0	4 6	2 0	-	-	5 0	3 6	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
46	{ 22 6 18 6 16 0 }	13 6	{ 45 0 15 0 }	{ 36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 45 6 16 0 13 0 }	{ 8 9 8 0 }	4 6	{ 36 0 15 0 }	{ 7 9	3 3½	-	-	5 0	3 6	1 7	
47	-	-	-	27 0	-	18 0	{ 10 9 14 0 }	-	5 0	{ 34 0 19 3 }	3 4	2 4	-	-	8 6	6 2	1 8	
48	-	-	-	36 0	26 0	18 3	{ 45 6 16 0 13 0 9 6 }	{ 6 9	4 6	{ 36 0 15 0 }	{ 7 9	3 3½	-	-	6 0	4 3	1 7	
49	21 0	15 0	18 6	28 6	-	18 10	{ 16 0 14 0 10 6 }	-	6 6	18 6	5 6	1 8	-	-	7 3	3 6	1 8	Detective officers £7, 6s. per annum for plain clothes.
50	{ 18 6 19 6 }	13 6	25 3	38 0	-	19 6	{ 15 6 14 6 }	-	5 3	16 0	5 3	2 0	-	-	5 6	4 6	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
51	{ 20 0 15 3 13 6 }	11 6	{ 41 6 14 6 }	31 6 30 0	-	{ 21 0 15 0 }	{ 9 3 14 0 15 0 26 6 }	-	6 0	{ 31 6 14 6 }	3 9	2 1	34 0	-	6 0	6 0	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
52	{ 19 9 16 10 }	17 6 10 6	18 6	28 0	26 6	30 0	{ 16 10 14 11 13 9 }	{ 6 3	5 6	18 6	{ 6 6 7 3 }	{ 0 6	-	-	4 8	5 6	1 2	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
53	21 0	11 0	37 6	38 0	-	23 6	{ 17 0 15 6 }	-	5 6	17 9	5 6	2 0	-	-	5 6	4 8	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
54	{ 18 6 22 0 }	11 0	17 6	42 0	{ 32 0 32 6 }	-	{ 18 6 22 0 }	5 6	-	17 6	7 0	2 0½	33 0	-	6 6	4 9	1 6	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Detective officers £5, 10s. each for plain clothes.
55	{ 18 0 13 0 }	7 6	30 0	31 6	26 9	19 3	{ 18 0 11 9 }	{ 7 9	5 0	17 6	4 0	2 6	-	-	6 6	3 9	1 6	
56	{ 19 0 15 0 14 9 }	10 0 9 0	37 6 17 6	32 6	{ 36 0 30 0 }	22 6 17 6	11 6 10 6	{ 8 0	5 6	17 6	3 7½	1 10½	-	2 6	4 6	3 6	1 6	*For the chief constable.
57	18 0	4 3	23 0	28 6	29 0	16 6	{ 14 6 11 3 }	{ 7 3	3 6	17 0	5 6	3 5½	-	4 0	3 6	3 9	2 0	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Riding pants, 25s.
58	18 0	13 6	18 6	28 0	-	{ 28 0 18 3 13 6 }	{ 10 11 15 10 }	-	6 0	18 6	7 6	2 6	-	-	5 3	3 9	1 8	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
59	{ 16 0 15 6 12 0 }	5 6	{ 26 0 17 6 }	37 0	-	19 0	{ 16 0 15 6 12 0 }	-	{ 5 6 3 9 }	{ 26 0 17 6 }	6 0	2 5	-	4 0	3 6	3 9	1 8	Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
60	-	-	-	36 0	-	21 0	{ 13 3 16 9 }	-	5 3	18 9	3 9	3 2	-	-	5 0	4 6	2 0	*The chief constable wears uniform.
61	22 0	15 0	20 0	{ 31 6 30 0 }	30 6 26 0	22 0 18 6	{ 15 0	7 6	5 0	18 0	3 9	1 10	-	-	7 6	6 2	1 8	*Chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
62	19 6	14 0	20 0	36 0	27 0	21 0	{ 11 0 17 0 }	{ 8 0	6 6	20 0	4 11	1 6	-	-	5 0	3 9	1 6	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
63	{ 20 0 21 0 15 0 }	7 6	19 6	34 6	34 0	22 6	{ 15 6 14 6 }	-	4 6	19 6	5 8	-	-	{ 8 0 4 6 }	{ 6 0	4 0	1 10	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
64	18 0	11 0	{ 36 0 15 3 }	36 0	-	20 0	{ 12 8 15 11 }	-	6 6	{ 36 0 15 3 }	6 3	2 3½	-	-	3 5	3 9	1 6	

TABLE 18.

Licensed Premises for the Sale of Exciseable Liquors in County, City, and Burgh Jurisdictions in Scotland, on the 31st December 1901.

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	Burghs Policed by Counties, but possessing separate Licensing Courts.	No. of				Number of Inhabitants to each Licence.	No. of Special Permis- sions granted.	Number of Con- victions for Breach of Certi- ficate.	Effect of Early Closing on Peace and Order.	REMARKS.					
				Hotels or Inns.	Public Houses.	Licensed Grocers.	Porter and Ale only.										
1	Aberdeen,			97	31	104	37	3	3	275	-	7	583	302	8	Quite satisfactory.	
2		Aberdeen,		20	110	213	14	1	1	359	-	8	427	172	2	Not in force.	
3			Peterhead,	5	14	22	3	-	-	44	-	1	267	19	-	Quite satisfactory.	
4			Inverurie,	3	4	3	3	-	-	13	-	-	266	8	-	do.	
5			Kintore,	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	197	4	-	do.	
6	Argyll,			101	19	33	7	-	-	160	-	2	370	38	-	Beneficial.	
7			Campbeltown,	4	22	4	-	-	-	30	-	-	274	5	1	do.	
8			Inveraray,	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	183	1	-	do.	
9			Oban,	17	6	8	-	-	-	31	-	-	173	6	-	do.	
10	Ayr,			102	284	140	6	1	-	533	1	-	341	645	-	do.	
11		Ayr,		16	60	32	-	-	-	108	-	-	265	114	-	do.	
12		Kilmarnock,		7	67	34	2	-	-	110	-	-	311	115	-	do.	
13			Irvine,	8	22	34	-	-	-	64	-	-	160	29	-	do.	
14	Banff,			36	28	40	11	-	7	122	3	-	440	76	2	do.	
15			Banff,	3	6	6	1	1	-	17	-	-	219	3	-	do.	
16			Cullen,	3	2	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	508	-	-	do.	
17	Berwick,			44	8	31	1	-	-	84	-	-	357	42	1	do.	
18			Lauder,	2	1	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	114	4	-	do.	
19	Bute,			17	4	2	1	-	-	24	-	-	392	8	-	do.	
20		Rothsay,		6	21	15	-	-	-	42	-	-	222	7	-	do.	
21	Caithness,			22	20	17	4	-	-	63	-	3	493	68	1	do.	
22			Wick,	2	7	5	1	-	-	15	-	-	185	8	-	do.	
23	Clackmannan,			7	29	25	1	-	-	62	-	-	332	13	-	do.	
24		Alloa,		6	15	18	7	-	-	46	-	-	248	25	2	Good.	Granted by County Court.
25	Dumbarton,			14	113	26	4	-	-	157	-	-	621	107	-	Beneficial.	
26		Dumbarton,		1	19	3	-	-	-	23	-	-	873	39	-	Very beneficial.	
27	Dumfries,			36	8	26	1	2	-	72	-	-	782	77	-	Beneficial.	
28		Dumfries,		17	85	15	-	-	-	67	-	3	198	44	-	Great improvement.	
29			Annan,	7	3	6	-	-	-	16	-	1	268	4	-	Beneficial.	
30			Lochmaben,	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	131	1	-	do.	
31			Sanquhar,	1	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	275	-	-	do.	
32	Edinburgh,			14	76	93	14	-	1	198	-	1	475	101	-	do.	
33		Edinburgh,		36	312	422	2	-	-	*772	-	12	410	489	-	Not in force.	*2 shown in ex- cess last year.
34		Leith,		6	133	141	-	-	-	280	1	-	273	85	8	do.	
35			Musselburgh,	-	22	19	-	-	-	41	-	-	285	61	-	Beneficial.	
36	Elgin,			22	19	40	3	-	-	84	-	-	379	135	-	do.	
37			Elgin,	10	10	34	1	-	-	55	-	1	153	30	-	do.	
38			Forres,	7	1	8	1	-	-	17	1	-	253	1	-	do.	
39	Fife,			52	151	148	26	-	8	385	8	-	321	249	-	do.	
40		Dunfermline,		7	31	45	6	-	-	89	-	1	283	80	-	Beneficial.	
41		Kirkcaldy,		5	37	54	2	-	-	98	-	1	347	16	-	Satisfactory.	
42			Anstruther Easter,	3	3	8	2	-	-	16	-	-	75	-	-	Good.	
43			Anstruther Wester,	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	158	-	-	do.	
44			Auchtermuchty,	2	3	6	-	-	-	11	-	-	58	2	-	do.	
45			Burntisland,	3	15	18	1	-	-	37	-	2	128	5	1	do.	
46			Crail,	2	2	2	1	-	-	7	-	-	153	2	-	do.	
47			Culross,	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	87	5	-	do.	
48			Cupar,	5	8	24	3	-	2	42	-	-	107	12	-	do.	
49			Dysart,	1	8	7	-	-	-	16	-	1	221	-	-	do.	
50			Earlsferry,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	251	-	-	do.	
51			Falkland,	2	3	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	116	-	-	do.	
52			Inverkeithing,	3	3	6	-	-	-	12	-	-	159	2	-	do.	
53			Kilrenny,	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	635	-	-	do.	
54			Kinghorn,	1	3	8	-	-	-	12	-	-	130	-	-	do.	
55			Newburgh,	4	4	5	2	-	-	15	-	-	127	2	-	do.	
56			Pittenweem,	2	8	7	-	-	-	17	-	-	109	1	-	do.	
57			St Andrews,	9	9	23	2	-	1	44	-	-	173	29	-	do.	
58	Forfar,			32	22	26	6	-	3	89	-	-	639	131	2	do.	
59		Arbroath,		5	40	55	3	-	-	103	-	1	219	33	-	Very good.	
60		Brechin,		6	10	17	3	-	-	36	-	-	248	22	1	Beneficial.	
61		Broughty Ferry		1	9	12	3	-	-	25	-	-	415	18	-	Good.	Granted by County Court.
62		Dundee,		7	209	204	7	-	3	430	-	1	374	16	5	Not in force.	
63		Forfar,		9	22	13	-	-	-	44	-	2	259	56	-	Beneficial.	
64		Montrose,		6	14	31	2	-	11	64	-	-	194	17	-	Good.	
65	Haddington,			13	14	28	8	-	1	64	-	-	442	46	-	Satisfactory.	
66			Dunbar,	8	9	15	-	-	-	32	-	-	112	14	-	do.	
67			Haddington,	5	7	15	3	-	2	32	-	-	124	17	-	do.	
68			North Berwick,	5	3	9	-	-	-	17	-	-	164	11	-	do.	
Carried forward,				903	2187	2432	206	8	43	5779	14	49		3672	34		

TABLE 18.—Licensed Premises for the Sale of Exciseable Liquors in County, City, and Burgh Jurisdictions in Scotland, on the 31st December 1901—*continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGH.	Burghs Policed by Counties, but possessing separate Licensing Courts.	Hotels or Inns.		Public Houses.	Licensed Grocers.	Porter and Ale only.	Sweets only.		Table Beer only.	Total.	No. of		Number of Inhabitants to each Licence.	No. of Special Permis- sions granted.	Number of Con- victions for Breach of Certi- ficate.	Effect of Early Closing on Peace and Order.	REMARKS.
									Increase.	Decrease.									
69	Inverness, . .	Brought forward, . .	903	2187	2432	206	8	43	5779	14	49	615	3672	34	Beneficial. do. Nil. do. Good. do. do. Beneficial. Improvement. Beneficial. Not in force. do.	Granted by County Court.			
70	Kincardine, . .	Inverness, . .	82	9	14	5	-	2	112	-	3	218	40	1					
71	Kinross,	Bervie,	17	32	46	3	-	-	97	-	-	130	113	-					
72	Kirkcudbright	. . . . .	27	23	21	3	-	1	75	-	-	151	2	-				
73	. . . . .	. . . . .	4	1	2	1	-	-	8	-	-	200	17	-			
74	. . . . .	. . . . .	12	9	12	2	-	-	35	-	-	476	41	-			
75	. . . . .	Kirkcudbright	33	23	18	3	-	-	77	-	-	285	3	-				
76	. . . . .	New Galloway	3	3	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	125	-	-				
77	Lanark, . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	491	-	-				
78	. . . . .	Airdrie,	47	398	177	15	-	-	637	2	-	257	3	-				
79	. . . . .	Coatbridge, . .	2	83	18	4	-	-	107	-	3	208	40	1				
80	. . . . .	Glasgow,	2	106	20	1	-	-	129	-	-	286	37	-				
81	. . . . .	Govan,	19	1398	305	8	-	-	1730	-	9	439	165	3				
82	Hamilton, . . .	-	78	48	2	35	-	163	-	-	642	-	-	Beneficial. Not in force. Beneficial. Not in force. Beneficial. do. do. Salutory. do. Beneficial. do. Very beneficial. Beneficial. do.	Granted by County Court.			
83	. . . . .	Kinning Park, .	5	59	39	3	-	-	106	-	-	309	100	-				
84	. . . . .	Partick,	-	28	7	-	-	-	35	-	-	396	-	3				
85	. . . . .	Lanark,	7	17	6	-	-	-	30	-	1	169	20	3				
86	. . . . .	Rutherglen, . .	-	41	25	1	-	-	67	2	-	810	-	-				
87	Linlithgow, . .	. . . . .	-	34	13	-	-	-	47	-	1	344	11	-				
88	. . . . .	Linlithgow, . .	14	68	48	1	-	-	131	2	-	454	55	1				
89	. . . . .	South Queens- ferry,	5	14	16	1	-	-	36	-	-	118	14	2				
90	Nairn, . . . . .	. . . . .	4	2	9	-	-	-	15	-	-	123	4	-				
91	. . . . .	Nairn,	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2083	1	-				
92	Peebles, . . . .	. . . . .	5	4	8	1	-	-	18	-	-	284	18	-				
93	. . . . .	Peebles,	8	-	10	-	-	-	18	-	-	544	15	-				
94	Perth, . . . . .	. . . . .	5	3	16	1	-	-	25	-	-	210	17	-				
95	. . . . .	Perth,	130	49	59	29	2	3	272	1	-	332	191	-				
96	Renfrew, . . . .	. . . . .	17	40	37	4	1	-	99	-	3	335	119	4				
97	Greenock, . . .	14	147	35	1	-	1*	198	-	2	428	79	2	* Wine and ale.				
98	. . . . .	Johnstone, . . .	5	133	24	3	4	-	169	-	5	402	17	1				
99	. . . . .	Paisley,	-	27	5	-	-	-	32	-	-	328	2	-				
100	. . . . .	Port-Glasgow, .	1	146	30	3	-	-	180	-	-	441	10	1				
101	Ross and Cromarty, .	. . . . .	1	33	7	-	-	-	41	-	-	411	-	-				
102	. . . . .	Renfrew,	-	21	2	-	-	-	23	-	-	404	1	-				
103	. . . . .	Cromarty,	63	22	11	4	-	-	100	-	1	695	33	1				
104	. . . . .	Dingwall,	3	2	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	176	-	-				
105	. . . . .	Fortrose,	6	2	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	179	5	-				
106	. . . . .	Tain,	3	3	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	152	2	-				
107	Roxburgh, . . .	. . . . .	4	3	6	-	-	-	13	-	-	152	-	-				
108	. . . . .	Jedburgh, . . .	23	12	28	4	-	-	67	-	-	423	188	-				
109	. . . . .	Hawick,	4	4	10	2	-	-	20	-	-	157	32	-				
110	Selkirk, . . . . .	. . . . .	9	20	22	-	-	-	51	1	-	339	35	1				
111	. . . . .	Selkirk,	5	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	709	9	-				
112	. . . . .	Galashiels, . .	3	3	12	1	-	-	19	-	-	283	28	-				
113	Stirling, . . . .	. . . . .	5	8	14	7	-	-	34	-	-	400	19	-				
114	. . . . .	Falkirk,	43	104	74	7	1	-	229	-	1	411	120	1				
115	. . . . .	Stirling,	4	55	39	5	-	1	104	-	-	281	53	-				
116	Sutherland, . .	. . . . .	10	35	31	7	-	-	83	-	-	221	212	-				
117	. . . . .	Dornoch,	26	1	1	1	-	-	29	-	-	715	7	-				
118	Wigtown, . . . .	. . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	158	5	-				
119	. . . . .	Wigtown,	37	20	2	1	-	-	60	-	1	399	26	1				
120	. . . . .	Stranraer, . . .	5	5	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	126	2	-				
121	. . . . .	Whithorn, . . .	15	17	6	-	-	-	38	-	-	158	17	1				
			4	3	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	148	1	-					
			Total,	1648	5536	3782	341	51	51	11,409	22	79	387	5855	64				
											Decrease 57								

* Granted under the Licensing Amendment (Scotland) Act 1897 (60 and 61 Vict. c. 50).

ABSTRACT.

Number of Licences in County Licensing Jurisdictions,	4,738	giving 1 to every	445 of the Population.
„ „ Cities and Burghs Licensing Jurisdictions,	6,621	„ 1 „	344 „
„ „ „ „ Scotland,	11,409	„ 1 „	387 „
Number of Licensing Courts in County Jurisdictions,	.	.	31
„ „ City and Burgh Jurisdictions,	.	.	84
		Total.	115

TABLE 19.

Return of Vagrants and others convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs during the

Cities and Burghs, and Burghs Policed by Counties.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.			No.
No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHs.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Aberdeen.	Aberdeen.	12	2	14	11	2	13	6	1	7	16	1	17	1
2		Fraserburgh.	8	2	10	4	1	5	8	3	11		1	1	2
3		Huntly.	2		2		1	1							3
4		Inverurie.				1		1							4
5		Peterhead.	3		3	4		4	3		3				5
6		Turriff.	1		1	2		2							6
7		Old Meldrum.													7
8	Argyll.	Campbeltown.		1	1	1		1	3		3				8
9		Dunoon.	8	2	10	15	3	18	4	2	6	1	1	2	9
10		Inveraray.	3		3				1	1	2	3	1	4	10
11		Lochgilphead.	1	4	5					2	2				11
12		Oban.	3		3	1		1		5	5	5		5	12
13	Ayr.	Ayr.	13	5	18	13	12	25	2	3	5	2	2	9	13
14		Ardrossan.	6		6	7	3	10	1	2	3	3		3	14
15		Cumnock.	2		2	7		7	4		4	2		2	15
16		Galston.	4		4	9		9	1		1	2		2	16
17		Girvan.	5	1	6	6		6				8		3	17
18		Irvine.	18	6	24	9	2	11	13		13	12	1	13	18
19		Kilmarnock.	6		6	5		5	8	13	21	8	5	13	19
20		Kilwinning.	2		2	2		2	4		4	1		1	20
21		Largs.	2		2	6		6	10	2	12	9	2	11	21
22		Maybole.	9		9	7		7	1		1	2		2	22
23		Newmilns.													23
24		Saltcoats.	21	3	24	7	1	8	20	7	27	20	5	25	24
25		Stewarton.	2		2	1		1	8	4	12	2		2	25
26		Troon.													26
27	Banff	Aberchirder.													27
28		Aberlour.													28
29		Banff.							7		7	7		7	29
30		Buckie.	1		1	1		1	1		1				30
31		Cullen.				1		1	5		5	4	1	5	31
32		Dufftown.	3	1	4	2		2		1	1				32
33		Keith.	11		11	4	2	6	4		4	2		2	33
34		Macduff.	1		1				1		1				34
35		Portsoy.													35
36	Berwick.	Coldstream.													36
37		Duns.							2		2	2		2	37
38		Eyemouth.				4		4	8		8	9	1	10	38
39		Lauder.													39
40	Bute.	Millport.													40
41		Rothsay.	1		1	4		4	6	2	8	4		4	41
42	Caithness.	Thurso.	1		1	1		1							42
43		Wick.	1		1				3		3				43
44		Pulteneytown.							1	1	2	3	1	4	44
45	Clackmannan.	Alloa.	10		10	6		6	1		1	11		11	45
46	Cromarty.	Cromarty.													46
47	Dumbarton.	Clydebank.	1		1	4		4		1	1	5		5	47
48		Dumbarton.	11	3	14	19	3	22	9	7	16	21	3	24	48
49		Helensburgh.	3		3	8		8	3		3	4		4	49
50		Kirkintilloch.				7		7	3		3	7		7	50
51	Dumfries.	Annau.	1		1				3	1	4				51
52		Dumfries.	6	1	7	8	3	11	9		9	8	1	9	52
53		Lochmaben.													53
54		Lockerbie.	1		1		1	1	7		7	11		11	54
55		Moffat.	7		7	4	1	5	3		3	2		2	55
56		Sanquhar.							1		1				56
57	Edinburgh.	City of Edinburgh.	115	18	133	115	20	135	161	39	200	172	46	218	57
58		Leith.	14	2	16	12	1	13	8		8	6	2	8	58
59		Dalkeith.	4		4	5	1	6	1	1	2	1		1	59
60		Musselburgh.	1		1	1		1	1		1	4	1	5	60
61		Portobello.							5	5	10		1	1	61
62	Elgin.	Burghead.													62
63		Elgin.				11	2	13	29	9	38	17	6	23	63
64		Forres.	7		7	23		23	28	2	30	28	4	32	64
65		Lossiemouth.	4		4	7		7	6	1	7	7		7	65
66		Roths.	3	1	4	3		3	6		6	2		2	66
67		Grantown.							6						67
68	Fife.	Dunfermline.	11	1	12	12	2	14	7	1	8	11	2	13	68
69		Kirkcaldy.	1	1	2	14	1	15	25	6	31	16	7	23	69
70		Anstruther Easter.													70
71		Auchtermuchty.													71
72		Buckhaven.													72
73		Burntisland.	2		2	1		1	2		2				73
74		Cowdenbeath.													74
75		Crail.													75
76		Cupar.	2	2	4	6	3	9	6	1	7	7	1	8	76
77		Dysart.													77
78		Inverkeithing.													78
79		Kilrenny.													79
80		Kinghorn.													80
		Carried forward.	354	56	410	401	68	469	458	123	581	467	96	563	

TABLE 19.

last Ten Years 1892–1901, and the Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.

No.	1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.			1901.			Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.	REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	8	2	10	9	3	12	9	3	12	17	4	21	12	4	16	17	2	19	4	*Under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	4	-	4	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	
5	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	6	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	
8	2	2	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	2	
12	3	2	5	-	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	
13	2	2	4	2	-	2	19	2	21	11	4	15	12	-	12	8	1	9	10	
14	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	
15	8	-	8	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	
16	4	4	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	8	-	12	3	
17	7	1	8	12	5	17	8	1	9	10	1	11	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	
18	10	3	13	19	5	24	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	
19	11	5	16	5	3	8	5	1	6	6	-	6	3	2	5	6	1	7	16	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
21	9	-	9	20	1	21	3	1	4	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	
22	4	1	5	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	1	9	2	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	10	-	10	1	
24	12	7	19	12	2	14	21	1	22	11	1	12	8	-	8	3	1	4	2	
25	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
26	-	-	-	7	-	7	2	-	2	1	6	18	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	
27	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	
28	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	
29	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	
30	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	
31	1	-	1	12	-	12	5	-	5	2	-	2	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	
32	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
33	4	-	4	4	-	4	3	2	5	5	2	7	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	
34	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
37	9	-	9	4	-	4	4	-	4	3	-	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	
38	4	-	4	7	-	7	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
40	-	-	-	9	-	9	2	-	2	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
41	7	6	13	10	4	14	18	12	30	11	5	16	12	12	24	10	4	14	-	
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
44	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	6	1	-	1	-	
45	10	2	12	8	-	8	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	14	-	14	4	
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
47	12	-	12	4	-	4	5	1	6	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	
48	11	1	12	12	1	13	11	1	12	11	2	13	20	3	23	16	5	21	9	
49	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	5	-	5	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	3	-	3	5	
51	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	
52	20	9	29	16	2	18	18	2	20	23	1	24	19	4	23	15	2	17	5	
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
54	10	2	12	4	-	4	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
55	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	-	4	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
57	96	42	138	102	30	132	109	24	133	73	10	83	81	10	91	52	19	71	*	
58	9	-	9	10	5	15	12	-	12	5	-	5	2	1	3	6	-	6	5	
59	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
60	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	-	3	2	1	3	1	
61	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
62	8	-	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	
63	15	2	17	22	4	26	12	7	19	14	4	18	12	2	14	17	6	23	2	
64	26	6	32	9	1	10	10	-	10	6	4	10	3	-	3	5	1	6	2	
65	4	-	4	7	2	9	2	1	3	3	1	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	
66	4	-	4	1	-	1	5	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	
68	7	1	8	14	4	18	6	1	7	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	-	2	6	
69	23	5	28	13	1	14	26	3	29	9	3	12	5	1	6	16	1	17	7	
70	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
73	-	-	-	8	-	8	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	4	3	1	4	3	
74	2	-	2	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
76	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	
77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
78	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
391			105	496	417	89	506	369	70	439	306	58	364	274	58	332	263	54	317	161

TABLE 19.—Return of Vagrants and others convicted of Begging in Cities and Burghs during the

Cities and Burghs, and Burghs Policed by Counties.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.			
No.	COUNTIES.	CITIES AND BURGHs.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No.
		Brought forward,	354	56	410	401	68	469	458	123	581	467	96	563	
81	Fife continued.	Leslie,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
82		Leven,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	82
83		Lochgelly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	83
84		Newburgh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
85		Newport,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
86		Pittenweem,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
87		St Andrews,	5	-	5	9	1	10	2	-	2	3	2	5	87
88		Tayport,	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-	5	1	-	1	88
89	Forfar,	Arbroath,	14	1	15	7	2	9	4	5	9	7	2	9	89
90		Brechin,	2	1	3	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	-	1	90
91		Broughty Ferry,	4	1	5	7	3	10	7	5	12	3	1	4	91
92		Carnoustie,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
93		Dundee,	23	5	28	47	10	57	59	11	70	46	10	56	93
94		Forfar,	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	94
95		Kirriemuir,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	95
96		Monifieth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
97		Montrose,	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	97
98	Haddington,	Dunbar,	9	1	10	13	-	13	2	-	2	2	1	3	98
99		Haddington,	7	1	8	6	1	7	10	2	12	5	-	5	99
100		North Berwick,	4	-	4	4	-	4	2	-	2	10	-	10	100
101	Inverness,	Inverness,	8	2	10	3	3	6	2	-	2	1	-	1	101
102	Kincaidine,	Stonehaven..	11	1	12	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
103		Banchory,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
104		Bervie,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	104
105	Kinross,	Kinross,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
106		Milnathort,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
107	Kirkcudbright,	Castle Douglas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
108		Dalbeattie,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
109		Gatehouse,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
110		Kirkcudbright,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
111		Maxwelltown,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
112		New Galloway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
113	Lanark,	Airdrie,	2	-	2	7	2	9	4	1	5	2	-	2	113
114		Coatbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
115		City of Glasgow,	201	25	226	361	60	421	378	48	426	238	42	280	115
116		Govan,	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	-	6	5	1	6	116
117		Hamilton,	9	3	12	17	1	18	11	-	11	22	-	22	117
118		Kinning Park,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	118
119		Lanark,	2	-	2	3	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	-	119
120		Motherwell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
121		Partick,	5	-	5	1	-	1	7	-	7	2	-	2	121
122		Rutherglen,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
123		Wishaw,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
124	Linlithgow,	Bathgate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
125		Bo'ness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
126		Linlithgow,	6	2	8	3	1	4	1	2	3	-	-	-	126
127		South Queensferry,	-	3	3	2	-	2	2	1	3	2	-	2	127
128	Nairn,	Nairn,	1	-	1	2	-	2	5	-	5	4	-	4	128
129	Peebles,	Peebles,	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	129
130		Innerleithen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	130
131	Perth,	Auchtermarrier,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
132		Blairgowrie,	3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	4	3	-	3	132
133		Crieff,	4	-	4	4	1	5	11	5	16	1	1	2	133
134		Callander,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
135		Coupar Angus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
136		City of Perth,	10	4	14	12	11	23	13	3	16	7	3	10	136
137		Alyth,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	137
138	Renfrew,	Barrhead,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
139		Crosshill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
140		Greenock,	5	1	6	12	10	22	4	3	7	5	3	8	140
141		Johnstone,	1	-	1	4	1	5	2	-	2	5	1	6	141
142		Paisley,	2	-	2	2	-	2	6	-	6	6	2	8	142
143		Pollokshields,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
144		East,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
145		Port-Glasgow,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
146		Renfrew,	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	-	1	146
147		Pollokshaws,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
148	Ross,	Gourock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
149		Dingwall,	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	-	1	149
150		Tain,	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	150
151		Fortrose,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
152		Stornoway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
153	Roxburgh,	Hawick,	29	-	29	30	-	30	30	4	35	29	6	35	153
154		Jedburgh,	4	1	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	4	-	4	154
155		Kelso,	4	-	4	1	-	1	6	2	8	11	6	17	155
156		Melrose,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	156
157	Selkirk,	Galashiels,	34	3	37	25	4	29	10	1	11	3	-	3	157
158		Selkirk,	24	3	27	10	3	13	12	-	12	19	1	20	158
159	Stirling,	Falkirk,	21	-	21	17	-	17	17	-	17	18	-	18	159
160		Stirling,	9	2	11	7	-	7	18	-	18	6	2	8	160
161	Sutherland,	Dornoch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
162	Wigtown,	Newton-Stewart,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	162
163		Strauraer,	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	7	1	8	163
164		Wigtown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	164
164		Whithorn,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	164
Total,			825	117	942	1043	18	1231	1118	223	1341	980	186	1166	
			952	952	1231	1231		1341	1341		1166	1166			

Ten Years, and the Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision—continued.

No.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			Number of Common Lodging-Houses under Police Supervision.	REMARKS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
81	391	105	496	417	89	506	369	70	439	306	58	364	274	58	332	263	54	317	161			
82	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
83	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	-	5	5	-	5	3	1	4	2	2		
84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
85	3	-	3	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-		
86	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
87	7	-	7	6	1	7	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	-	6	1	1		
88	4	3	7	3	1	4	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2		
89	6	-	6	7	3	10	5	2	7	7	-	7	5	3	8	7	-	7	1	1		
90	1	-	1	-	3	3	3	3	6	1	-	1	10	2	12	3	3	6	2	1		
91	12	7	19	6	-	6	6	5	11	11	2	13	8	2	10	4	-	4	-	-		
92	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	1	2	4	-	4	4	-		
93	42	9	51	39	3	42	31	5	36	20	5	25	30	-	30	50	8	58	9	-		
94	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-		
97	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	4	7	1	-	1	8	2	10	-	-		
98	4	-	4	1	2	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	10	4	14	10	3	13	2	-		
99	9	-	9	2	2	4	3	4	7	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	-		
100	6	-	6	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		
101	4	1	5	8	1	9	7	4	11	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	-		
102	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
103	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
104	6	-	6	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
107	2	-	2	5	-	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-		
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
110	3	-	3	5	-	5	1	-	1	4	1	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
111	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-		
112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
113	12	2	14	16	3	19	5	4	9	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	10	-		
114	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	2	-	2	1	-	1	5	1	6	6	-		
115	242	34	276	256	46	302	86	25	111	71	8	79	115	21	136	207	42	249	68	-		
116	2	1	3	3	-	3	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-		
117	8	1	9	21	8	29	20	1	21	13	3	16	7	1	8	9	2	11	20	-		
118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
119	4	1	5	8	-	8	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-		
120	3	-	3	6	-	6	3	-	3	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
121	9	-	9	3	-	3	5	-	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	1	5	1	-		
122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		
123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	-		
124	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-		
125	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-		
126	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	-	5	2	-		
127	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-		
128	3	-	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-		
129	-	-	-	3	-	3	10	-	10	6	-	6	5	-	5	2	-	2	4	-		
130	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	2	7	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-		
131	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
132	2	-	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	-	1	1	2	-		
133	6	3	9	7	3	10	13	1	14	6	2	8	6	-	6	10	1	11	3	-		
134	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-		
135	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-		
136	4	1	5	8	4	12	7	2	9	4	1	5	4	-	4	2	-	2	13	-		
137	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-		
139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
140	1	2	3	8	-	8	10	1	11	12	3	15	7	2	9	5	1	6	20	-		
141	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	-		
142	3	-	3	9	-	9	20	1	21	10	-	10	4	-	4	10	2	12	8	-		
143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
144	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-		
145	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-		
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
147	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	1	5	5	-	5	-	-		
148	7	1	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-		
150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-		
152	21	4	25	18	8	26	31	3	34	19	3	22	10	1	11	24	6	30	2	-		
153	4	3	7	8	3	11	2	2	4	7	2	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	1	-		
154	16	6	22	6	-	6	1	-	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	8	-	8	2	-		
155	2	-	2	2	1	3	6	-	6	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		
156	27	1	28	8	1	9	6	1	7	5	-	5	4	-	4	2	-	2	3	-		
157	23	-	23	8	1	9	6	-	6	9	1	10	7	4	11	4	2	6	3	-		
158	20	-	20	14	-	14	21	-	21	6	-	6	7	-	7	14	-	14	13	-		
159	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	-	1	4	-	4	9	-		
160	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
161	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-		
162	11	1	12	8	-	8	6	-	6	3	-	3	3	1	4	1	-	1	3	-		
163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
164	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
967 189			954 192			1146			756 145			613 100			575 102			709 135			448	
1156			1156			1146			901			713			677			677				
																		844				

TABLE 20.—Return of the Census taken of the Vagrants, Beggars, Migratory Poor, &c., on Sunday the 23rd June and

No.	Counties.	Cities or Burghs.	Date.	Where Found.																							
				In Prisons or Police Cells.			In Houses of Refuge, Hospitals, and Poor's Houses.				In Common Lodging and other Houses.				In Public Parks, Gardens, or Streets, Out-houses, Sheds, Barns ; or about Pits, Brick or other Works.												
				Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.	Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.		Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.					
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1	Aberdeen,		{ June Dec.	1	1			2	2	1	2			2	112	29	15	10	166	91	87	79	82	339	}	1	
2		Aberdeen,	{ June Dec.	3	3			6	3	1				4	99	7	1		107	1	3						4	}	2
3	Argyll,		{ June Dec.	1	1			1	1					6	7	1			8	75	62	48	43	228	}	3	
4	Ayr,		{ June Dec.	3	1			3	1	1				2	74	16	3	8	101	74	9	1	3	87			}	4
5		Ayr,	{ June Dec.	27	11			38	9	5	2			16	100	9	4	1	114						30	}			5
6		Kilmarnock,	{ June Dec.	1				1							47	4	1		52	13					13		}	6
7	Banff,		{ June Dec.	2				2	1					1	37	4	1		42	21	14	9	9	53	}	7	
8	Berwick,		{ June Dec.	6	1			6	1	3				12	25	5	1	3	32	74	21	5	9	109			}	8
9	Bute,		{ June Dec.												1				1	5	6	1	4	16	}	9	
10		Rothesay,	{ June Dec.												1	1			2	2							2	}	10
11	Caithness,		{ June Dec.		1			1							10	1	2		11	32	27	24	25	108	}	11	
12	Clackmannan,		{ June Dec.	1				1	2					2	14	5	3	1	23	62	4	4	3	73			}	12
13		Alloa,	{ June Dec.	2	1			2							60	5	5	1	71	2					2	}			13
14	Dumbarton,		{ June Dec.	1	7			1							99	21	7	7	124	54	33	17	12	116	}		14
15		Dumbarton,	{ June Dec.						6	3				6	5	4	2	1	12							4		}	15
16	Dumfries,		{ June Dec.	2	1			3	3	1				4	126	16	2	2	156	142	44	35	37	248	}	16	
17		Dumfries,	{ June Dec.	2	1			3	6	2				8	94	17	2	4	117								
18	Edinburgh,		{ June Dec.	2	1			2	2	4				6	90	12	8	2	112	80	12	4	2	98	}	18	
19		Edinburgh,	{ June Dec.	22	24	2		48	71	40	4	4	119	241	50	6	5	332	4	2				6			}	19
20		Leith,	{ June Dec.	1				1							15				15	20					20	}	
21	Elgin,		{ June Dec.	3	1			3	1	1				2	54	13	1	1	68	19	13	6	8	46	}		21
22	Fife,		{ June Dec.	9	1			10	1	2	5	2	10	39	18	1	4	62	22	19	17	18	76			}		22
23		Dunfermline,	{ June Dec.	3	1			4	11	2	1	1	15	113	43	14	13	183	129	46	19	39	233		}		23
24		Kirkcaldy,	{ June Dec.	2	2			3	22	5				2	78	23	7	8	116	65	20	21	14	120				}	24
25	Forfar,		{ June Dec.	1				1							64	19	2	3	88	2	1			3		}	25
26		Arbroath,	{ June Dec.						1					1	8	5	1		14								
27		Brechin,	{ June Dec.												9	5	1		15	1				1		}	27
28		Broughty-Ferry,	{ June Dec.																								
29		Dundee,	{ June Dec.	18	3			21	14	4	1		19	24	2			26	9					9		}	29
30		Forfar,	{ June Dec.	1				1	3		1		4	15	10	6	5	36	4	4	1	2	11					}	30
31		Montrose,	{ June Dec.	2	3			5							19	6	3	28	7	5	5	11	28			}	31
32	Haddington,		{ June Dec.	1	2			3							58	17	6	7	83	63	23	17	17	123				}	32
		Carried forward,	{ June Dec.	110	53	2	1	165	136	61	9	5	211	1739	399	99	79	2316	1030	445	289	312	2076				

tramp within the County, City, and Burgh Police Districts in Scotland, on the Nights of 22nd December 1901.

Native Country.														Number Found.										REMARKS.
No.	Scotch.			Irish.			English.			Foreign.			Total Number.				Grand Total.							
	Adults.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Adults.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Counties.	Burghs.		
		M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.				M.		F.	M.	F.
1	166	111	91	90	458	18	1	1	20	18	4	2	1	25	3	1	4	205	116	94	92	507	210	.
2	73	12	1	3	86	8	2	2	10	18	17	1	1	18	7	2	7	106	14	1	3	.	131	116
3	64	55	43	39	201	14	4	3	25	4	4	2	2	10	1	1	1	83	63	48	43	237	175	.
4	71	18	4	11	104	56	4	4	60	23	3	3	3	26	1	1	1	151	25	4	11	191	164	.
5	63	9	2	1	75	56	13	1	69	12	3	4	1	19	3	1	5	136	25	6	1	.	168	253
6	24	4	1	1	28	32	1	1	33	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	61	4	1	1	.	66	34
7	48	17	10	8	78	10	1	1	10	6	1	1	1	7	2	1	2	61	18	10	8	97	91	.
8	27	15	2	4	48	53	4	1	53	23	7	4	3	39	3	1	3	106	26	6	10	148	93	.
9	5	6	1	4	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	4	17	.	.
10	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	.	4	.
11	36	28	24	25	118	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	42	28	24	25	119	137	.
12	57	6	4	1	68	11	1	1	12	8	2	3	3	16	2	1	2	78	9	7	4	98	62	.
13	30	5	4	1	50	22	1	1	23	6	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	64	5	5	1	.	75	83
14	92	37	19	15	164	53	12	5	73	9	4	1	1	14	3	1	1	151	54	24	19	251	157	.
15	4	1	1	1	6	7	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	4	2	1	.	18	41
16	103	87	23	24	192	77	8	1	85	98	17	9	5	129	5	1	5	283	63	37	29	411	243	.
17	55	11	2	4	72	22	1	1	22	22	8	1	1	30	3	1	3	102	20	2	4	.	128	79
18	70	17	6	3	96	85	9	1	95	16	2	5	1	24	3	1	3	174	28	19	4	218	143	.
19	203	111	11	7	332	77	27	1	105	50	8	2	2	60	8	1	8	338	146	12	9	505	478	.
20	23	11	1	1	23	8	1	1	8	4	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	23	8	1	1	.	25	18
21	55	27	6	9	100	8	1	1	9	5	1	1	1	5	6	1	6	77	27	6	9	119	158	.
22	176	65	25	40	306	53	13	4	74	39	14	5	9	57	4	1	4	262	92	34	53	441	332	.
23	60	29	9	6	104	36	10	1	48	10	3	1	1	13	1	1	3	107	43	10	8	168	131	.
24	36	11	1	2	47	22	7	1	31	7	4	1	2	14	1	1	1	66	22	2	3	.	93	54
25	37	30	10	15	94	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	31	10	15	99	97	.
26	5	4	1	1	10	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	5	1	1	.	14	18
27	5	4	1	1	10	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	5	1	1	.	16	24
28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	44	7	1	1	52	12	2	1	14	8	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	65	9	1	1	.	75	84
30	23	13	8	7	51	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	7	1	1	1	29	14	8	7	.	52	36
31	27	12	8	10	57	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	28	14	8	11	.	61	32
32	55	26	15	14	110	60	10	5	84	12	6	3	1	22	1	1	1	127	42	23	24	216	136	.
33	1750	730	326	339	3155	812	133	24	994	391	93	38	31	553	62	2	1	3015	958	399	396	3169	1599	1471

TABLE 20.—Return of the Census taken of the Vagrants, Beggars, Migratory Poor, &c., on Sunday the 23rd June and

No.	Counties.	Cities or Burghs.	Date.	Where Found.												No.							
				In Prisons or Police Cells.				In Houses of Refuge, Hospitals, and Poor's Houses.				In Common Lodging and other Houses.					In Public Parks, Gardens, or Streets, Outhouses, Sheds, Barns; or about Pits, Brick or other Works.						
				Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.	Children of 14 Years and under.		Total.								
				Adults.			Adults.			Adults.			Adults.										
		Brought forward,	{ June Dec.	M. 110 104	F. 53 59	M. 1 1	F. 1 1	165 164	M. 136 241	F. 61 93	M. 9 11	F. 5 7	211 352	M. 1739 1531	F. 399 432	M. 99 81	F. 79 102	2316 2146	M. 1030 563	F. 445 200	M. 289 140	F. 312 153	2076 1056
33	Inverness,		{ June Dec.											12 12	2 1	2 2	4 4	20 19	97 64	66 41	53 31	59 24	275 160
34		Inverness,	{ June Dec.	4 2	3 2			7 4	6 8	1 1	1 2		8 11	31 37	3 5	2 5		36 47	23 1	11 .	7 .	15 .	56 1
35	Kincardine,		{ June Dec.						1 3	1 .			3 .	17 13	4 3	3 3	2 2	26 21	13 5	8 3	11 5	10 6	42 19
36	Kinross,		{ June Dec.											27 25	4 2	1 1		32 34	6 3	8 5	3 3	2 3	19 11
37	Kirkcubright,		{ June Dec.	11 8				11 8	3 .	1 1	1 .		2 4	87 92	22 27	1 6	2 8	112 133	25 21	8 4	3 2	4 .	40 27
38	Lanark,		{ June Dec.	9 11	1 .			9 12						40 34	8 8	3 3	1 .	52 45	124 94	16 13	7 2	8 3	155 112
39		Airdrie,	{ June Dec.	1 .	2 .			3 .						17 38	1 11			18 54					
40		Coatbridge,	{ June Dec.		1 .			1 .	1 .				1 .	8 5	4 1			12 6	7 .				7 .
41		Glasgow,	{ June Dec.	2 6	5 4			7 10	112 106	77 44	17 9	16 11	222 170	288 199	25 39		1 .	314 238	51 56	1 .			52 56
42		Govan,	{ June Dec.	2 1	1 .			3 1											2 1		1 .		2 2
43		Hamilton,	{ June Dec.											21 23	7 5	1 4	2 1	31 33					
44		Kinning Park,	{ June Dec.																				
45		Partick,	{ June Dec.																				
46	Linlithgow,		{ June Dec.	5 3	1 4			6 7			1 .		1 1	101 62	15 18	5 1	3 2	124 83	142 183	11 2	8 1	2 2	163 188
47	Nairn,		{ June Dec.						1 1				1 1	5 8				5 8	6 3	6 2	6 3	23 10	
48	Peebles,		{ June Dec.		1 .			1 2	1 .				1 3	27 20	10 4	2 2	4 1	43 27	39 11	4 3	3 2	4 3	50 19
49	Perth		{ June Dec.	7 3	1 1			8 4	5 .				5 .	166 137	59 42	4 8	9 6	228 193	173 120	112 70	67 50	70 57	422 297
50		Perth,	{ June Dec.	55 47	14 24	1 .		70 71	2 1	2 2	1 .		4 4	17 33	9 9	3 4	3 3	32 49	10 1	9 .	16 .	10 .	45 1
51	Renfrew,		{ June Dec.	5 .	2 .			7 .		2 .			2 1	9 9	1 2			10 11	48 29	14 11	7 .	80 29	
52		Greenock,	{ June Dec.	4 4	5 4			9 8	13 7	4 2			17 9	61 29	19 6	5 .	3 .	93 35	8 4	4 .	4 .	3 .	19 4
53		Johnstone,	{ June Dec.											7 7	9 5	2 1	3 .	21 13					
54		Paisley,	{ June Dec.	1 1	1 .			2 .						29 19	10 4			39 23					
55		Renfrew,	{ June Dec.		1 .			1 .											1 1				1 1
56	Ross and Cromarty,		{ June Dec.		1 .			1 .	3 .				3 .	29 17	7 3	4 .	1 .	41 20	71 72	53 63	41 46	37 51	202 232
57	Roxburgh,		{ June Dec.	2 .				2 .	8 8	1 .			8 9	36 56	4 14			40 75	39 8	6 3	1 .	3 .	46 14
58		Hawick,	{ June Dec.		2 1			2 1			1 2		3 .	27 29	7 .	2 .	3 .	39 29					
59	Selkirk,		{ June Dec.	1 .	1 .			2 .	5 3				5 3	20 22	3 4	1 1	1 .	25 27	30 11	1 .			31 12
60		Galashiels,	{ June Dec.						1 .	1 1	1 1		4 .	7 6	9 7	4 3	2 1	22 17					
61	Stirling,		{ June Dec.	3 .	4 3	1 .		8 3		1 .			1 .	44 36	14 6	4 4	3 5	65 51	51 34	14 2	7 .	7 .	79 36
62		Stirling,	{ June Dec.	4 .	4 .			8 .	1 .	5 1			7 .	51 30	22 16	4 6	2 .	77 54					
63	Sutherland,		{ June Dec.											19 7	1 1			20 8	64 60	40 43	34 36	33 38	171 177
64	Wigtown,		{ June Dec.	2 1				2 1	1 7	1 5			2 12	52 57	12 16	1 1	1 .	68 74	24 6	19 .	15 .	18 .	76 8
			{ June Dec.	223 191	104 106	5 .	1 1	332 298	291 397	155 152	31 21	26 20	503 590	2984 2593	630 697	153 141	132 142	3959 3573	2077 1533	855 457	586 319	607 345	4125 2479

TABLE 21.
ANALYSIS of the Returns of Census of Vagrants, &c., for the Years 1892 to 1901.

Date.	Total No. of Vagrants.	Male Adults.		Female Adults.		Children Under 14 Years of Age.		Nationality.						Counties.		Burgh.			
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	Scotch.		Irish.		English.		Foreign.		No.	Vagrants per 1000 of Population.	No.	Vagrants per 1000 of Population.
								No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.				
1901 23d June	8919	5575	63	1804	20	1540	17	5904	66	1927	22	984	11	104	1	6036	2.76	2883	1.29
1900 24th June	8295	5253	63	1720	21	1322	16	5581	67	1848	22	755	9	111	2	5633	2.6	2662	1.21
1899 25th June	9133	5716	63	1833	20	1584	17	5965	65	1981	22	1019	11	168	2	6349	2.95	2784	1.28
1898 26th June	9205	5662	61	1982	22	1561	17	6090	66	1972	21	974	11	168	2	6322	2.95	2883	1.35
1897 27th June	9063	5610	62	1908	21	1545	17	6028	66	1960	21	906	11	169	2	6025	2.84	3038	1.44
1896 21st June.	10049	6281	63	2110	21	1658	16	6743	67	2051	21	1133	11	122	1	6578	3.13	3471	1.67
1895 23d June	9831	6073	62	2121	21	1637	17	6398	65	2191	22	1121	12	121	1	6804	3.25	3027	1.49
1894 24th June	9873	6302	64	2064	21	1507	15	6343	64	2158	22	1240	13	132	1	6513	3.15	3360	1.66
1893 25th June	9655	6326	65	1927	20	1402	15	6163	64	2283	24	1076	11	133	1	6728	3.22	2927	1.49
1892 26th June	9555	6027	63	2042	21	1486	16	6096	64	2294	24	1037	11	128	1	6463	3.09	3092	1.59
1901 22d Dec.	6940	4539	66	1412	20	989	14	4659	67	1617	23	618	9	46	1	4505	2.06	2435	1.09
1900 23d Dec.	6867	4466	65	1381	20	1020	15	4779	69	1484	21	559	8	45	1	4234	1.96	2633	1.2
1899 24th Dec.	6654	4471	67	1249	19	934	14	4381	66	1521	23	679	10	73	1	4448	2.06	2206	1.01
1898 25th Dec.	6985	4520	65	1426	20	1039	15	4675	67	1619	23	627	9	64	1	4551	2.13	2434	1.14
1897 26th Dec.	7726	5090	66	1587	20	1049	14	5149	67	1798	23	716	9	73	1	4875	2.3	2851	1.35
1896 27th Dec.	7967	5135	65	1689	21	1143	14	5329	67	1832	23	715	9	91	1	5056	2.41	2911	1.4
1895 22d Dec.	8294	5464	65	1653	20	1177	15	5473	66	1906	23	821	10	94	1	5060	2.42	3234	1.6
1894 23d Dec.	8193	5491	67	1624	20	1078	13	5344	65	1901	23	873	11	75	1	5093	2.46	3100	1.53
1893 24th Dec.	8288	5512	67	1694	20	1082	13	5256	63	2045	25	909	11	78	1	5149	2.46	3139	1.6
1892 25th Dec.	7846	5258	67	1614	21	974	12	5039	64	1988	25	752	10	67	1	4962	2.38	2884	1.48

SEPARATE REPORTS
ON
COUNTY, CITY, AND BURGH CONSTABULARY
AND POLICE FORCES.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

County of
Aberdeen.

Inspected on the 3rd to 6th July and 22nd October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 106

Exclusive of 2 additional Constables.

Area in acres, 1,257,593 | Census population, 160,309
Acres to each officer, 11,864 | Population to each officer, 1,512

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.												REMARKS.					
	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent 1.						Inspectors 7.							
					1st Class. - Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			2nd Class.			1st Class. 7.							
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years, from 28th Feb. 1898.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.		On Appointment.				
Authorised No.,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-					
Actual No.,	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6					
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Rates of pay, .	£ 481	£ 444	£ 407	£ 370	£ 200	£ 175	£ 160	-	-	-	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100					
Travelling allow- ance, .	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																		
	Detective Staff 2.			Office Clerks 2.			Sergeants 11.				Constables 81.							
	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constable.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 56.				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.					
Authorised No.,	2			2			11				81							
Actual No.,	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	6	4	18	13	20	5	9	16	-	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, .	£ 100 to £ 115 p.a.	s. d. 33 10 29 9	s. d. 33 10 29 9	£ 115 0 p.a.	s. d. s. d. 30 4 28 3 to 33 10	s. d. s. d. 33 10 32 8 31 6	s. d. s. d. 33 10 32 8 31 6	s. d. s. d. 30 4	s. d. s. d. 29 9	s. d. s. d. 28 7	s. d. s. d. 27 5	s. d. s. d. 26 3	s. d. s. d. 25 1	s. d. s. d. 23 11	s. d. s. d. 21 0	-	-	
Travelling allow- ance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total.																	106	

* With £20 extra as deputy chief constable.

Detectives and office staff may be either an inspector, a sergeant, or a detective officer, or two detective officers, or two constable clerks.

There are two constables in reserve at head quarters.

No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.

On the 23rd July 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding a sergeant to the authorised strength.

On the 21st January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland gave covering sanction, as from 15th October 1900, to the new rates of pay for the detective staff, which took effect as from that date.

Actual outlay for travelling.

Boot money included in the pay.

The deputy chief constable has £110s. per annum for house rent—other pay from £4 to £ per annum rents.

Any rents and taxes over £5 per annum paid by the county.

Alterations while printing.—On the 21st January 1902 the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised scales of pay for the detective staff as from the 15th October 1900, with covering sanction to a detective sergeant at 33/10 per week and a detective officer at 29/9 per week as from that date.

County of
Aberdeen.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN—continued.

State of "Additional" Police privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspns.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	2	2			Wear uniform, are appointed by, and are under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	-	2	2	Yes.	1 constable at Balmoral Castle; 1 constable at a Public Work.	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

AGES.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.										Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.										
Under 21 years of Age,												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,										-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
From 21	„	to 25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16	17	From 1 to 5										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	22									
„	25	„	„	30	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	20	„ 5 „ 10										„	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	22								
„	30	„	„	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14	„ 10 „ 15										„	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	13	18								
„	35	„	„	40	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	9	13	„ 15 „ 20										„	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	5	11								
„	40	„	„	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	„ 20 „ 25										„	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	8	15								
„	45	„	„	50	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	6	13	„ 25 „ 30										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9								
„	50	„	„	55	1	-	2	-	-	-	6	9	„ 30 „ 35										„	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3									
„	55	„	„	60	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	9	„ 35 „ 40										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
„	60	„	„	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 40 „ 45										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
„	65	„	„	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 45 „ 50										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
„	70	„	„	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 50 „ 55										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
„	75	„	„	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 55 „ 60										„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Totals,		1	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	81	106	Totals,										1	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	81	106										

Average age, 36¹/₂ years. Average service, 12⁵/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¹/₄ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 106.

The superintendent (D.C.C.), 3 inspectors, and 12 constables, total 16, have served in other forces from 6 months to 14 years.

The Chief Constable is a Major in the Army, 1 inspector and 2 constables have served in the army and reserve, and a constable is a reservist, is married, has been called out, and is still at the front, a vacancy will be kept for him, allowance may be given to his wife and family with free house, etc., at the discretion of the Chief Constable.

Ages and Length of Service of the 2 Additional Contables :—

Ages—from 50 to 55 years, 2 constables, average age, 54²/₁₂ years.

Length of Service in present force only—from 25 to 30 years, 2 constables, average service, 27⁶/₁₂ years.

Average height, 5 feet 11¹/₂ inches.

Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	77 6	40 0	40 0	30 9	29 9	48 each per annum, and great coats provided bi-annually.	The material and make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is provided by south-country firms.
Tunics,	-	-	-	-	-		
Patrol jackets,	63 0	{ 52 6 40 0 }	{ 45 0 35 0 }	23 0	19 6		
Trousers (Summer),	29 6	21 0	21 0	-	-		
Trousers (Winter),	-	14 0	14 0	11 3	11 3		
Trousers (Serge),	-	14 0	14 0	11 3	11 3		
Forage Caps,	20 0	15 0	13 0	5 9	5 9		
Helmets,	-	-	-	7 0	7 0		
Gloves,	-	1 11 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ¹ / ₂		
Waterproof Cloaks,	-	40 0	32 6	32 6	32 6		
Capes,	-	-	16 6	16 6	16 6		
Whistles and Chains,	-	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	-	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3		

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN—*continued.*County of
Aberdeen.

County Police Assessment.—0·969d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the city of Aberdeen, all the burghs are policed by the county.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 23rd July 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of increasing the number of sergeants by one for duty at Fraserburgh.

Police Reserve.—Two constables at headquarters for general duty.

Variations.—Two constables resigned, a constable superannuated, and a constable transferred to the City of Edinburgh Police force, total 4 changes.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £30 per annum as chief inspector of weights and measures; 7 inspectors receive from £4, 4s. to £3, 3s. each as inspectors under the Explosives Act, the chief constable being chief inspector; 7 inspectors have £3, 3s. each per annum as inspectors under the Shop Hours Act; 8 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 10 sergeants are inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act.

Police Stations.—There are 33 stations, with from 1 to 7 cells at each, in all 75 cells, 31 are county, and 2 are rented; the 2 cells at the disused prison at Fraserburgh, and 3 at Huntly, are legalised for 3 days' imprisonment, and the officer in charge of each receives 20s. per annum; officers occupying station-houses, the property of the county, pay from £4 to £5 rent per annum, paid monthly, and receive actual outlays for cleaning offices and cells; when rented houses are supplied, excess of rents and taxes over £5 is paid by the county; the deputy chief constable is allowed £17, 10s. per annum or house rent. New stations have been provided or are in course of completion at New Aberdour, Kintore, Echt, Maud, and Port Erroll, and additions to Inverurie in progress.

The Telephone.—The headquarters, the chief and deputy-chief constables' residences, and Bucksburn Station connected with the Exchange for £44, 5s. 0d. per annum. Peterhead and Fraserburgh Stations and the local Exchange and Trunk system connected, and paid for by the burghs. Every facility is afforded the police where private telephones exist throughout the county.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief and deputy chief constable, 6 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 1 office clerk, 12 sergeants, and 80 constables, total 103; and the county provides 3 bicycles, while a certain number receive an allowance of 30s. per annum for upkeep of their own bicycles.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy chief constable, 6 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 1 office clerk, 10 sergeants, 60 constables, total 80, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—239 granted, being an increase of 13.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Steps were being taken to frame Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, but have been delayed, owing to the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in a Mid-Lothian case.

Remarks.—The force, giving only one officer to 1512 of the population, appears to be somewhat numerically weak, considering the increased court and clerical work in the populous and important burghs policed, or sufficient to provide for sickness and absence on leave, but it is considered sufficient by the authorities.

Report.—The force is efficient.

CITY OF ABERDEEN—continued.

City of
Aberdeen.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspectors.	Office Constables.	Sergeants.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspectors.	Office Constables.	Sergeants.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Of and under 1 year's Service	-	-	-	-	1	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	32	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	1	3	-
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	31	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	23	" 10 " 15	-	1	-	-	-	3
" 35 " 40	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	9	" 15 " 20	-	1	2	2	-	1
" 40 " 45	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	5	" 20 " 25	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	10	" 25 " 30	-	2	2	1	-	5
" 50 " 55	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	" 30 " 35	-	-	1	-	-	1
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	4	6	1	4	11	121	Total,	1	2	4	6	1	4
								150							121
															150

Average age, $32\frac{6}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 150.

The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 6 constables have served in other forces from 10 months to 20½ years.

Three constables have served in the army, 2 are in the army reserve, 1 of whom, unmarried, was called up and is still at the front, and a vacancy will be kept for him on his return.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks of the Harbour Police.

AGES.						LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	4	4
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	5	5
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	1	1
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	1	1	" 15 " 20	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25	-	1	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	2	2	" 25 " 30	-	-	-	4	4
" 50 " 55	-	1	-	2	3	" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	14	15	Total,	1	-	-	14	15

Average age, $34\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average service, $11\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 15.

City of
Aberdeen.

CITY OF ABERDEEN—continued.

Prices Paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	Receives £10, 10s. per annum, and provides his own uniform.	42 6	42 6	28 0	27 6	Plain suits each at a cost of £2, 15s. per suit per annum, and a pair of trousers each at 18s. per pair, and an overcoat 85s.	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and prices reasonable. Provided by a Glasgow firm. I do not think forage caps suitable for a large town force, and the helmet provided goes quite well with the serge uniform during the summer season.
Tunics,		-	-	27 6	21 6		
Patrol jackets,		{ 50 0 35 0 }	{ 48 0 30 0 }	25 0	21 6		
Trousers, Riding Pants, Winter, " Serge,		{ 25 0 19 0 12 6 }	{ 25 0 19 0 12 6 }	{ 25 0 13 6 12 6 }	{ 25 0 13 6 12 6 }		
Forage caps,		14 0	12 6	5 6	5 6		
Helmets,		-	-	5 11½	5 11½		
Waist belts,		-	-	4 7	4 7		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),		1 8½	1 8½	1 8½	1 8½		
Capes and Waterproof Coats,		12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9		
Riding Boots,		49 0	35 0	35 0	35 0		
Leggings (Long and Short),		{ 8 6 5 9 }	{ 8 6 5 9 }	{ 8 6 5 9 }	{ 8 6 5 9 }		
Whistles and Chains,		2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0		
Lanterns,		-	-	4 6	4 6		

City Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.
Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable died, 11 constables resigned, a sergeant superannuated, 2 constables were dismissed for misconduct, and a constable transferred to another force, total 16 changes.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Mounted Police.—On special occasions the chief constable in uniform, 2 superintendents, 4 inspectors, and 4 sergeants, and from 15 to 20 constables, if necessary, are mounted on hired horses, but saddlery is provided by the city.

On Bicycles.—There are 2 inspectors, a sergeant, and 4 constables very usefully mounted on bicycles provided by the city.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 5 inspectors, 6 detective officers, 4 clerks, 11 sergeants, 122 constables—total, 151—have been instructed.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—One inspector receives £15 per annum as inspector of hackney carriages ; and an inspector has £15 per annum as inspector of explosives.

Police Offices and Cells.—The central station is very satisfactory, and there are also 9 sub-stations which are most useful, in all providing 48 cells. Three married officers have houses provided at one of the sub-stations, for which they pay £6 each per annum.

The Telephone.—The central police station, the 9 sub-stations, the chief constable, the superintendent and members of the Fire Brigade, and the police surgeon's residences, and the exchange, are all connected for £66 13s. 9d. per annum.

Pedlars' Certificates.—167 granted, being a decrease of 38.

Vagrants, &c. convicted of Begging.—Males, 17 ; females, 2 ;—total, 19 ; being an increase of 3.

Remarks.—Considering the area and population, the force, giving only 1 officer to 1023 of the population, is numerically weak. And even counting the Harbour Police, the force would then only give 1 officer to about 930 of the population, which is insufficient, and also to provide for sickness and absence on leave. A substantial augmentation has been advised, and is under reconsideration.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

County of Argyll.

Inspected from the 10th to 15th June 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 74

Exclusive of 5 additional Constables.

Area in acres, 2,056,400 Census population, 73,665
Acres to each officer, 27,789 Population to each officer, 995

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.												REMARKS.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Superintendents. 2.			Inspectors. 3.						
				2nd Class. 2.			1st Class. 1.		2nd Class. 1.		3rd Class. 1.		
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No.,	1			2			3						* The chief constable has also £50 horse allowance. † As deputy chief constable, receives £5 extra per annum, and stationed at head quarters. There are 2 constables in reserve at head quarters for general duty. No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.
Actual No.,	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay,	£ 240	£ 320	£ 300	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 115	£ 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ 102 10	£ 95	
Travelling allowance,	Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													TOTAL.
	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. 8.				Constables. 58.						74
			After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class. 34.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Authorised No.,	1	1	8				58						74
Actual No.,	1	1	5	1	-	2	8	4	9	10	13	12	72
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rates of pay,	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	-
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
													74
Actual outlays, and superintendents 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., Inspectors 2s. 6d. to 5s. Sergeants and constables 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per diem. for allowances when absent on duty a day, or a day and night. Included in the pay. Officers in charge of stations live rent free. The chief constable and inspector at headquarters pay rent for house provided, and some officers pay from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per week house rents. One shilling each per week is paid to the sergeants and constables at Campbeltown, Duncraig, and Oban. Total.													

State of Additional Force privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	5	5	Yes.	Corporation of the Burgh of Campbeltown for harbour duty, and a Railway Company.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	5	5			
Vacancies,	-	-	-			

County of
Argyll

COUNTY OF ARGYLL—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.			Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Sergeant.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,			-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Of and under 1 year's Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
From 21	„	to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	From 1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
„ 25	„	„ 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	„ 5 „ 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
„ 30	„	„ 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	„ 10 „ 15	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	12
„ 35	„	„ 40	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	8	„ 15 „ 20	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
„ 40	„	„ 45	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	8	„ 20 „ 25	-	-	2	-	-	4	2	8
„ 45	„	„ 50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	„ 25 „ 30	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	5
„ 50	„	„ 55	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	„ 30 „ 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 55	„	„ 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	„ 35 „ 40	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ 60	„	„ 65	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	„ 40 „ 45	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
„ 65	„	„ 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 45 „ 50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
„ 70	„	„ 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 50 „ 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 75	„	„ 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 55 „ 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,			1	2	3	1	1	8	56	72	Total,	1	2	3	1	1	8	56	72

Average age, $34\frac{9}{13}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{3}{13}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches. Nationality—Scotch, 71; English, 1. Two constables vacant.

A sergeant and 12 constables served in other forces from 1 to 3 years.

An inspector served in the army but not in the army reserve.

Age and Length of Service of 5 Additional Constables :—

Under 21 years of age, 1 constable; from 21 to 25 years, 3 constables; from 25 to 30 years, 1 constable.

Of and under 1 year's service, 3 constables; from 1 to 5 years, 2 constables.

Average age, $25\frac{2}{13}$ years. Average service, $1\frac{4}{13}$ years. Height, 5 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	42 0	42 0	28 9	26 6	-	The material and make of the clothing is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by London, Glasgow, and Bristol firms.
Tunics,	-	-	28 0	23 6	-	
Patrol jackets,	42 0	36 0	-	-	-	
Serge jackets,	-	-	23 9	23 9	-	
Trousers (Summer),	20 0	18 0	12 6	12 6	-	
Trousers (Winter),	20 0	18 0	13 6	13 6	-	
Trousers (Serge),	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	7 6	7 6	-	
Forage Caps,	11 6	11 6	6 0	6 0	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½	-	
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	16 0	16 0	14 3	14 3	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	4 6	4 6	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	-	
Leggings,	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	-	
Haversacks,	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	-	
Lanterns,	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	-	

County Police Assessment.— $2\frac{1}{8}$ d. in the £. The separate police district of Dunoon and Kilmun, $2\frac{1}{8}$ d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county. The burgh of Campbeltown is consolidated with the county, and pays £375 per annum, the county providing one

COUNTY OF ARGYLL—*continued.*County of
Argyll.

station (the disused prison) with 14 cells legalised for 14 days, in charge of a sergeant, who has a free house, &c., and whose wife receives £18 per annum as matron. The burgh provides the other police office with 3 cells, and a house for the married constable in charge.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable died, 15 constables resigned, and 2 constables dismissed for misconduct—total, 18 changes, far too many changes for the efficiency of the force; of the resignations 12 appear to have joined better-paid forces.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties.—The chief constable is chief inspector under the Explosives and Diseases Animals Acts, and billet-master; two superintendents, 3 inspectors, 8 sergeants, and 4 constables are assistant inspectors of explosives; the chief constable, 2 superintendents, 3 inspectors, 1 detective sergeant, 9 sergeants, and 18 constables are inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts; a superintendent, and an inspector are billet-masters without allowances.

Police Reserve Force.—Two constables in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Police Stations.—There are 15 stations with 2 to 23 cells at each, in all 81 cells; 14 county, 1 burgh. The disused prisons at Campbeltown, Dunoon, Inveraray, Lochgilphead, and Tobermory are used for police purposes. The 14 cells at Campbeltown, the 7 at Dunoon, the 23 at Inveraray, and the 5 at Oban are legalised for 14 days' detention of prisoners before, or during, or after trial; and the 3 cells at Lochgilphead, and the 4 cells at Port Ellen, Islay, are legalised, the former for 3, the latter for 5 days' detention. The officers in charge of legalised cells have free houses, coal, &c.; and with the exception of Lochgilphead and Port Ellen, the officers' wives, as matrons, receive £18 each per annum. The much needed new station at Dunoon, about which there has been great delay, is now ready for occupation. Officers in charge of stations live rent free; the chief constable and inspector at headquarters, the superintendent at Oban, the superintendent and a constable at Dunoon, pay rent for the houses provided, at Dunoon and Oban constables in barracks pay 10d. per week; a shilling a week is paid to the sergeants and constables at Campbeltown, Dunoon, and Oban who are not provided with quarters, the remainder find their own houses or lodgings; the constable in charge of the station at Lochgilphead has £10 per annum as keeper of the Court House buildings.

Sheriff Officers.—In the Inveraray district take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings, which is very objectionable, as the police should have full charge and responsibility of all such cases from the commencement to the end.

The Telephone.—Has not been introduced.

Mounted on Bicycles.—An inspector, a sergeant, and 8 constables use their own, and 4 of them receive each an allowance of £2 per annum for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two superintendents, 2 inspectors, 8 sergeants, 1 office sergeant, 1 detective sergeant, 47 constables, total 61, have been instructed, which is very satisfactory.

Pedlars' Certificates.—65 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Byelaws under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, for the prevention of vagrancy, have been framed, but are in abeyance owing to a decision of the High Court of Justiciary.

Remarks.—Fifteen resignations during the year and 2 vacancies at present is in excess, and no doubt attributable to the county authorities refusing to adopt the scales of pay similar to those in force in neighbouring county and burgh police forces, which causes discontent, resignations, and a difficulty in obtaining suitable men, retaining the services of trained officers, and therefore renders the force less efficient.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient."

County of
Ayr.

COUNTY OF AYR.

Inspected on 18th and 19th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 156

Exclusive of 15 additional Police.

Area in acres, 733,610 | Estimated population, 191,633

Acres to each officer, 4,702 | Population to each officer, 1,228

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.															REMARKS.	
RANKS.	Superintendents. 5.				Inspectors. 8.				Office Clerks. 2.			Detective Staff. 2.		Totals.		
	1 Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 7 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 7 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	Superintendent Chief Clerk.	Sergeant.	Constable.	Inspectors.			Sergeant.
Authorised No.,	1	5				8				2		2		18	<p>* A superintendent is authorised to receive £20 per annum additional as deputy chief constable.</p> <p>† There is an inspector short and a sergeant in excess of the authorised strength.</p> <p>On the 31st January 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of 2 constables being added to the force.</p> <p>The detective officers and office clerks may be either inspectors or sergeants, or constables.</p> <p>On the 2nd January 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised scales of pay as shown in this table—20 1st class constables and 3 sergeants may be accorded merit pay at 7d., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 9d. per week, but not to exceed an average of 1s. 2d. per week.</p> <p>The following deductions are made for officers occupying station houses or county rented houses:—Superintendents 3s., inspectors and sergeants, 2s., and constables, 1s. 6d. per week. Single men rent free.</p> <p>There are 8 constables in reserve.</p> <p>No deduction from pay under three months on sick list.</p> <p>Included in the pay.</p>	
Actual No.,	1	*2	1	1	1	4	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	-		17
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†1	-	-	-	-	-		†1
Rates of Pay,	£ 600	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 112 10	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 135	-	s. d. 26 3 per week.	£ 97 10 and 120 0	s. d. 31 6 to 36 2 p.w.		
Travelling allowance,	£ 50	-	Actual outlay.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	Not exceeding £15 per annum.				Not exceeding £8 per ann. m.				-	-	-	-	-		
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																

Alterations while printing.—On the 14th January 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of the following conditions under which merit pay may be awarded to certain members of the force:—(1) To the establishment of a long service rate of pay of (a) 36s. 2d. per week for sergeants after 12 years' service; (b) 30s. 11d. per week for constables after 15 years' service in the first class, in addition to the scales sanctioned on the 2nd January 1900; (2) to the amendment of the conditions under which merit pay was to be granted to certain members of the force, as sanctioned on the 2nd January 1900, to the following effect: the said pay is not to be granted to more than 10 sergeants and 20 constables, and is not to exceed 2s. per week to the former and 1s. per week to the latter, but may be awarded irrespective of length of service in either grades.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspers.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength	-	-	1	14	15	} Yes.	1 sergeant and 8 constables, Nobel's Explosives Company, and the others at public works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual strength,	-	-	1	14	15			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

COUNTY OF AYR—continued.

County of
Ayr.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of Additional Force.

AGES.											LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Office Superintendent	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Constable Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Office Superintendent	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Constable Clerk.	Sergeant	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	27	28	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	35	36	
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	27	
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	19	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	18	
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	6	15	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	10	21	
" 40 " " 45	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	5	14	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	-	4	-	-	4	7	16	
" 45 " " 50	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	15	" 25 " 30 "	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	5	11	
" 50 " " 55	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	11	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 " " 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals,	1	5	1	7	2	-	1	21	115	153	Totals,	1	5	1	7	2	-	1	21	115	153

Average age, $33\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average service, $10\frac{3}{4}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 148; English, 2; Irish, 3;—Total, 153.
Three vacancies.

Two superintendents, 2 inspectors, 3 sergeants, 17 constables, total 24, have served in other forces from 3 months to $9\frac{3}{4}$ years.

The chief constable is a Captain in, and a constable has served in, the Royal Navy. A detective inspector, a sergeant, and 5 constables have served in the army; and besides these, 3 of the latter, being in the Army Reserve, were called out, and rejoined their regiments, and 1 having been killed in action, there are still 2 at the front, for whom vacancies will be kept.

Ages and Length of Service of the Additional Police.

AGES.					LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.			
	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	3	From 1 to 5	-	-	4
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	3	" 5 " 10	-	-	1
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	2	" 10 " 15	-	-	2
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	2	" 15 " 20	-	-	3
" 40 " 45	-	-	1	1	" 20 " 25	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	2	" 25 " 30	-	-	1
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-
" 75 " and above,	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-
Total,	-	-	1	13	Total,	-	1	14

Average age, $33\frac{3}{4}$ years. Average service, $10\frac{3}{4}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14. Served in other forces, a constable for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months. One vacancy.

County of
Ayr.COUNTY OF AYR—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super- intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	Receive £10 per annum each, and provide their own uniforms.	45 0	28 6	28 6	Inspectors, £7 10s.; sergeants and constables, £5 each per annum. Approval of the Secretary for Scotland, 26th September 1901.	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, the prices reasonable, and are supplied by London and Bristol firms.
Tunics,		42 6	23 0	23 0		
Patrol jackets,		42 6	-	-		
Serge Jackets,		37 6	14 9	14 9		
Trousers (2 pairs),		21 0	12 9	12 9		
		-		-		
Riding Pants,		40 0	21 0	21 0		
Helmets,		-	8 3	8 3		
Forage Caps,		14 6	-	-		
Capes and Waterproof Coats,		20 0 32 6	16 6 17 6	16 6 17 6		
			32 6	32 6		
Batons for mounted men,		5 6	5 6	5 6		*Except for mounted men, gloves are not supplied, and members provide their own.
Jackboots,		25 6	25 6	25 6		
Leggings,		6 0	6 0	6 0		
Waist Belts,		14 0	5 9	5 9		
Haversacks,		4 6	4 6	4 6		
*Gloves,		2 8	2 8	2 8		
Whistles,		1 3	1 3	1 3		
Spurs,		6 0	6 0	6 0		
Lanterns,		6 0	6 0	6 0		

County Police Assessment.—1½d. in the £. Burgh of Irvine, 2½d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of Ayr and Kilmarnock, which maintain separate establishments, all the burghs and populous places are policed by the county.

Variations.—A sergeant and 8 constables resigned, 2 constables superannuated, a constable discharged as being unsuitable for the service, 3 constables were dismissed for misconduct, and 6 constables were transferred to 3 county and 3 city forces in Scotland with counting service, total, 23 changes.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 31st July 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of 2 constables being added to the authorised number.

Promotions.—Three constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The deputy chief constable, 5 superintendents, 7 inspectors, and 2 detective inspectors, are inspectors under the Explosives Acts; a superintendent is inspector of weights and measures, for which he receives £7, 10s. per annum; the senior officer at each station is billet-master; and 36 of all ranks are inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 24 stations with charge rooms, &c., and from 2 to 15, total 85 cells, and are all county property. The stations are generally suitable, and those recently constructed or altered are very satisfactory. There are 37 rented houses provided. Deduction for houses provided is made at the following rates:—Superintendents, 3s.; inspectors and sergeants, 2s.; constables, 1s. 6d. per week; single constables are lodged free. Those not provided with houses or lodgings are granted the following allowances:—Superintendents, £15; inspectors, £10 per annum; sergeants and constables, 1s. 6d. per week. Allowance for cleaning offices and cells varies from £1 to £9, 12s. per annum.

The Telephone.—The following are connected:—Chief constable's residence and Head Quarter Office and County Buildings, Ayr, Ardrossan, Beith, Cumnock, Dalry, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Largs, Stewarton, and Troon stations, and with the Glasgow Circuit at an annual cost of £74, 15s., and with other places at the usual trunk rates.

Police Reserve.—There are 8 constables in reserve.

Mounted Constables.—On special occasions the chief and deputy chief constables, an inspector, 3 sergeants, and 14 constables, in all 20, are mounted on hired horses, and saddlery provided by the county for 6 mounted men.

COUNTY OF AYR—continued.

County of
Ayr.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, 4 superintendents, 4 inspectors, 19 sergeants, 101 constables—total, 129—can ride on bicycles, of whom 86 provide their own machines, and an annual allowance of £50 is divided amongst them for upkeep.

Drill.—The force is instructed in a peculiar drill in “threes” instead of the usual drill in “fours.”

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 6 superintendents, 7 inspectors, 2 detective inspectors, 21 sergeants, 106 constables, total 143, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—234 granted, being an increase of 25.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are strictly enforced. No steps have been taken under Section 57 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, to frame bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy. A mendicity society is successfully carried out by this constabulary force.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,228, does not appear sufficient for this county, and to provide for sickness and leave of absence, and a considerable augmentation may be expected.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF AYR.

Burgh of
Ayr.

Inspected on the 18th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		30	
Area in acres,	1,996	Census population,	*28,624
Acres to each officer,	66	Population to each officer,	954

* Largely increased during the season.

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.															Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															TOTAL.	REMARKS.			
RANKS.	Chief Constable.				Superintendent. 1.			Office Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 5.				Constables. 22.																			
					2nd Class.			1st Class.							1st Class. 18.																			
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Office Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.													
Authorised No.	1				1			1			5				22								30											
Actual No.,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	9	4	2	3	4	-	-	30												
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Rates of pay,	£ 300	£ 280	£ 260	£ 240	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 115	£ 107	£ 10	£ 100	£ 33	10 s.	33 d.	310 s.	33 d.	32 s.	8 d.	31 s.	6 d.	30 s.	4 d.	29 s.	9 d.	28 s.	7 d.	27 s.	5 d.	26 s.	8 d.	25 s.	1 d.	23 s.	11 d.
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
																							30	Total.	The chief constable, superintendent, and office inspector receive 6d. each per week boot allowance; that for sergeants and constables is included in the pay.									
																							30	Total.	Provide their own houses.									

Number on street day duty, 12 for 11 hours. Number on street night duty, 13 for 9½ hours. Three suburban constables have part day and night duty. One on office day duty for 10½ hours. One on office night duty for 9½ hours. Day and night duty taken alternately every 6 weeks. Every third Sunday off duty. Constables 5½, other grades 7, days' annual leave.

Burgh of
Ayr.

BURGH OF AYR—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	" 15 " 20 "	1	-	1	-	1	3	6
" 40 " " 45	-	-	1	-	1	3	5	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 50 " " 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	1	4	22	3	Total,	1	1	1	1	4	22	30

Average age, 37²/₃ years. Average service, 12⁴/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 30.

The chief constable, the superintendent, the office inspector and sergeant, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables, total 10, have served in other forces from 3 months to 23¹/₂ years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
Great coats,	The Chief Constable receives £10, 10s. per annum, and provides his own uniform.	45 0	45 0	31 0	26 0	-	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Tunics,		55 0	52 0	25 6	20 6	-	
Patrol jackets,		55 0	52 0	21 0	16 0	-	
Serge jackets,		-	-	21 0	16 0	-	
Trousers (Summer and Winter), .		{ 23 0 22 0	{ 23 0 22 0	{ 18 6 12 6	{ 13 6 12 6	-	
Forage Caps,		12 6	11 0	7 6	5 11	-	
Helmets,		-	-	8 4	7 9	-	The clothing is supplied by a Bristol firm.
Capes and Waterproof Coats, .		42 0	42 0	17 6	17 6	-	
Whistles and Chains,		1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	-	
Waist belts,		-	-	6 6	6 6	-	
Leggings,		6 6	6 6	5 10	5 10	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .		3 5	3 5	3 5	3 5	-	
Lanterns,		-	-	4 6	4 6	-	

The Burgh Police Assessment is 4d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

BURGH OF AYR—continued.

Burgh of
Ayr.

Variations.—Two constables resigned

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Act, for which he receives £2, 2s. per annum; as billet-master he receives no extra allowance. The superintendent has £2, 2s. per annum as inspector under the Diseases Animals Act.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—Temporary offices and 11 cells have been provided, while the original offices and 19 cells are being restored after the fire.

The Telephone.—The Police Office is in connection with the police surgeon's residence, the Exchange, Ardrossan, Irvine, Kilmarnock, and Troon, at an annual cost of £8, 10s., and the usual trunk rates for messages elsewhere.

Mounted Police.—Four constables are mounted on special occasions on hired horses and saddlery, and 5 more are available if required.

Bicycles.—Thirteen constables use their own bicycles when required, and one is usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, the office inspector and sergeant, 4 sergeants, 20 constables, total 28, have been instructed, and the force is provided with all the necessary ambulance appliances.

Peddlars' Certificates.—70 granted, being an increase of 14.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 8. females 1, total 9, being a decrease of 3.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK.

Burgh of
Kilmarnock.

Inspected on the 18th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	33
Area in acres,	1,325
Acres to each officer,	40
Census population,	34,179
Population to each officer,	1,036

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL	REMARKS.	
	1 Chief Constable.	1 Superintendent. 2nd class.			1 Lieutenant. 1st class.			1 Detective Inspector. 3rd Class.			Sergeants. 4.				Constables. 5.									
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appoint- ment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appoint- ment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 3 years.	On Appoint- ment.	1st Class. 20.									
															After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No.,	1	1			1			1			4				25								33	† 1 sergeant is office clerk. On the 27th September, as from 27th August, 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the alteration in the strength and ranks as shown in this table, and on 6th December 1901 sanctioned an allowance of the annual cost of uniform of rank being paid to a plain clothes constable. * The chief constable has also £20 per annum for extra duties. The half-pay of all ranks is deducted after three days on sick list. Boot allowance included in pay. Provide their own houses.
Actual No.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	† 3	7	1	2	10	2	3	33			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Authorised Rates of Pay,	£ 350	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 125	£ 107 10	£ 100	£ 105 0	£ 97 10	£ 90 0	s. 38	d. 10	s. 33	d. 8	s. 29	d. 28	s. 27	d. 26	s. 25	d. 23	s. 11	-		
Travelling allow- ance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
																						33	Total.	

Number on street day duty, 16 for 9 hours; street night duty, 15 for 9 hours; 1 office night duty, 10 hours.
Day and night duty is taken alternately every 6 weeks. Superintendent, lieutenants, and sergeants every alternate, constables every third, Sunday off.
Annual leave—superintendents and lieutenants 2 weeks, sergeants 10, constables 8 days.

Burgh of Kil-
marnock.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Detective Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Detective Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	1	-	-	11	13
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 30 " " 35	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	4	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	1	3	1	25	33	Total,	1	1	1	1	3	1	25	33

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 9⁶/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 31 ; Irish, 2—Total, 33.

The chief constable, the superintendent, the detective inspector, a sergeant, 4 constables, total 8, served in other forces from 9 months to 9 years.

Prices paid for the last received and issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Detective Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Great coats,	65 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	38 0	38 0	Detective inspector, 3s. 6d., and a plain clothes constable, 2s. 6d. per week in lieu of uniform.	The chief constable wears uniform. The material and make of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory. The clothing is supplied locally.
Frock Coats,	88 0	-	-	-	-	-		
Tunics,	-	-	-	-	30 0	30 0		
Patrol Jackets,	-	63 0	56 0	56 0	23 6	23 6		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	29 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	{ 18 0 18 6 }	{ 18 0 18 6 }		
Forage Caps,	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	5 6		
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	-	7 0		
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	42 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0		
Leggings,	-	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	5 6	5 6	5 6	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂	2 0 ¹ / ₂		
Whistles and Chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	3 0	3 0		
Waist Belts,	-	-	-	-	3 0	3 0		

Burgh Police Assessment.—3¹/₂d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 27th September, as from 27th August 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the following changes in the force :—(1) the appointment of an outdoor sergeant by the promotion of a constable ; (2) that the day and night office clerks be promoted to office sergeants ; (3) that 3 constables be appointed the vacancies thus caused. The net effect of these changes being to increase the number of sergeants to 4, the number of constables remaining 25. And on the 6th December 1901, sanctioned the allowance of the annual cost of uniform of grade being paid to a constable in plain clothes.

Variations.—A constable resigned, a constable was pensioned, and a constable discharged as unfit for duty—total, 3 changes.

Promotions.—Three constables to sergeant.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK—continued.

Burgh of Kil-
marnock.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £20 per annum as procurator-fiscal under the Public Houses and Public Health Acts, inspector of lighting, and of hackney carriages, and as billet-master. The superintendent is inspector under the Explosives Acts. The night lieutenant as a member of the Fire Brigade receives £3, 10s. per annum and 5s. for each fire.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal police station provides suitable offices and 16 cells adjacent to the new Court-house; and a sub-station at Riccarton, with office and 2 cells.

The Telephone.—Direct telephonic communication with Ayr, Ardrossan, Troon, and Irvine, at an annual cost of £8, 10s., and the usual trunk rates for messages to other places; the chief constable's house, the central and sub-stations connected at an annual cost of £8, 8s.

Mounted Police.—The lieutenant and 4 constables on special occasions.

On Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided at the principal office, and 30 can ride.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, the lieutenant, the detective inspector, the office clerk, 3 sergeants, 11 constables, total 19, have been instructed.

Peddlars' Certificates.—85 granted, being a decrease of 8.

Vagrants, &c., Convicted of Begging.—Males 6, females 1,—total 7, being an increase of 2.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF BANFF.

County of
Banff.

Inspected on the 7th and 8th May 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	35
Area in acres,	436,251
Acres to each officer,	12,464
Census population,	61,487
Population to each officer,	1,756

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

		Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
RANKS.		Superintendent & D.C.C.			Inspector, 1.			Sergeants, 3.			Constables, 29.							35.		
		Chief Constable.									1st Class, 18.									
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class, Probationers.		
Authorised No.,	1	1			1			3						29				35	The superintendent has no allowance as deputy chief constable.	
Actual No.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	4	1	29	4	4	3	35	* One constable office clerk, who is also in reserve at headquarters.
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ 250	£ s. -	£ s. 135 0	£ s. -	£ s. 112 0	£ s. -	£ s. -	s. d. s. d												

County of
Banff.

COUNTY OF BANFF—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent	Inspector.	Constable Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Constable Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	1	-	7	8	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	1	-	9	11
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	1	6	7
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
" 35 " " 40	1	-	-	-	3	3	7	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
" 55 " " 60	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	1	3	28	35	Total,	1	1	1	1	3	28	35

Average age, $34\frac{6}{12}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 35.

The chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, 16 constables, total 21, served in other forces from 3 weeks to $13\frac{2}{3}$ years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	45 0	45 0	30 0	30 0	-	
Patrol jackets, . . .	-	70 0	53 6	-	*27 6	-	* For office clerks.
Serge jackets, . . .	-	37 0	37 0	†24 0	19 6	-	† Includes cheverons.
Trousers—Summer, . .	-	15 6	15 6	11 3	11 3	-	
" Winter,	-	17 0	17 0	11 3	11 3	-	
" Serge,	-	15 6	15 6	9 10	9 10	-	The clothing inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Forage Caps,	-	15 0	15 0	4 8	4 8	-	
Waterproof Coats, . .	-	29 9	29 9	28 9	28 9	-	The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Capes,	-	22 0	22 0	17 6	17 6	-	
Leggings,	-	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	-	3 6	3 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Whistles and Chains, . .	-	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9	-	
Waist Belts,	-	-	-	5 4	5 4	-	

County Police Assessment.— $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and assessed as above.

COUNTY OF BANFF—*continued*.County of
Banff.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Four constables resigned to join the South Africa Constabulary, a sergeant pensioned, a constable dismissed for misconduct, a constable transferred to the City of Glasgow Police Force—total, 7 changes.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—All are inspectors under the Explosives Acts. The chief constable is inspector under the Petroleum Acts, and with 2 sergeants, inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, but without extra allowance.

Police Stations.—There are 17 stations with cells, 10 county, 1 burgh, and 6 rented property, with from 2 to 13 cells at each, in all 51 cells. Married officers pay 1s. 6d. each per week house rent. The 11 cells in the disused prison at Banff, which are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, are in charge of a married constable who has free quarters, &c., and his wife, as matron, receives £5, 5s. per annum.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, the constabulary office, the legalised cells, and the exchange at Banff are connected, and with Macduff, Keith, Buckie, Portsoy, Cullen, Newmill, and Duftown at an annual cost of £33, 5s. each per annum.

Police Reserve.—One constable at head-quarters for office, escort, and general duty.

Mounted on Bicycles.—32 of all ranks can ride, and those who use their own an annual allowance of 30s. each is given to selected men for upkeep, and when on special duty an allowance is granted to others who hire bicycles.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, 25 constables, total 31, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—98 granted, being an increase of 10.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws have been framed for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, but are in abeyance owing to the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in a Mid-Lothian case.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1756 of the population, is numerically weak, and there are a number of important burghs and populous fishing villages to police, the court and clerical work in the former having very much increased of late years, and also to provide for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Berwick.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

Inspected on the 23rd July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	28
Area in acres,	294,805
Acres to each officer,	10,528
Census population,	30,816
Population to each officer,	1,100

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.									
	*1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1.					
		2nd Class. †1.			2nd Class. 1.					
		After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.	After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.			
Authorised No.,	*1	1			1					
Actual No.,	*1	-	-	†1	-	1	-			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Rates of pay,	*£190	£150	£135	£120	£110	£102 10 0	£95 0 0			
Travelling allowance,	£40	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

* Is also chief constable of the county of Roxburgh. This is the authorised salary, but £70 per annum is paid to the county of Roxburgh for this officer's services.

† The superintendent has £10 per annum extra as deputy chief constable; approval of Secretary for Scotland, 8th May, as from 1st June 1901.

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														Total. 28
Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. α4.				Constables. α20.								
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 17.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
						After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.			1st Class.			
Authorised No.,	- 1	α4				α20						28		
Actual No.,	- 1	2	-	1	-	6	2	4	5	3	α1	28		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	α1	-	-	-	-	-	-	α1		
Rates of pay,	-	s. 33 3	s. 33 3	s. 32 1	s. 30 11	s. 29 9	s. 28 7	s. 27 5	s. 26 3	s. 25 1	s. 23 11	s. 22 9		
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
												28		

All ranks now live rent free, and single men allowed 2s. per week for lodgings.

There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

αA sergeant vacant, and an extra constable borne instead.

Included in the pay.

Total

* Is also chief constable of the county of Roxburgh. This is the authorised salary, but £70 per annum is paid to the county of Roxburgh for this officer's services.

† The superintendent has £10 per annum extra as deputy chief constable; approval of Secretary for Scotland, 9th May, as from 1st June 1901.

All ranks now live rent free, and single men allowed 2s. per week for lodgings.

There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

αA sergeant vacant, and an extra constable borne instead.

Included in the pay.

COUNTY OF BERWICK—continued.

County of
Berwick.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5 „	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	9
„ 25 „ „ 30	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	„ 5 „ 10 „	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
„ 30 „ „ 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	„ 10 „ 15 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
„ 35 „ „ 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ 15 „ 20 „	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	7
„ 40 „ „ 45	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	„ 20 „ 25 „	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
„ 45 „ „ 50	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	5	„ 25 „ 30 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 50 „ „ 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ 30 „ 35 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 55 „ „ 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 35 „ 40 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 60 „ „ 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 40 „ 45 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 65 „ „ 70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	„ 45 „ 50 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 70 „ „ 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 50 „ 55 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 75 „ „ 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	-	1	3	21	28	Total,	1	1	1	-	1	3	21	28

Average age, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average service, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 28; English, 0;—Total, 28.

The chief constable, the superintendent, the inspector, 6 constables, total 9, served in other forces from $\frac{1}{3}$ to 33 years.

One constable has served in the Army and in the Reserve.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	46 0	46 0	*29 6	28 6	-	*The cost of sergeants' chevrons and constables' bars included.
Tunics,	-	-	*30 9	29 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	{ 42 0 40 0 }	36 0	*18 6	16 6	-	
Trousers, { Summer,	18 0	18 0	11 3	11 3	-	The clothing inspected is very satisfactory and the prices reasonable.
	18 0	18 0	11 3	11 3	-	
	18 0	18 0	13 6	14 6	-	
Forage caps,	6 6	4 3	3 6	3 6	-	The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm.
Helmets,	-	-	7 0	7 0	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter)	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	The chief constable on special occasions.
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	{ 30 0 23 0 }	{ 30 0 23 0 }	16 0	16 0	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Leggings,	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	-	
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	-	

County Police Assessments.— $1\frac{2}{4}$ d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and assessed at the same moderate rate.

Alterations in the Pay and the Force.—On the 9th May 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the payment of £10 per annum to the superintendent who may be deputy chief constable, as from 1st June 1900.

Variations.—A constable resigned to join the Transvaal Constabulary.

Promotions.—Nil.

Reserve.—A constable at headquarters for escort and general duty.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector, assisted by the superintendent, under the Explosives, and the Diseases Animals Acts, assisted by a sergeant, and Weights and Measures, and the superintendent has £20 for the last duty.

Police Stations.—There are 11 stations, all county property, with 2 to 5 cells at each, in all 27 cells; and there are 8 rented houses provided; the 5 cells at Duns are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, and are in charge of a resident married constable, who has a free house, &c., and whose wife, as matron, receives £7 10s. per annum. All live rent free, unmarried men pay 1s. when provided with quarters, or 2s. per week allowed for lodgings.

The Telephone.—Has not yet been introduced in the county, when it is the principal stations should be connected.

Mounted.—The chief and deputy chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

On Bicycles.—The deputy chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, 12 constables, total 17, none provided; section officers allowed 20s. per annum for upkeep, and an allowance of 3d. per double mile allowed when on special duty to others.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief, and deputy chief constable, and a constable only, this most useful instruction should be given to as many as possible.

Pedlars' Certificates.—48 granted, being a decrease of 12.

Vagrants.—The 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not, but the Trespass Act is, enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the adjoining county of Roxburgh, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF BUTE.

County of
Bute.

Inspected on the 10th June 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 12

Area in acres, 137,971 Census population, *9,410
Acres to each officer, 11,497 Population to each officer, 784

* Greatly increased during the Summer season.

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												REMARKS.
	*1 Chief Constable	Inspectors. † 2.			Sergeants. 1.				Constables. 8.						2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
		2nd Class. 1		3rd Class. 1	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	First Class. 6.												
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.						On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.								
Authorized No., .	*1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*The Chief Constable is also Chief Constable of Renfrewshire, and the Burgh of Kinning Park.			
Actual No., .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	1	†One of the Inspectors is Deputy Chief Constable without extra salary.			
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Sergeants 4s., constables 3s., each per diem, travelling allowance.			
Rates of pay, .	£70 p. a.	£110	£102 10	£95	£105	£97 10	£90	£33 3	£32 1	£30 11	£29 9	£29 2	£28 0	£26 10	£25 8	£24 6	£23 4	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.			
Travelling allowance, .	8s. per diem.	-	4s. per diem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money included in the pay.			
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Officers in charge of stations live rent free, and the constable at Port-Bannatyne receives £8 per annum for house rent.			
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.			
																		12			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 40 " 45	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	2	-	1	7	11	Total,	1	-	2	-	1	7	11

Average age, 35 ⁶/₁₂ years. Average service, 9 ⁶/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 11.

The Chief Constable, 1 inspector, and 4 constables have served in other forces from 10 months to 15 years.

The chief constable served in the army, but is not in the reserve.

County of
Bute.

COUNTY OF BUTE—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super- intendent.	Inspectors	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	-	41 6	s. d. 35 6	s. d. 35 6	-	
Tunics,	-	-	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets,	-	32 6	-	-	-	The uniforms and appointments in- spected are very satisfactory.
Serge jackets,	-	-	15 0	15 0	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	-	{ 15 3 13 6	15 0 9 3	15 0 9 3	-	The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	-	
Forage Caps,	-	11 6	5 9	5 9	-	
Capes and Waterproof Coats, . . .	-	19 0	19 0	19 0	-	
Gloves,	-	3 1	3 1	3 1	-	
Whistles and Chains,	-	1 8	1 8	1 8	-	
Leggings,	-	5 4	5 4	5 4	-	
Lanterns,	-	6 2	6 2	6 2	-	
Waist belts	-	-	6 0	6 0	-	

County Police Assessment.—2·65d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the burgh of Rothesay, which maintains a small separate police force, all the other populous places are policed as part of the county, and assessed at the above rate.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

Variations.—A sergeant and a constable resigned to join the South African Constabulary.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Reserve.—An inspector.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives, Petroleum, and the Diseases Animals Acts, but receives no extra allowance.

Police Stations.—There is an office and 2 cells at head-quarters in charge of the resident inspector, and an office room for the chief constable. There are suitable police stations, with 2 cells at each, at Kilchattan Bay, Lamlash, Lochranza, and Millport; stations with cells appear to be much required at Port-Bannatyne, Brodick, and Shedog; the inspectors at Rothesay, Lamlash, the sergeant at Millport, the constables at Lochranza, and at Kilchattan have free houses, the constable stationed at Port-Bannatyne receives £8 per annum house rent, the remainder provide their own houses, and 2s. each per week is allowed unmarried men for lodgings.

COUNTY OF BUTE—continued.

County of
Bute.

The Telephone.—The Headquarter Office and Port-Bannatyne, at £8, 10s. per annum.

Mounted on B cycles.→Five constables, who receive an allowance of 30s. per annum each for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—The Chief Constable, 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, and 6 constables, total 9, are instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—10 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws have been framed for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

Remarks.—The force is much too small, and it would be rendered more efficient and useful at a less cost if the burgh of Rothesay were consolidated, which would be a mutual advantage, and in all respects a very much better arrangement. Vacancies in the office of chief constable of the county and of the burgh offered not long ago opportunities for carrying this out, but at the last moment the burgh authorities decided to continue the existing arrangement.

Report.—Subject to this remark, the force is efficient.

BURGH OF ROTHESAY.

Burgh of
Rothesay.

Inspected on the 10th June 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,				10
Area in acres,	2,555	Census population,	*9,323	
Acres to each officer,	255½	Population to each officer,	932	

* Is greatly increased during summer season.

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS	Per Annum.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Total	REMARKS.
	1 Chief Constable.			Sergeants 2.				Constables 7.							
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	From 21st Dec. 1898.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class 7.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
								After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.			1st Class.		
Authorised No., .	1			2				7						10	The chief constable has also £10 per annum for an extra duty.
Actual No., . . .	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	10	
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, . .	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	s. d. 33 3	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4		No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Boot allowance included in the pay. The sergeant in charge of the station has a free house; the others provide their own.
														10	
															Total.

Number on street day duty, 5 for 10 hours in summer, 8 hours in winter; on street night duty, 3 for 10 hours in summer, 8 hours in winter; office day duty, 1 for 10 hours; office night duty, resident officer. Two Sundays off duty in the month. Annual leave, 7 days. Extra duty on Saturday nights and during the summer season. Day and night duty is taken alternately.

Burgh of
Rothsay

BURGH OF ROTHESAY—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	1	5	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	1	3	4	" 5 " 10 "	1	-	-	1	-	2
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	2	7	10	Total.	1	-	-	2	7	10

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 8 ; Irish, 2 ;—Total, 10.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and 4 constables served in other forces from 10 months to 21 years.

Prices paid for the last Supplied and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great Coats,	s. d. 62 6	-	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 38 0	-	* Supplied as required.
Peak Coat,	59 0	-	-	-	-	
Tunics,	*160 0	-	-	-	-	† Including the cost of chevrons.
Patrol Jackets,	-	-	20 0	20 0	-	
Trousers { Summer,	*30 0	-	18 0	18 0	-	The uniforms and appointments inspected are satisfactory.
{ Winter,	26 0	-				
{ Serge,	26 0	-	13 0	13 0	-	
Forage Caps,	*18 0	-	10 0	7 0	-	
Helmets,	*50 6	-	-	-	-	On the 15th March 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of supplying an extra suit of serge cloth and forage caps in lieu of the tunics and helmets.
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	48 0	-	20 0	20 0	-	
Gloves,	{ *7 6	-	2 6	2 6	-	
{ 1 9						
Leggings,	*10 0	-	4 6	4 6	-	
Waist Belts,	*25 6	-	4 6	4 6	-	
Whistles and Chains,	*1 10	-	1 10	1 10	-	The clothing is supplied locally.
Lanterns,	-	-	6 6	6 6	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Acts, and receives £10 extra per annum as inspector of lighting.

Variations.—Nil.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

BURGH OF ROTHESAY—continued.

Burgh of
Rothesay.

Promotions.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a charge room, and 6 cells, the sergeant in charge of the police buildings has a free house, all others provide their own houses.

The Telephone.—Police office, Exchange, and chief constable's house, at an annual cost of £11.

Bicycles.—One is usefully provided at the police office.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 3 constables, have been, but all should be instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—21 granted, being a decrease of 11.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—10 males, 4 females, total 14, being a decrease of 10.

Remarks.—One officer to 932 of the population is numerically weak for area, population, the extra summer duty, and to provide for sickness and absence on leave ; and this force of 10 men is much too small to be thoroughly efficient as a separate establishment, and on public grounds the burgh authorities ought to consolidate with the county, which would be a cheaper and in every respect a much better arrangement, as well as a mutual benefit. But, unfortunately, they have not availed themselves of recent opportunities of both the chief constabships being vacant to do so, having at the last moment decided to continue as a separate force, which is much to be regretted.

The area of the burgh is 2555 acres, and about 4½ miles in length and 2½ miles in breadth; the work during the summer season is greatly increased, when the resident population is about 25,000, with crowds of visitors constantly coming and going.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

County of
Caithness.

Inspected on the 14th May 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 23

Area in acres, 456,142 | Census population, 33,859
Acres to each officer, 19,832 | Population to each officer, 1,472

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspectors. 2. 3rd Class.		Sergeant. 1.				Constables. 19.								
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment, Jun. 1884.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 15.							
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.			3rd Class.
Authorised No., .	1			2			1				19							
Actual No., . . .	-	-	1	*1	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	5	1	-	3	1		
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	-	-	£ 220	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ s. 90 0	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 21 0		
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	£ 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									</									

No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list. Included in the pay. The sergeant at Pulteneytown has £5 allowed for house rent, the Inspector at Thurso pays 2s., and the remainder pay 1s. each per week house rent, constables in towns receive 1s. each per week for rent.

County of
Caithness.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.				
	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	3
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	2	2	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	7
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	4	4	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	5
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	4	4	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	1
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	2	3	" 25 " 30 "	-	2	-	2
" 50 " " 55	-	1	-	1	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	1
" 55 " " 60	1	-	-	-	1	" 35 " 40 "	1	-	1	2
" 60 " " 65	-	-	1	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	1	19	23	Total,	1	2	1	19

Average age, 39⁷/₁₂ years. Average service, 15²/₃ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 23.

A sergeant and 3 constables served in other forces from 3 months to 4 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	Receives £3, 3s. per annum, and provides his own uniform.	s. d. 33 6	s. d. 33 6	s. d. 33 6	-	The chief constable receives £3, 3s. per annum for uniform, which he wears on special occasions. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. Gloves not provided. The clothing is supplied locally.
Tunics,		-	26 0	23 6	-	
Patrol jackets,		35 0	-	-	-	
Trousers (Summer),		15 6	13 6	13 6	-	
Trousers (Winter),		18 0	11 0	11 0	-	
Forage caps,		7 6	4 6	4 6	-	
Helmets,		-	6 6	6 6	-	
Capes and Waterproof Coats,		13 5	13 5	13 5	-	
Leggings,		4 6	4 6	4 6	-	
Whistles and Chains,		2 0	2 0	2 0	-	
Lanterns,		6 0	6 0	6 0	-	
Waist belts,		7 6	7 6	7 6	-	

County Police Assessment.—1882d. in the £.

Burghs.—The burgh of Wick pays the county for police £150 per annum, for which it is assessed at 3½d. in the £, the cost to the county was £177, 6s. 6d. The burgh of Thurso, which is formed into a separate police district, is assessed at 4d. in the £, and costs the county £264, 19s. 9d. On the 18th October 1890, the Secretary for Scotland, in reference to the expressed wishes of the County Council, consented to the proposal to form the District of Pulteneytown, as described in the Act 7 & 8 Vict. Cap. 52, Section 171, and including the Harbour of Pulteneytown, into a separate police district, in terms of Section 58 of the Police Act, 1857, from the 15th May 1890, the police force sanctioned for the said district to consist of 1 sergeant and 4 constables, the county providing the police offices, cells, &c.; police assessment 4d. in the £, the cost to the county being £443, 6s. 3d.

Alteration in the Force, and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Two constables resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives, the Diseases Animals, and the Weights and Measures Acts, and is billet-master; an inspector is sub-inspector under the Weights and Measures, and with the other inspector, a sergeant, and 19 constables, officers under the Diseases Animals Acts; and an inspector is inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, but no extra allowances are granted for these duties.

Police Stations.—There are 6 stations, 4 county, 1 burgh, and 1 rented property, with from 2 to 5 cells at each, in all 16 cells, and there are 6 rented houses provided. The 3 cells at Thurso are legalised for 3 days' detention or imprisonment, in charge of the inspector, whose wife receives, for the cleaning of offices and cells, £6 per annum, but no salary as matron. There are most dangerous stone steps leading down to the 5 very inferior old cells at Wick. The sergeant at Pulteneytown receives £5 per annum; the inspector at Thurso pays £5, 4s. per annum, and the remainder 1s. per week house rent; and constables in towns receive 1s. per week towards rent.

Mounted on Bicycles.—An inspector and 10 constables who use their own, receive each an annual allowance of 20s. per annum for upkeep.

The Telephone.—Wick and Pulteneytown stations are connected free of cost.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 inspectors, a sergeant, 15 constables, total 19, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—35 granted, being a decrease of 9.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is in force, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. No steps have been taken to frame Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889.

County of
Caithness.

County of Caithness—continued.

Remarks.—The force is numerically weak, giving only 1 officer to 1,472 of the population, which is greatly increased during the fishing season, and to provide for sickness and absence on leave, *and there should be at least one constable in reserve at Wick for escort and general duty.* It is very desirable that there should be suitable and legalised cells at Wick, in order to save the expense and the time occupied in conveying prisoners to and from the distant prison at Inverness. If it was necessary for the county authorities to have legalised cells at Thurso when there was a prison at Wick, the necessity for legalised cells for short periods of detention or imprisonment at Wick is very apparent. During the last 12 months 29 males and 2 females, total 31 prisoners, were escorted to or from the prison at Inverness, which necessitated 28 officers making 28 journeys, the average period of absence being 26 hours, at a cost of £63, 3s. 8d. Having regard to the interests of police administration, it is to be regretted that the authorities did not, as advised, find it practicable to arrive at an arrangement under which the formation of Wick and Pulteneytown, including the Harbour, into one district might have been effected. The police cells at Wick are very inferior, and the approach to them most dangerous.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

County of
Clackmannan

County of Clackmannan.

Inspected on the 12th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 14

Area in acres,	33,432	Census population,	20,603
Acres to each officer,	2,388	Population to each officer,	1,472

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1 Chief Constable.	Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 11.							
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 7.				2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
						After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.				
Authorised No., .	1	2				11						14	
Actual No., . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	3	1	14	
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, .	£ 250	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	-	*The chief constable has also £27 per annum for extra duties.
Travelling allow- ance, .	Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	One constable in reserve for escort and general duty. No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Officers in charge of stations with cells pay no rent; others pay 1s. a week for houses provided.
												14	Total.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN—continued.

County of
Clackmannan

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	-	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	2
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	1	1
" 40 " " 45	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 46 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " " 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " 60 "	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	-	2	11	14	Total,	1	-	-	2	11

Average age, 30⁷/₁₂ years. Average service, 6⁴/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and 3 constables served in other forces from 2 to 14⁹/₁₂ years.

One constable has served in the army, was called out, has returned to police duty, his time having expired.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
				s.	d.		
Great coats,	-	-	37	0	37	0	-
Patrol Jackets,	-	-	21	0	21	0	-
Trousers (Summer, Serge, and Winter),	-	-	14	0	14	0	-
Forage caps,	-	-	4	1	4	6	-
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	-	-	36	6	36	6	The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory.
Whistles and Chains,	-	-	18	6	18	6	
Leggings,	-	-	2	2	2	2	The uniforms are provided by a Glasgow firm.
Gloves,	-	-	5	6	5	6	
Lanterns,	-	-	3	9	3	9	
Leggings,	-	-	3	6	3	6	
Leggings,	-	-	5	6	5	6	-

County Police Assessment.—1³/₄d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the county town of Alloa which maintains a small separate force, all the other populous places, viz., Alva, Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, &c., are policed by the county, and are assessed at the county rate.

County of
Clackmannan.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN—*continued.*

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

Variations.—Two constables resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector of weights and measures and under the Explosives Acts, for which he receives £27 per annum; the sergeant stationed at Tillicoultry receives £10 per annum, as an assistant sanitary inspector; the sergeant at Tillicoultry has £2, 10s. per annum as public park ranger.

Police Stations.—There are 5 stations, all county property, with 2 to 4 cells at each, in all 13 cells; the 3 cells in the County Buildings and Sheriff Court House at Alloa are in charge of the Court keeper, who is sworn in as a constable; there are 5 rented houses provided; officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, and those provided with houses or lodgings pay 1s. each per week.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, the County Buildings and police office at Alloa, with Burgh Police Office, Alloa, and police stations at Alva and Tillicoultry, at an annual cost of £20, 19s., all the stations should be so connected when the wires are laid.

Police Reserve.—A constable at headquarters for escort and general duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 11 constables, total 14, have been instructed.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 10 constables, total 13, receive an allowance of £2 each per annum for upkeep, and a bicycle is provided at the headquarters.

Pedlars' Certificates.—23 granted, being the same number as last year.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. No steps have been taken to frame Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889.

Remarks.—The efficiency and more general usefulness of this force would be much increased, and at a less cost, if the burgh of Alloa were consolidated with the county, and it would be a mutual and public benefit, as the two establishments are far too small to be worked separately, and could so well go together, the county headquarters being in the burgh, and it is very much to be regretted that an opportunity and a proposal for carrying out so beneficial a reform was unsuccessful. The encouragement to use bicycles on duty, and the introduction of telephonic communication, has rendered this force much more efficient, and for the present at least removed any necessity for increasing the numerical strength.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF ALLOA.

Burgh of
Alloa.

Inspected on the 12th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,				11
Area in acres,	445	Estimated population,	11,416	
Acres to each officer,	40 ⁵ / ₁₁	Population to each officer,	1,037 ⁸ / ₁₁	

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL	REMARKS.
	Chief Constable. 1.				Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 7.						11	
	Present Salary.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 2.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	11	
									After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.					
Authorised No.,	1				2				8						11	* The chief constable's present salary, and he has also £10 per annum for extra duties. † On the 16th Nov. 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the appointment of a detective officer with the rank and pay of a sergeant without increasing the strength of the force. No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list. Included in the pay. With the exception of the detective sergeant, who is in charge of the station and calls, all provide their own houses.
Actual No.,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	†2	-	1	-	1	1	4	11	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Rates of pay,	£ 210	-	-	-	s. 33 d. 10	s. 32 d. 8	s. 31 d. 6	s. 30 d. 4	s. 29 d. 9	s. 28 d. 7	s. 27 d. 5	s. 26 d. 3	s. 25 d. 1	s. 23 d. 11	-	
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	s. 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
															11	Total.

Number on day street duty, 4 for 10 hours; number on night street duty, 5 for 10 hours; office day and night duty, 1 for 10 hours. One Sunday in the month off duty. Annual leave, 8 to 10 days. Day and night duty alternately.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
From 21 " 25	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 30 " 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 15 " 20 "	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	-	2	7	11	Total,	1	-	1	-	2	7	11

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 7 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 11.

The chief constable, detective sergeant, and a constable have served in other forces from 3 to 6 years.

Burgh of
Alloa.

BURGH OF ALLOA—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	63 0	-	38 0	38 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	60 0	-	30 0	20 0	-	
Tunics,	-	-	30 0	29 0	-	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	20 0	-	18 0 14 0	18 0 14 0	-	The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory.
Forage caps,	9 0	-	4 2½	3 9½	-	
Helmets,	-	-	8 5	8 5	-	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	55 0	-	36 0 17 6	36 0 17 6	-	
Whistles and Chains,	2 2	-	2 2	2 2	-	
Gloves,	3 6	-	3 6	3 6	-	
Leggings,	6 6	-	3 9	3 9	-	
Boots,	*40 0	-	*40 0	*40 0	-	*A pair of day boots at 20s. and a pair of noiseless night boots at 20s. supplied to each officer by the Burgh.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2¼d. in the £.

Alteration in the Force and Pay.—On the 16th November 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the appointment of a detective sergeant without increasing the strength of the force, as shown in pay table.

Promotions.—Office clerk to detective sergeant.

Variations.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The police station contains suitable offices and 6 cells, and a house for the resident married detective sergeant in charge, who has a free house, coal, gas, &c., and a sergeant has £5 per annum as part of his house rent.

The Telephone.—The police office, exchange, and chief constable's house, at an annual cost of £11, 15s.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as sanitary inspector receives £10 per annum, but as inspector of common lodging-houses, fire, and billet-master he receives no extra allowance.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform, and a constable on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The whole force has been instructed.

Bicycles.—Three are very usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—28 granted, being an increase of 3.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—14 males, 0 females, total 14, being 11 more than last year.

Remarks.—As a separate establishment, with its limited jurisdiction, this force of eleven men is much too small to be considered thoroughly efficient, and does not sufficiently provide for escort, for sickness, and absence on leave. It would in every way be more satisfactory if the burgh authorities would agree, on the first opportunity, to consolidate with the county, the headquarters of that force being located in Alloa, which would be a mutual benefit, and increase the efficiency and more general usefulness of the police at a less cost. It is very much to be regretted that on an opportunity, a proposal for carrying out such a beneficial reform, was unsuccessful.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON.

County of
Dumbarton.

Inspected on the 28th and 29th August 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 90

Exclusive of 4 additional Constables.

Area in acres,	192,079	Census population,	94,006
Acres to each officer,	2,182	Population to each officer,	1,044

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																	REMARKS.	
	Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendents. 3.				Inspectors. 5.										
					1st Class. 3.				1st Class. 4.				1st Class Officer Inspector.						
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from 15th May 1896.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 4 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.		On Appointment.
Authorised No.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	*The chief constable also receives £40 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No.,	-	-	*1	-	†1	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	On the 10th December 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of two constables being added to the authorised strength.
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	†As deputy chief constable he receives £20 per annum.
Rates of pay, .	£ 520	£ 480	£ 440	£ 400	£ 225	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 180	£ s. 122 10	£ 15	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 130	£ s. 122 10	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	One constable is in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.
Travelling allowance,	-	-	£ 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, remainder pay 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week for houses, according to the rents
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																			
Detective Sergeants.	Sergeants. 14.					Constables. 65.												TOTAL.	
	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class. 50.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.							
Authorised No.,	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	90	
Actual No.,	2	1	3	3	2	5	4	8	10	8	20	7	8	-	-	-	90		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 31 6 32 8	s. d. 36 2 35 0	s. d. 33 10 32 8	s. d. 31 6 30 11	s. d. 29 9 28 7	s. d. 27 5 26 3	s. d. 25 1 23 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
																		90	

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	4	4	} Yes.	Public Works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and are under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual strength,	-	4	4			
Vacancies,	-	-	-			

County of
Dumbarton.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the additional Constables.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	10
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	21
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	20	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	2	11
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	1	3	12
" 35 " " 40	-	-	1	1	1	4	4	11	" 15 " 20 "	-	2	1	-	7	7
" 40 " " 45	-	2	1	-	-	4	6	13	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	2	-	1	4
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	10	" 25 " 30 "	-	1	-	-	1	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	" 35 " 40 "	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " " 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	3	4	1	2	14	65	90	Total,	1	3	4	1	2	14

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 84 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 5 ;—Total, 90.

Three superintendents, office inspector, 4 inspectors, 1 detective sergeant, 9 sergeants, 24 constables, total 42, served in other forces from 6 months to 12 years.

Two constables served in the Army, 1 served in South Africa, but on discharge rejoined the force last July.

Age and Length of Service of the 4 Additional Constables :—

Ages, from 21 to 25 years, 1 constable ; from 25 to 30 years, 2 constables ; from 45 to 50 years, 1 constable.
Service, from 1 to 5 years, 2 constables ; from 5 to 10 years, 1 constable : from 15 to 20 years, 1 constable.
Average age, 31 years. Average service 7 years. Average height, 6 feet 1 inch.
Nationality—Scotch. One constable served 7 years in another force.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives and Office Clerks in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,			49	0	44	0	29	0	29	0
Tunics,			-	-	-	-	25	0	25	0
Patrol jackets,			46	0	39	0	21	0	20	6
Serge patrol jackets,			20	0	20	0	21	0	20	6
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),			18	6	{ 16 6 } 15 6		13	2	13	2
Waterproof Coats,			35	6	30	0	-	-	-	-
Forage Caps,			9	3	8	9	6	3	6	3
Helmets,			-	-	-	-	7	3	7	3
Gloves (Summer and Winter),			1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9
Capes,			-	-	16	3	16	3	16	3
Whistles and Chains,			1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
Leggings,			5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9
Lanterns			3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9

Allowed £5 per annum for uniform.

The detective sergeants are provided with plain clothes at a cost not exceeding that of the uniform of their grade.

The cost of cheverons and stripes is included in the price quoted for great-coats, tunics, and patrol jackets.

The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.

The clothing inspected is of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.

The uniforms are supplied locally.

COUNTY OF DUMBARTON—*continued.*County of
Dumbarton.

County Police Assessment.—1·028d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the burgh of Dumbarton, which maintains a separate force, all the other burghs and populous places are policed by the county. Clydebank, Helensburgh, and Kirkintilloch are formed into separate police districts, and the burghs provide the police stations, &c.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 16th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of revised rates of pay for the superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables; and on the 10th December 1901, approved of 2 constables being added to the authorised strength.

Variations.—A sergeant and 4 constables resigned, and 3 constables dismissed for misconduct, total 8 changes.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives and the Weights and Measures Acts, for the latter office he receives £40 per annum. The superintendent at Helensburgh receives £25 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, and as assistant inspector of weights and measures. The inspector at Kirkintilloch receives £50 10s. per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, assistant inspector of weights and measures, and common lodging-house inspector. The superintendent at Clydebank has £20 per annum as inspector of lighting, and hackney carriages, and weights and measures. The inspector at Milngavie receives £8 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, assistant inspector of weights and measures. And the inspector at Alexandria has £5 as assistant inspector of weights and measures.

Police Stations.—There are 13 stations with from 2 to 4 cells at each, in all 39 cells, 10 are county, 2 burgh, and 1 rented property, and 33 rented houses are provided. A new police station with office, &c., and 13 cells has been provided by the burgh of Clydebank. Officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, others pay from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week for houses provided, according to the rents.

Police Reserve.—One constable at headquarters for escort and general duty.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, the head-quarter office at Dumbarton, Bowling, Helensburgh, Cardross, Alexandria, Renton, Clydebank, Kirkintilloch, Canniesburn, Row, Duntocher, Croy, and Milngavie police stations are most usefully connected at an annual cost of £75, 10s. per annum, exclusive of trunk rate charges to and beyond Glasgow.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two superintendents, 4 inspectors, the office inspector, 2 detective sergeants, 8 sergeants, 42 constables, total 59, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Bicycles.—82 of all ranks use bicycles, 12 bicycles are supplied to divisional officers, and an allowance granted when officers use their own on special duty.

Pedlars' Certificates.—57 granted, being a decrease of 8.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, are still under consideration.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF DUMBARTON—*continued.*Burgh of
Dumbarton.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	53 0	51 0	35 0	35 0	—	
Patrol jackets,	100 0	43 0	17 9	17 9	—	
Tunics,	—	—	—	—	—	
Trousers (Serge, Summer and Winter),	30 0	18 6	14 8	14 8	—	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Forage caps,	22 6	12 6	5 6	5 6	—	
Helmets,	—	—	—	—	—	The clothing inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reason- able.
Gloves (Winter),	5 0	3 6	1 9	1 9	—	
Capes and Waterproof Coats, .	—	18 0	18 0	18 0	—	
Whistles and Chains, . . .	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	—	The clothing is supplied by a local firm.
Leggings,	9 0	5 3	5 3	5 3	—	
Lanterns,	—	3 4	3 4	3 4	—	
Waist belts,	—	—	7 6	7 6	—	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3d. in the £.

Variations.—Four constables resigned, one to join the City of Edinburgh police force, and a constable dismissed for misconduct, total, 5 changes.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 27th March 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay for the inspector, sergeants, and constables as shown in the pay table.

Promotions.—Office constable (clerk) to acting sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £20 as burgh procurator-fiscal, £5 as inspector of explosives, £10 as inspector of weights and measures, and £2 as billet-master,—in all £37 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—A new police station with suitable offices and 16 cells is almost completed in connection with the new Municipal Buildings.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence and the police office are in telephonic communication for £6 per annum, and the ordinary trunk rates for communicating with other places.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, and 2 sergeants on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 2 sergeants, office clerk, and 13 constables, total 18, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—8 granted, being a decrease of 10.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 16, females 5, total 21, being a decrease of 2.

Remarks.—The efficiency and more general usefulness of the police would be much increased, and at a reduced cost, if the burgh were consolidated with the county, which has its head-quarter staff resident in the town.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Dumfries.

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Inspected on the 15th and 16th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 43
Exclusive of 7 additional Constables.

Area in acres, 705,946 Census population, 59,475
Acres to each officer, 16,417 Population to each officer, 1,383

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.													REMARKS.	
RANKS.	Chief Constable.		Superintendent and Deputy-Chief Constable. 1.			Office Inspector. 1.			Inspectors. 2.					
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	2nd Class.			2nd Class.			2nd Class.				
				After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.		
Authorised No.,	1			1			1			2			The chief constable has £24 per annum for extra duties. *And an allowance of £10 per annum as deputy chief constable. One constable is in reserve at head-quarters. No deduction made when on the sick list. The superintendent (deputy chief constable) has actual travelling expenses, and 2s. 6d. per day and 3s. 6d. per night when away on duty in the county, beyond county 3s. 6d. per day and 4s. 6d. per night. The inspectors' actual travelling expenses, and 2s. per day and 3s. per night when away in the county, beyond county 3s. per day and 4s. per night. Sergeants' and constables' actual travelling expenses, and 1s. 6d. per day and 2s. 6d. per night when away in the county, and 2s. 6d. per day and 3s. 6d. per night when absent from the county on duty, as personal allowance.	
Actual No.,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	43		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			43
Rates of pay,	£ 400	£ 350	£ 300	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 110	£ s. 102 10				£ 95
Travelling allowance,	£ 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
House rents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													TOTAL.	
Sergeants. *3+3=6.						Constables. 32.						43		

State of Additional Force for River Watching, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspers.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	-	7	7	Yes.	The Fishery Boards and Associations of the Rivers Annan, Nith, and Esk.	Wear uniform, are appointed by, and are under the orders of, the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	-	-	7	7			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

COUNTY OF DUMFRIES—continued.

County of
Dumfries.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Sub-inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Office Inspector.	Sub-inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	12
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 30 " " 35	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	12	" 10 " 15 "	1	1	-	-	1	6
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	2	-	3
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	3
" 45 " " 50	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	1	-	-	1
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	1	-	1	3
" 55 " " 60	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	2	1	3	3	32	43	Total,	1	1	2	1	3	32

Average age, $36\frac{1}{3}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{2}{3}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 41; English, 2;—Total, 43.

The chief constable, the office inspector, 1 inspector, 8 constables, total 11, served in other forces from 18 months to 16 years.

Ages and Length of Service of the 7 Additional Police:—

Ages—from 21 to 25 years, 4 constables; from 25 to 30 years, 1 constable; from 35 to 40 years, 1 constable; from 40 to 45 years, 1 constable; average age, $28\frac{1}{2}$ years.
Length of Service in present force only—Of and under 1 year's service, 1 constable; from 1 to 5 years, 4 constables; from 10 to 15 years, 2 constables; average service, $4\frac{3}{4}$ years.
Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 7. Two constables served in other forces from 10 months to $3\frac{1}{4}$ years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super-intendents.		Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants.	Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Great coats,	55	0	45	0	31 0	31	0	-	* Including chevrons. The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied by a London firm. The men are provided with Inverness capes, &c., to wear over their uniform for disguise, or when on duty in plain clothes. On the 4th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of providing in alternate years a water-proof coat and greatcoat, the former to be issued in 1901 and the normal cost of the clothing not to be exceeded.
Patrol jackets,	45	0	36	6	-	-	-	-	
Patrol serge jackets,	-	-	-	-	{ 21 9 } 24 9 }	19	9	-	
Tunics,	-	-	-	-	*35 0	27	6	-	
Trousers { Summer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
{ Winter,	20	0	18	6	15 6	14	6	-	
{ Serge,	16	6	15	6	10 3	10	3	-	
Forage caps,	7	6	7	0	6 9	6	9	-	
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	6 9	6	9	-	
Capes,	14	6	14	6	14 6	14	6	-	
Whistles and Chains,	1	6	1	6	1 6	1	6	-	
Leggings,	5	6	5	6	5 6	5	6	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	1	8	1	8	1 8	1	8	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	7	6	7 6	7	6	-	
Waist Belts,	-	-	-	-	5 6	5	6	-	

County Police Assessment.—1·29d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the burgh of Dumfries, which maintains a small separate establishment, all the other burghs and populous places are policed by the county.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

Variations.—The superintendent and deputy chief constable (Mr. D. Pool) died after long and faithful service, a constable died, and a constable resigned, total, 3 changes.

Promotion.—A sub-inspector to superintendent and deputy chief constable, a sergeant to sub-inspector, a constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £14 per annum for taking charge of the Fishery Board police, and £10 per annum as inspector under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 26 stations with from 1 to 4 cells (4 with only 1 cell at each), in all 51 cells, 1 station is burgh property, 3 are rented, and the remainder the property of the county; the station houses are generally satisfactory and suitable for the requirements of the localities. Much has been done to provide new and to improve the older stations, and the former are exceedingly good, providing very suitable offices, cells, and excellent quarters for married and single men. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men provided with quarters are allowed 1s. each per week, when houses or lodgings are not provided, married men receive 2s., single men 1s. 6d., each per week.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, County Buildings, and police station, Dumfries, connected at an annual cost of £22, 19s. It would be of service to re-connect the principal stations.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 3 inspectors, 6 sergeants, 11 constables, total 21, have been instructed.

Mounted on Bicycles.—36 of all ranks, and 25 bicycles are provided and kept up by the county.

Pedlars' Certificates.—117 granted, being a decrease of 8.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws are in force for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1890.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1383 of the population, is apparently somewhat numerically weak, but the services of the 7 additional constables being available, if required, on any special occasion, reduces it to about 1 to 1189, which, however, is barely sufficient for increased court and clerical duties in the policed burghs, and for sickness and absence on leave. The efficiency and more general usefulness of the constabulary would be increased, and at a reduced cost, if the burgh of Dumfries were consolidated with the county.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF DUMFRIES.

Burgh of
Dumfries.

Inspected on the 16th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		12
Area in acres,	646	Census population, 13,241
Acres to each officer,	54	Population to each officer, 1,103

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Total.	REMARKS.							
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1. 2nd Class.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 8.						12								
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 8			2nd Class.	3rd Class.										
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.												
Authorised No.,	1			1			2				8						12								
Actual No.,	*1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	5	2	-	1	-	-	12								
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 200 *215	£ 175	£ 150	£ 110	£ s. 10 210	£ 95	s. 33	d. 10	s. 32	d. 8	s. 6	s. 4	s. 2	d. 28	0	s. 26	d. 10	s. 25	d. 8	s. 24	d. 6	s. 23	d. 4	-	* The chief constable receives also £15 per annum for extra duties. No deduction made when on the sick list. Included in pay.
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Provide their own houses.
																								12	Total.

Number on day street duty, 4 for 10½ hours. On night street duty, 5 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 10½, and office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. One Sunday off duty in the month. Annual leave, 6 to 14 days. Day and night duty alternate months.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	1	From 1 to 5 "	-	1	-	-	1	2
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " 35	-	1	-	1	3	5	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	1	1	-
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 15 " 20	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 20 " 25	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	1	2	3	" 30 " 35	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	-	2	8	12	Total,	1	1	-	2	8	12

Average age, 40½ years. Average service, 16½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 12.

The chief constable, the inspector, and a constable have served in other forces from 18 months to 13½ years

Burgh of
Dumfries.BURGH OF DUMFRIES—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	-	65 0	38 0	38 0	-	
Tunics,	-	60 0	30 0	30 0	-	The chief constable does not wear uniform.
Patrol Serge Jackets,	-	50 0	21 6	21 6	-	
Trousers (Serge, Summer and Winter),	-	{ 24 0 25 0	{ 18 0 13 6	{ 18 0 13 6	-	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, but for the prices, which are at the maximum rates the very best police clothing can be obtained. The uniforms are supplied locally.
Forage caps,	-	9 6	6 6	6 6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	8 0	8 0	-	
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	-	22 0	20 0	20 0	-	
Gloves,	-	5 6	5 6	5 6	-	
Whistles and Chains,	-	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Leggings,	-	5 0	5 0	5 0	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	4 6	4 6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	7 6	7 6	-	

Burgh Police Assessments.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—Nil.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is burgh procurator-fiscal, for which he receives an extra salary of £15 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The offices and 4 cells are satisfactory.

Bicycles.—One is usefully provided at the police station.

The Telephone.—At the Police Office, at a cost of £8, 10s. per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The inspector, 2 sergeants, and 8 constables, total 10, have been instructed, and are qualified to afford first aid to the injured.

Pedlars' Certificates.—110 granted, being a decrease of 43.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 15, females 2, total 17, being a decrease of 6.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 constable to 1,103 of the population, is numerically weak, and does not sufficiently provide for sickness and absence on leave. The efficiency and more general usefulness of the police would be increased, at a less cost, if the burgh was consolidated with the county, which has its head-quarters and staff in the town.

Report.—Subject to this remark, the force is efficient.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH (MID-LOTHIAN).

Inspected on the 14th and 25th July 1901.

County of
Edinburgh.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 85

Exclusive of 1 additional Constable.

Area in acres, 230,861 | Census population, 94,215
Acres to each officer, 2,748 | Population to each officer, 1,108

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																		
RANKS.	*Chief Constable 1.				Superintendent and Deputy- Chief Constable †1.			Inspectors 5.									REMARKS.	
					1st Class.			1st Class. 5.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.				
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.		
Authorised No.,	1				1			5			-	-	-	-	-	-	* Is also chief constable of the Lothians and Peebles. †The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, receives £20 additional per annum. ‡ Detective sergeant acts as the Procurator Fiscal's officer. On the 22nd January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the salary of the Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable being raised from £200 to £215, but to be personal to the present holder. And on 17th May 1901, of adding a constable to the force.	
Actual No.,	1	-	-	-	†1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rates of pay, .	£ s. 487 10	£ 450	£ s. 412 10	£ 375	£ †215 ‡200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ 90		
Travelling allowance,	-	-	Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																		
Detective Staff. 4.				Office Clerk. 1.	Sergeants. 6.				Constables. 67.								TOTAL	
									1st Class. 44.								85	
1 Inspector. 1 Sergeant.‡ 2 Detective Officers.				1 Sergeant.	After 8 years. After 5 years. After 2 years. On Appointment.				After 8 years. After 5 years. After 2 years. 1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.									
Authorised No.	4				1	6				67								85
Actual No., .	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	-	18	10	9	7	10	11	-	83		
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Rates of pay, .	£ s. 115 0 p. s.	£ s. d. 30 10	£ s. d. 26 3 29 9	£ s. d. 33 10 p. w.	£ s. d. 33 10	£ s. d. 32 8	£ s. d. 31 6	£ s. d. 30 4	£ s. d. 29 9	£ s. d. 28 7	£ s. d. 27 6	£ s. d. 26 3	£ s. d. 25 1	£ s. d. 23 11	-	-		
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
																85		
																Total		

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspers.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	-	1	1	Yes.	Public works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual strength,	-	-	-	1	1			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

County of
Edinburgh.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH (MID-LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.										LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officers.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officers.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	21	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	23
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	15
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	7	13	" 15 " 20 "	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	5	15
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	5	9
" 45 " " 50	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
" 50 " " 55	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 55 " " 60	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	6	65	83	Total,	1	1	5	1	1	2	1	6	83

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 10³/₅ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 83. Two vacancies.

Four inspectors, an office sergeant, the detective sergeant and a detective officer, 6 sergeants, 20 constables, total 33, have served in other forces for periods from 6 months to 4 years.

The chief constable is a lieutenant-colonel, and 4 constables, total 5, have served in the army, 2 constables in the army reserve have been called out and are still at the front, both are married, and during their absence the wife of one has a free house, and the other gets an allowance for house rent, and, if necessary, will receive an extra allowance from the county in addition to the separation allowance of 12s. 10d. per week, vacancies will be kept for them.

Age and Length of Service of an Additional Constable :—

Age 32 years ; length of Service in present force only, 8 years ; height, 5 feet 11 inches. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, and Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	50 3	46 9	36 0	36 0		
Tunics,	-	-	26 0	26 0		
Patrol jackets,	58 6	48 0	-	-	£ s. 7 10 each p. a. for plain clothes.	
" jackets (Serge),	45 6	42 6	18 3	18 3		
Riding pantaloons,	47 6	45 0	45 0	45 0		
Trousers (Summer),	23 6	22 6	16 0	16 0		
Trousers (Winter),	17 6	16 0	13 0	13 0		
Trousers (Serge),	19 6	18 6	9 6	9 6		
Forage caps,	15 6	13 6	4 6	4 6		
Riding boots,	42 0	30 6	30 6	30 6		
Helmets,	-	-	8 9	8 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	3 3½	3 3½	3 3½	3 3½		
Capes and Waterproof coats, .	{ 45 0 15 0	{ 45 0 15 0	{ 36 0 15 0	{ 36 0 15 0		
Whistles and chains,	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7		
Leggings,	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9		
Lanterns,	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3		
Waist Belts,	14 0	10 6	6 0	6 0		
Swords,	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6		

The material and make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH—*continued.*County of
Edinburgh.

County and Burgh Police Assessments.—County, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £. Musselburgh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Dalkeith, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., each in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the city of Edinburgh and the burgh of Leith, all the burghs and populous places in Mid-Lothian are policed by the county. The burgh of Musselburgh is consolidated with the county, and under agreement pays the actual cost of the police supplied, receiving back the Government Grant thereon, the offices and cells are provided by the burgh, and the officers' quarters by the county. Dalkeith is a separate police district, and the police buildings are provided by the county.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 22nd January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the salary of the superintendent and deputy chief constable being raised from £200 to £215 p.a., but personal to the present holder. And on the 17th May 1901, of adding a constable to the authorised strength.

Promotions.—Nil.

Variations.—Eleven constables resigned, 5 for South African Police Forces, 2 for City of Glasgow police, 1 for the Aberdeen City force, and 1 compulsory, and a constable dismissed for misconduct; total, 12 changes.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector, and 2 inspectors sub-inspectors under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts, and the latter receive £5 each per annum. The inspector at Musselburgh has £25 per annum as Burgh Procurator-Fiscal. One inspector has £7, 10s. per annum as a sanitary inspector. All ranks are officers under the Diseases Animals and the Shop Hours Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 25 stations with from 2 to 4 cells at each, total, 55 cells, 15 are county, 1 burgh, the remainder rented property, and there are 6 rented houses. In connection with the new County Buildings in Edinburgh constabulary offices, cells, quarters, &c., are being provided. At headquarters, and at the burgh stations, quarters are provided for married and single officers, and when not in quarters, unmarried men are allowed 3s. each per week.

The Telephone.—The headquarters office and the chief constable's residence are connected with the Exchange, City, Leith, Haddington, Dalkeith, Loanhead, and Musselburgh, at an annual cost of £37, 10s.; and with Peebles, Linlithgow, and other stations and public call offices at the usual trunk line rates.

Reserve.—There is a sergeant and a constable in reserve at head-quarters.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 6 inspectors, 2 detective officers, office sergeant, 7 sergeants, 46 constables, total 63, have been instructed, and hold certificates from the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, 2 sergeants, 8 constables, total 14, are mounted on special occasions, and saddlery provided, but, with the exception of the chief constable, they are mounted on hired horses.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, 5 inspectors, 2 detective officers, 5 sergeants, and 36 constables, total 50, are mounted on bicycles, and an allowance of 20s. to 30s. each per annum is granted for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—61 granted, being a decrease of 11.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced; and Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed and approved by the Secretary for Scotland, but the High Court of Justiciary have decided that they are *ultra vires* of the powers of the County Council.

County of
Edinburgh.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH (MID-LOTHIAN)—continued.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the Lothians and Peebles constabulary, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of
Edinburgh.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Inspected on the 23rd October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force 596
Exclusive of 24 additional Police.

Area in acres, 11,416 Census population, 316,793
Acres to each officer, 19 Population to each officer, 532

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																	Total.		
RANKS.	1 Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents. 4.			Lientenants. 3.			Inspectors. 14.			Detective Staff. 29.					51	REMARKS	
			Not Classified.			After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	1 Lientenant.	2 Inspectors.	4 Sub-Inspectors.	2 Sergeants.	20 Detective Officers. (a).			
Authorised No.,	1	1	4			3			14			29					51	On the 29th March, as from the 15th May 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved (1) that the superintendent who is deputy chief constable shall receive £250 p.a. extra as such; (2) the number of ordinary inspectors to be increased from 7 to 15, at the existing scale of pay, but a new office of detective inspector is created at a salary of £125, rising by quinquennial increments of £5 to £135 p.a.; and detective sub-inspectors to be appointed, 4 at the salary of the ordinary inspectors; the ordinary sergeants to be increased from 59 to 70; and in addition to this 2 officers are to be appointed as detective sergeants, paid at the same scale as ordinary sergeants; the number of detective officers being reduced from 11 to 6; the number of ordinary constables to be increased from 460 to 479, plus 9 detective constables. (a) Includes 14 constables who receive 4s. each per week for plain clothes. One-fourth of the pay is deducted from detective officers, sergeants, and constables when on the sick list. The lieutenants are in-door officers. An inspector and 3 constables are court officers, 3 constables are turnkeys, 2 constables are orderlies, 1 constable in charge of prison van, 1 sergeant and 1 constable are store-keepers, and in divisional and sub-stations there are 29 sergeants and 4 constables on day and night office duty. Four superintendents and an inspector have free houses, 6 sergeants and 5 constables have free quarters, 5 sergeants and 19 constables residing in station houses pay from 3s. to 4s. 6d. each per week house rent. Boot allowance included in the pay.	
Actual No.,	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	2	-	2	20	51		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Authorised rates of Pay,	£ 750	£ 300	£ 250	£ 225	£ 175	£ 170	£ 160	£ 150	£ 130	£ 125	£ 120	£ 150 p. a.	£ 125 to £ 135	£ 120 to £ 130	s. d. 36 6 p. w.	s. d. 48 0 45 0 35 0 30 0 28 0 26 0 25 0 24 0			
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Yearly and Weekly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																			
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																			
Office Clerks. 5.			Sergeants. 69.			Constables. 471.											545		
1 Lieutenant Chief Clerk. 1 Sergeant. 3 Constables.			After 3 Years' Approved Service.	After 1 Year's Approved Service.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 269.			2nd Class. 79.		3rd Class. 33.	4th Class. 58.	5th Class. 29.	On Appointment.					
						After 10 years' Approved Service.	After 8 Years' Approved Service.	After 6 Years' Approved Service.	After 4 Years' Approved Service.	After 21 Months' Approved Service.	After 9 Months' Approved Service.	After 3 Months' Approved Service.							
Authorised No.,	5			69			471											545	
Actual No.,	1	1	3	41	4	23	166	29	33	41	79	33	58	29			541		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 150 p. a.	s. d. 36 6 p. w.	s. d. 30 6 p. w.	s. d. 36 6	s. d. 35 6	s. d. 34 6	s. d. 30 6	s. d. 29 6	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 27 6	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 25 6	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 6					
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total.																	596		

Number on day street duty, 317 for 8 hours; number on night street duty, 214 for 8 hours; number on office day or indoor duty, 66 for 8 hours; number on night office or indoor duty, 19 for 8 hours. Every 3rd Sunday off duty. Annual leave—superintendents, 21; lieutenants, 17; inspectors and clerks, 14; detective officers, sergeants, and constables after 3 years' service, 10 days; from 1 to 3 years, 7 days. Day and night duty is taken alternate months.

CITY OF EDINBURGH—continued.

City of
Edinburgh.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force,
and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspns.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	1	-	-	24	25	Yes.	* 1 inspector and 11 constables Museum of Science and Art. * 3 constables General Register House. * 1 constable Courts of Session. 2 constables Bank of Scotland. 1 constable National Bank of Scotland. 2 constables National Portrait Gallery. 2 constables Granton Harbour. 2 constables Edinburgh and Leith Gasworks.	* Paid by the Crown, as in charge of Government Public Buildings. All wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable. From the 26th October 1900, 4 constables added for duty at Granton Harbour and Edinburgh and Leith Gasworks.
Actual Strength,	1	-	-	24	25			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Police.

AGES.	Detective Department.														Clerks.				LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Detective Department.														Clerks.				TOTAL.
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.		Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.							
Under 21 years of Age, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	Of and under 1 year's Service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	92	94							
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	127	131	From 1 to 5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	128	137					
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	1	-	2	-	113	126	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	79	89					
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	6	62	74	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	19	-	57	86					
" 35 " " 40	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	37	57	" 15 " 20	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	47	73					
" 40 " " 45	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	21	41	71	" 20 " 25	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	44	65					
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	36	55	" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	12	26					
" 50 " " 55	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	8	23	40	" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	18					
" 55 " " 60	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	14	" 35 " 40	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-					
" 60 " " 65	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
" 75 " and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTALS,	1	1	3	3	14	1	2	4	2	20	1	1	3	68	468	592	TOTALS,	1	1	3	3	14	1	2	4	2	20	1	1	3	68	468	592					

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 574; English, 6; Irish, 12;—Total, 592.
Four vacancies.

The chief constable, 3 superintendents, 2 lieutenants, 5 inspectors, 1 detective sub-inspector, 16 sergeants, 52 constables, total 80, have served in other forces from 2 weeks to 15 years.

Nine sergeants and 24 constables, total 33, have served in the army, 1 is at present in the army reserve, 6 are at present at the front, 2 are unmarried and 4 married, and the City allows half-pay to the wives of the latter, and an allowance to the dependents of the former. They will be reinstated on returning home.

City of
Edinburgh.

CITY OF EDINBURGH—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Additional Police.

AGES.						LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.				
	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	1	1	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	2	2
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	1	1	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	1
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	7	7
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	12	12	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	9	9
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	16	16	" 30 " 35 "	1	-	4	5
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	3	3	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	1	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	3	24	Total,	1	-	23	24

Average age, 50 years. Average service, 24 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 23; English, 1.

Three constables have served in other forces from 1 to 4 years.

Prices paid for last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.		Superintendent.		Lieutenant.		Inspectors.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detective Officers in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	*120	0	67	6	67	6	45	0	38	6	38	6	Detective officers, £10 each per annum, and detective constables, 4s. each per week.	* The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. Supplied in 1900, to be renewed as required. † For indoor officers. The prices are reasonable, and the supply satisfactory. Helmets are only supplied every second year, or as required. The uniforms are provided locally.
Frock coats,	-	-	Annual Cost of from £9, 17s. 6d. to £29, 9s. for frock coat, patrol jacket, trousers and cap.		Annual Cost of, £6, 18s. 6d. for patrol jacket, trousers and cap.		Annual Cost of, £4, 11s. for patrol jackets, trousers, and cap.		-	-	-	-		
Tunics,	*550	0							31	0	31	0		
Patrol jackets,	126	0							†29	6	†29	6		
Sarge jackets,	-	-							-	-	-	-		
Waistcoats,	-	-							-	-	-	-		
Riding Pants,	*38	6	38	6	-	-	38	6	38	6	38	6		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*92	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 18 0	18 0	{ 16 3	16 3		
Hat (Cocked and Feathered),	*125	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	3		
Forage caps,	*22	6	-	-	11	0	-	-	4	3	4	3		
Capes and Waterproof coats, .	*50	0	26	9	26	9	26	9	16	5	16	5		
Leggings,	-	-	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9		
Boots (Riding),	*30	0	30	0	-	-	30	0	30	0	30	0		
Sword	*111	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	5	6	2	8	2	8	2	8	1	2	1	2		
Waist belts,	*78	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	6		
Night belts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	9		
Whistles and chains,	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0		
Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3	6		
Handcuffs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	9		
Batons,	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6		

CITY OF EDINBURGH—*continued.*City of
Edinburgh.

City Police Assessment.—2·583d. in the £.

Variations.—A detective officer and a constable died; resignations, 43 constables, 1 compulsory; a constable retired on a gratuity; 2 sergeants and 4 constables were pensioned; 15 constables dismissed for misconduct; a constable deserted; and 1 constable transferred to the Forfarshire Constabulary;—total, 70 changes.

Promotions.—A superintendent to deputy chief constable, a detective sergeant to lieutenant, a sergeant to detective inspector, 4 detective officers to detective sub-inspectors, 4 detective officers to detective sergeants, 9 sergeants to inspectors, and 23 constables to sergeant.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—As approved by the Secretary for Scotland on the 29th March as from 15th May 1901, as shown in the pay table.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The inspector at Portobello has £30 per annum as prosecutor *ad interim* in the burgh police court.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—There are 3 divisional stations and 11 sub-stations, with from 2 to 37 cells at each, in all 85 cells. The 37 cells at the central, or head-quarter station, are legalised for 3 days' detention or imprisonment, in charge of 3 male and 4 female turnkeys. Three superintendents, an inspector, 6 sergeants, and 5 constables have free houses or quarters at their stations; a superintendent has a free house, and 5 sergeants and 19 constables residing at the station houses pay from 3s. to 4s. 6d. each per week house rent, and lodge unmarried constables. Two male prisoners died while in custody, after full enquiry no blame attached to the police.

The Telephone.—The police stations, the chief constable's residence, the Telephone Exchange, General Post Office, Holyrood Palace, the Museum of Science and Art, and fire stations, are connected at an annual cost of £203, 12s. 0d. Estimates of £200 have been accepted for providing 22 call-boxes in various parts of the city.

Detective or Criminal Investigation Department and Staff.—At the chief or central station there is a separate criminal investigation department, and a detective staff, consisting of a lieutenant in charge, 2 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 2 sergeants, and 6 detective officers, and 14 plain-clothes constables, total 29.

Ambulance Instruction.—471 of all ranks.

Mounted Police.—The chief and deputy constables in uniform, 5 sergeants, and 29 constables, total 37, on special occasions, and saddlery is provided. Arrangements are now being made for going through the riding school, and having their horses trained.

Bicycles.—A superintendent, an inspector, 3 sergeants, and 15 constables, total 20, use their own, and obtain an allowance of 4d. an hour when on special duty.

Pedlars' Certificates.—236 granted, being an increase of 10.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 52, females 19, total 71, being a decrease of 20.

Sheriff Officers.—Take charge of criminal cases at certain stages in the proceedings, which is very objectionable, as the police should have the full charge and responsibility from the commencement to the end of all such cases, as the practice has ceased in the county, there appears to be no reason why this objectionable procedure should be continued in the city, which could be obviated by having certain officers sworn as sheriff officers.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of
Leith.

BURGH OF LEITH.

Inspected on the 26th October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 88
Exclusive of 39 Dock Police.

Area in acres, 2,044 | Census population, 76,667
Acres to each officer, 23 | Population to each officer, 871

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Salary per annum in Pounds and Shillings.								TOTAL.	REMARKS.				
	Chief Constable. 1.	Superintendent. 1.			Inspectors. 4.				6					
	As from 15th May 1901.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Chief Clerk.						
Authorised No., . . .	*1	1			4				6	* On the 26th July, as from 15th May 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the police salary of the chief constable being raised to £410 per annum, as shown. The chief constable's actual salary is £560, which includes £150 for extra duties—£410 being therefore the sum approved by the Secretary for Scotland as the Burgh police salary. The office inspector is assisted by 2 sergeants and the 2 turnkeys in clerical duties. On 19th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of 2 detective officers being added to the force at from 35s. to 37s. per week, including boot money.				
Actual No., . . .	*1	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	6					
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Rates of pay, . . .	£ *410	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 125	£ s. 117 10	£ 110	£ 110	-					
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
House or Lodging allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Pay per Week in Shillings and Pence.														
	Detective Staff. 6.		Sergeants. 8.			Constables. 68.					82			
	Inspector.	Detective Officers Detective Constable.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 44.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
							After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.					
												1st Class.		
Authorised No., . . .	4		8			68					82	Two constables act as day and night turnkeys. There are 3 constables in reserve. One shilling per day deducted when on the sick list. Included in the pay. All provide their own houses.		
Actual No., . . .	1	4	1	5	1	2	-	24	3	9	8		8	16
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Rates of pay, . . .	£ s. s. d. 110 0 37 0	s. s. d. 37 0 30 11	s. s. d. 35 0 33 10	s. s. d. 33 0 32 10	s. s. d. 32 0 31 6	s. s. d. 30 11 29	s. s. d. 29 8 27	s. s. d. 27 5 26	s. s. d. 25 3 25	s. s. d. 1	-		-	-
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
House or Lodging allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
											88	Total.		

Number on day street duty, 63 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 57 for 9 hours.* Office day duty, 4 for 10; office night duty, 3 for 10 hours. Day duty men every third, night duty men every fourth, Sunday off duty. Annual leave, after 1 year's service, 7; after 3 years' service, 10 days. Sergeants and constables are changed from night to day duty and from town to dock duty every 2 years. The sergeants and constables in the "marine" division are 2 weeks on day duty and 1 week on night duty.
* Twelve of the night constables are on duty from 2 p.m. till midnight, with one hour off for refreshment.

State of Additional Force for the Harbour and Docks, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Marine Division.	Inspector.	Clerk.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	1	-	1	4	33	39	Yes.	By the Town Council, who are repaid for actual outlay by the Dock and Harbour Commissioners.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable, who receives £100 per annum extra salary for this duty.
Actual strength,	1	-	1	4	33	39			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-			

BURGH OF LEITH—*continued.*Burgh of
Leith.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional or Harbour and Dock Police Force.

AGES.									LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Office Inspector.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.		TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Office Inspector.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	15	17	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	9	
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	11	" 10 " 15 "	-	1	-	-	1	-	15	17	
" 35 " " 40	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	9	12	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	2	1	5	6	16	
" 40 " " 45	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	4	11	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	5	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 55 " " 60	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	" 35 " 40 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	1	1	1	3	1	4	8	69	88	Total,	1	1	1	3	1	4	8	69	88

Average age, $32\frac{4}{11}$ years. Average service, $9\frac{4}{11}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 81; English, 1; Irish, 6; other Nations, 0;—Total, 88.

An inspector, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, total 4, have served in other forces from
18 months to 5 years.

An inspector, a sergeant, and 2 constables have served in the army, but none are now in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Additional or Harbour and Dock Police Force.

AGES.						LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	8	8
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	12	12	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	12	12
" 25 " " 30	-	-	1	9	10	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	1	6	7
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	2	3
" 35 " " 40	1	-	1	-	2	" 15 " 20 "	1	1	2	2	6
" 40 " " 45	-	-	2	2	4	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	1	1
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	2	3	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	2	2
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	2	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	4	33	39	Total,	1	1	4	33	39

Average age, $31\frac{2}{3}$ years. Average service, $7\frac{2}{3}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 36; English, 0; Irish, 3; total, 39.

Burgh of
Leith.

BURGH OF LEITH—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accountrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	50 2	40 0	35 0	35 0		*The original cost, to be renewed as required.
Tunics,	*189 0	-	-	30 0	28 6		
Patrol jackets,	-	58 6	36 0	-	-		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*95 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0		
Forage caps,	-	18 6	10 6	-	-		
Helmets,	*55 0	-	-	5 9	5 9		The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	7 6	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½		The material and make of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Capes and Waterproof coats, .	*25 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11		Helmets are only issued every second year, or as required.
Whistles and chains, . . .	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		The clothing is supplied locally.
Waist belts,	*155 0	-	-	5 2	5 2		
Leggings,	-	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3		
Swords,	*77 6	-	-	-	-		
Lanterns	-	-	-	3 9	3 9		
Batons,	*2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3		

£8 each per annum.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—A constable died; 20 constables resigned, 9 to join the South African police; a constable retired on a gratuity and a constable on a pension; 3 constables were dismissed for misconduct; total, 26 changes.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 19th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of 2 detective officers being added to the force, and being paid 35s. to 37s. per week, including boot money. And on the 26th July, as from the 15th May 1901, of the chief constable's police salary being raised from £390 to £410 per annum.

Promotions.—A detective officer to inspector, and 4 constables to detective officer.

Police Reserve.—There are 3 constables in reserve.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—The police offices at the Town House, with 16 cells, are well arranged and suitable, and there is a resident female turnkey, who has a free house on the premises. There is a new sub-station, with offices and 4 cells, at Newhaven, and houses for several married men, all very satisfactory.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's, and police surgeon's residences, and the stations are connected, and with the Edinburgh Police offices and Exchange at a cost of £30, 10s. per annum.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £50 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, and £100 for having charge of the Marine police division. He is also inspector under the Explosives Act, inspector of lighting, and billet-master, but receives no extra allowance for these offices.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, 6 inspectors, 5 detective officers, 12 sergeants, 102 constables, total 127, including the Marine division, have been most usefully instructed.

Mounted Constables.—None.

Pedlars' Certificates.—16 granted, being a decrease of 2.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 6, females 0, total 6, being 3 of an increase.

Sheriff Officers.—Take charge of criminal cases at certain stages in the proceedings, which is very objectionable, as the police should have charge of all such cases from the commencement to the end; and, as this practice has been discontinued in the county, there appears to be no reason why it should be continued in this burgh.

Remarks.—It would be desirable if quarters could be provided for a certain number of married and single men as near as possible to the principal station, in order that a body of police could be readily obtained in an emergency. The force, giving only 1 officer to 871, is numerically weak, and even counting the Harbour force, it only gives 1 to over 603, which does not appear to provide sufficiently for sickness, and absence on leave, and the force in the adjoining city of Edinburgh gives 1 to 532 of the population.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF ELGIN (MORAYSHIRE).

**County of
Elgin.**

Inspected on the 7th May 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 30

Area in acres,	306,132	Census population,	44,456
Acres to each officer,	10,204	Population to each officer,	1,481

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

[illegible]

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
From 21	„ to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
„ 25	„ „ 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	„ 5 „ 10	1	-	1	-	-	1	9	12
„ 30	„ „ 35	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	7	„ 10 „ 15	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
„ 35	„ „ 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	„ 15 „ 20	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
„ 40	„ „ 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	„ 20 „ 25	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
„ 45	„ „ 50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	„ 25 „ 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 50	„ „ 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ 30 „ 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
„ 55	„ „ 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 35 „ 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 60	„ „ 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ 40 „ 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 65	„ „ 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 45 „ 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 70	„ „ 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 50 „ 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 75	„ and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,		1	1	1	-	3	1	23	30	Total,	1	1	1	-	8	1	23	30

Average age, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average service, 9 $\frac{5}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 30.

The chief constable, the superintendent, inspector, and 5 constables served in other forces from 1 to 13 years.

County of
Elgin.

COUNTY OF ELGIN (MORAYSHIRE)—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats, - - -	*65 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	28 0	-	*Original cost, to be renewed as required.
Tunica, - - -	-	-	-	28 0	21 6	-	
Patrol jackets, - - -	*85 0	45 0	45 0	-	-	-	
Serge " - - -	-	28 6	28 6	21 6	16 10	-	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. The material and make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied by London and Glasgow firms.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge), - - -	*26 6	18 6	18 6	{ 14 9	14 9 }	-	
Forage caps, - - -	*18 6	10 6	10 6	5 9	5 9	-	
Helmets, - - -	-	-	-	7 3	7 3	-	
Gloves, - - -	*5 2	5 2	5 2	1 11	1 11	-	
Capes and Waterproof coats, - - -	*38 0	32 6	32 6	{ 26 3	26 3 }	-	
Whistles and chains, - - -	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Leggings, - - -	-	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	-	
Waist belts, - - -	*17 6	-	-	5 10	5 10	-	
Lanterns, - - -	-	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	-	
Sword, - - -	*40 0	-	-	-	-	-	

County Police Assessment.—1'625d. in the £.

Burghs.—The County and Burgh of Elgin have a consolidation arrangement, under which the former has agreed to police the latter, providing the office and cell accommodation and the use of the certified cells, and the services of the chief constable and county staff at Elgin, for £235 per annum, but the cost to the county was £340, 8s. 7d.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—On the 19th February 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding a sergeant without increasing the authorised strength.

Variations.—A sergeant and 3 constables resigned, one of the latter compulsory.

Promotions.—An acting sergeant to inspector, two acting sergeants to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as procurator-fiscal for the Elgin Burgh Police Court has no allowance, but for a similar duty for the burgh of Grantown he receives £7, 7s. per annum; as inspector of Explosives he has £12, 7s., and of Weights and Measures £60, 15s. per annum. The deputy chief constable at Forres receives £1, 1s. as inspector of explosives, and as firemaster an allowance for each fire.

Police Stations.—There are 10 police stations, with from 2 to 21 cells, in all 46 cells, 9 are county and 1 burgh. The 21 cells in the disused prison at Elgin are legalised for 14 days' detention or imprisonment, before, or during, or after trial, and are in charge of a constable, who has a free house, &c., and his wife receives £10 per annum as matron. The senior constable at Grantown lives rent free; all others pay from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. each per week rent according to rank.

Reserve.—None, but there should be a constable at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Mounted Police.—The chief and deputy chief constable in uniform, a sergeant, and a constable on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Twenty-nine of all ranks use bicycles, three are provided by the county at Elgin and Forres, and an allowance of £2 each per annum is granted for upkeep for the officers in charge of 12 stations.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, Elgin, Forres, and Lossiemouth, connected at a cost of £13 5s. per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy chief constable, the inspector, office clerk, 3 sergeants, 18 constables, total 25, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—107 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced; but bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—The force is numerically weak, giving only 1 officer to 1481 of the population, there being populous towns and fishing villages to police, the court and clerical work in the Burghs having much increased, and provision having also to be made for sickness and absence on leave, there should at least be a reserve constable at headquarters for escort and general duty.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Fife.

COUNTY OF FIFE.

Inspected on the 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 105

Exclusive of 1 additional Constable.

Area in acres,	335,155	Census population,	159,529
Acres to each officer,	3,385	Population to each officer,	1,519

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.												REMARKS.
RANKS.	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. *1.			Inspectors. 4.							
		1st Class. *1.			1st Class. 4.							
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.					
Authorised No., .	1	1			4			On 28th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of a sergeant and 4 constables.				
Actual No., .	1	-	*1	-	2	2	-					
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Rates of pay, .	£ s. 500 0	£ s. 200 0	£ s. 175 0	*£ s. 150 0	£ s. d. 116 10 4	£ s. 109 4	£ s. d. 101 10 4					
Travelling allowance, .	75 0	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTAL.	
1 Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. 9.				Constables. 89.						105	
	After 5 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 47.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
					After 5 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.			1st Class.		
Authorised No., .	1	9				89						105
Actual No., .	1	2	3	1	3	13	11	6	17	20	22	105
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates of pay, .	£ s. d. 30 4	£ s. d. 33 10	£ s. d. 32 8	£ s. d. 31 6	£ s. d. 30 4	£ s. d. 29 9	£ s. d. 28 7	£ s. d. 27 5	£ s. d. 26 3	£ s. d. 25 1	£ s. d. 23 11	-
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
											105	TOTAL.
* The superintendent has £20 extra as deputy chief constable. There is a mutual constable with Kinross-shire, jointly paid, but shown on the strength of the latter force. No deduction from pay when on the sick list. There are 3 constables in reserve at head-quarters.												
With the exception of the chief constable, all are provided with houses or lodgings; the superintendent and inspectors pay 2s, sergeants and constables 1s. each per week for house rents.												
Included in the pay.												

An additional constable, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspira.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	-	1	1	Yes.	By a private individual.	Wears uniform, appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	-	-	1	1			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

Alterations while Printing.—On the 26th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland sanctioned a boot allowance of £1 10s. 4d. per annum to the inspectors, as if included in the Scales approved in February 1900, and covering sanction for such payments as from 15th March 1901, and to the continuance of this allowance.

County of
Edinburgh.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH (MID-LOTHIAN)—continued.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the Lothians and Peebles constabulary, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of
Edinburgh.

CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Inspected on the 23rd October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force 596

Exclusive of 24 additional Police.

Area in acres, 11,416 Census population, 316,793
Acres to each officer, 19 Population to each officer, 532

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.															Total.		
RANKS.	Superintendents. 4.		Lieutenants. 3.			Inspectors. 14.			Detective Staff. 29.					REMARKS.			
	1 Chief Constable. Deputy Chief Constable.	Not Classified.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	1 Lieutenant.	2 Inspectors.	4 Sub-Inspectors.	2 Sergeants.	20 Detective Officers. (a).				
Authorised No.,	1	1												51	On the 29th March, as from the 15th May 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved (1) that the superintendent who is deputy chief constable shall receive £50 p.a. extra as such; (2) the number of ordinary inspectors to be increased from 7 to 15, at the existing scale of pay, but a new office of detective inspector is created at a salary of £125, rising by quinquennial increments of £5 to £135 p.a.; and detective sub-inspectors to be appointed, 4 at the salary of the ordinary inspectors; the ordinary sergeants to be increased from 69 to 70; and in addition to this 2 officers are to be appointed as detective sergeants, paid at the same scale as ordinary sergeants; the number of detective officers being reduced from 11 to 6; the number of ordinary constables to be increased from 460 to 479, plus v detective constables. (a) Includes 14 constables who receive 4s. each per week for plain clothes. One-fourth of the pay is deducted from detective officers, sergeants, and constables when on the sick list. The lieutenants are indoor officers. An inspector and 3 constables are court officers. 3 constables are turnkeys, 2 constables are orderlies, 1 constable in charge of prison van, 1 sergeant and 1 constable are storekeepers, and in divisional and sub-stations there are 29 sergeants and 4 constables on day and night office duty. Four superintendents and an inspector have free houses, 6 sergeants and 5 constables have free quarters, 5 sergeants and 19 constables residing in station houses pay from 3s. to 4s. 6d. each per week house rent. Boot allowance included in the pay.		
Actual No.,	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	1	2	2		20	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Authorised rates of Pay,	£ 750	£ 300	£ 250	£ 225	£ 175	£ 170	£ 160	£ 150	£ 130	£ 125	£ 120	£ 150 p. a.	£ 125 to £ 185 p. a.	£ 120 to £ 180 p. a.		s. d. 48 0 45 0 40 0 35 0 30 6 28 6 27 6 25 1 24 6 p. w.	
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Yearly and Weekly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.															545		
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																	
Office Clerks. 5.			Sergeants. 69.			Constables. 471.									545		
1 Lieutenant Chief Clerk. 1 Sergeant. 3 Constables.			After 2 Years' Approved Service. After 1 Year's Approved Service. On Appointment.			1st Class. 269.			2nd Class. 79.			3rd Class. 33.		4th Class. 58.		5th Class. 29.	
1 Lieutenant Chief Clerk. 1 Sergeant. 3 Constables.			After 2 Years' Approved Service. After 1 Year's Approved Service. On Appointment.			After 10 years' Approved Service. After 8 Years' Approved Service. After 6 Years' Approved Service. After 4 Years' Approved Service.			After 21 Months' Approved Service. After 9 Months' Approved Service. After 3 Months' Approved Service. On Appointment.			After 21 Months' Approved Service. After 9 Months' Approved Service. After 3 Months' Approved Service. On Appointment.		After 21 Months' Approved Service. After 9 Months' Approved Service. After 3 Months' Approved Service. On Appointment.		After 21 Months' Approved Service. After 9 Months' Approved Service. After 3 Months' Approved Service. On Appointment.	
Authorised No.,	5		69			471									545		
Actual No.,	1	1	3	41	4	23	166	29	38	41	79	33	58	29	541		
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-		
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 150 p. a.	s. d. 36 6 p. w.	s. d. 30 6 p. w.	s. d. 36 6 p. w.	s. d. 35 6 p. w.	s. d. 34 6 p. w.	s. d. 30 6 p. w.	s. d. 29 6 p. w.	s. d. 28 6 p. w.	s. d. 27 6 p. w.	s. d. 26 6 p. w.	s. d. 25 6 p. w.	s. d. 24 6 p. w.	s. d. 23 6 p. w.			
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
596 Total.																	

Number on day street duty, 317 for 8 hours; number on night street duty, 214 for 8 hours; number on office day or indoor duty, 66 for 8 hours; number on night office or indoor duty, 19 for 8 hours. Every 3rd Sunday off duty. Annual leave—superintendents, 21; lieutenants, 17; inspectors and clerks, 14; detective officers, sergeants, and constables after 3 years' service, 10 days; from 1 to 3 years, 7 days. Day and night duty is taken alternate months.

CITY OF EDINBURGH—continued.

City of
Edinburgh.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force,
and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insp. a.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	1	-	-	24	25	Yes.	* 1 inspector and 11 constables Museum of Science and Art. * 3 constables General Register House. * 1 constable Courts of Session. 2 constables Bank of Scotland. 1 constable National Bank of Scotland. 2 constables National Portrait Gallery. 2 constables Granton Harbour. 2 constables Edinburgh and Leith Gasworks.	* Paid by the Crown, as in charge of Government Public Buildings. All wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable. From the 28th October 1900, 4 constables added for duty at Granton Harbour and Edinburgh and Leith Gasworks.
Actual Strength,	1	-	-	24	25			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Police.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable	Superintendents.	Detective Department.						Clerks.				LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable	Superintendents.	Detective Department.						Clerks.				TOTAL.					
				Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Constables.					Constables.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.		Constables.				
Under 21 years of Age, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	92	94		
From 21 " to 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	127	131	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	128	137	
" 25 " " 30 "	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	1	2	-	113	125	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	79	89	
" 30 " " 35 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	6	62	74	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	19	57	86	
" 35 " " 40 "	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	37	57	" 15 " 20 "	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	18	47	75		
" 40 " " 45 "	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	21	41	71	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	15	44	65	
" 45 " " 50 "	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	36	55	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	8	12	26		
" 50 " " 55 "	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	8	23	40	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	18		
" 55 " " 60 "	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	14	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
" 60 " " 65 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 65 " " 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 70 " " 75 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" 75 " and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTALS,	1	1	3	3	14	1	2	4	2	20	1	1	3	68	468	592	TOTALS,	1	1	3	3	14	1	2	4	2	20	1	1	3	68	468	592

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 574; English, 6; Irish, 12;—Total, 592.

Four vacancies.

The chief constable, 3 superintendents, 2 lieutenants, 5 inspectors, 1 detective sub-inspector, 16 sergeants,
52 constables, total 80, have served in other forces from 2 weeks to 15 years.

Nine sergeants and 24 constables, total 33, have served in the army, 1 is at present in the army reserve, 6 are at present at the front, 2 are unmarried and 4 married, and the City allows half-pay to the wives of the latter, and an allowance to the dependents of the former. They will be reinstated on returning home.

County of
Fife.

COUNTY OF FIFE—continued.

Remarks.—Compared with similar counties in Scotland, Fifeshire is still under-policed, having 1 officer to about every 1519 of the population, which has greatly increased since the 1891 census, and is largely composed of miners, sailors, fishermen, and mill-hands, and this strength does not sufficiently provide a reserve for sickness and absence on leave. There are 24 royal and police burghs, and also many mining and fishing villages, all policed by the county. In 23 of the 24 burghs there are magistrates exercising jurisdiction, in which the court and clerical work of the police has very much increased. At St. Andrews there is a force of an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables for town and county duty, and the inspector has a very large beat to superintend, containing over 20 parishes. A sergeant for Auchtermuchty, and an outdoor sergeant at the head-quarters at Cupar has been appointed. The county authorities have done much towards improving the condition and efficiency of the force by necessary augmentations, by providing new, and improving some of the older stations, and extending telephonic communication to some of the most important stations. In order to render the police service more effective, there ought to be only one constabulary force in the county.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE.

Burgh of
Dunfermline.

Inspected on the 12th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		18
Area in acres,	1,994	Census population, 25,250
Acres to each officer,	110	Population to each officer, 1,402

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 14.									
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment on the 13th January 1902.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 12.									
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No.,	1			1			2				14								18	
Actual No.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	†4	1	-	2	17	† One office clerk.	
Vacancies,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Rates of pay,	-	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	-	No deduction from pay when on the sick list. The sergeant in charge of office and legalised cells has a free house, &c., remainder provide their own houses.	
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money included in the pay, but the authorities provide each member with a pair of noiseless boots at 18s. 6d. per pair.	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18		

Number on day street duty, 8 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 9 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 10 hours. A resident officer in charge at night. One Sunday off duty in the month. Annual leave, 10 days. Day and night duty alternate months.

* *Alterations while Printing.*—On the 6th, and approved by the Secretary for Scotland on the 13th January 1902, Mr. George Bruce, deputy chief constable for Morayshire, was appointed chief constable on a salary of £200 per annum, initial and purely police salary, not counting any remuneration for extra duties *vice* Mr. William Forbes, deceased.

BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE—continued.

Burgh of
Dunfermline

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.												
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,					
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	1	From 1 to 5	"	-	-	-	2
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	1	4	5	" 5 " 10	"	-	-	1	4
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 10 " 15	"	-	-	-	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20	"	-	1	-	2
" 40 " " 45	-	-	1	-	-	1	" 20 " 25	"	-	-	1	2
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	-	3	4	" 25 " 30	"	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	1	" 30 " 35	"	-	-	1	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40	"	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	"	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	"	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	"	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	"	-	-	-	-
Total,	-	1	2	1	13	17	Total,	-	1	2	1	18

Average age, 36⁷/₁₂ years. Average service, 13²/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¹/₄ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 17.

The inspector and 2 constables served in other forces from 1 to 7 years.

The inspector served in the army, but is not now in the army reserve.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.		Inspector.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	*46	0	39	0	37	6	37	6	-	*Original cost, renewed as required.
Tunica,	-	-	-	-	29	9	29	9	-	
Patrol jackets,	*87	6	36	0	24	6	24	6	-	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*23	0	18	0	{ 18 0	18 0	{ 12 3	12 3	-	
Forage caps,	*21	0	12	6	6	6	6	6	-	The chief constable is provided with and wears uniform on special occasions.
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	7	0	7	0	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory and the prices reasonable.
Capes, or Waterproof Coats, .	*50	0	16	6	16	6	16	6	-	
Whistles and Chains, . . .	-	-	1	6	1	6	1	6	-	Gloves not provided.
Lanterns,	-	-	3	9	3	9	3	9	-	
Leggings,	-	-	5	3	5	3	5	3	-	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Waist Belts,	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	6	-	
Boots (noiseless),	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6	-	Provided by the Local Authority.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Variations.—The chief constable, the late Mr. Wm. Forbes, died.

Promotions.—Nil.

Burgh of
Dunfermline.

BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE—continued.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a charge-room, and 10 cells, and 5 are licensed for 5 days' detention and imprisonment. The resident married sergeant in charge has a free house, &c., and his wife £12 per annum as matron.

The Telephone.—Is in use at an annual cost of £8, 10s., and with other places at the usual trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction. — The chief constable, the inspector, 2 sergeants, office clerk, 11 constables, total 16, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—111 granted, being an decrease of 3.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being a decrease of 4.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1402 of the population, is numerically weak, considering the necessary provision for sickness and absence on leave. It would increase the efficiency, and add very much to the more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, if the force were consolidated with the county, which has its divisional staff resident in the town.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

Burgh of
Kirkcaldy.

BURGH OF KIRKCALDY.

Inspected on the 11th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	32
Area in acres, 1,946	Census population, 34,064
Acres to each officer, 72	Population to each officer, 1,064

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector, 1. 1st Class.																
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years from 31st Apl. 1901.	On Appointment.	2 Detective Officers.	Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 25.								
								After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 13.				2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.																	
Authorised No.,	1			1			2	3				25							32	<p>The chief constable also receives £10 per annum for extra duties.</p> <p>On 31st January 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of a detective officer and 4 constables; the detective officer to be paid on the 6th Model Scale for sergeants. And, on 24th May 1901, that the inspector should receive an increment of £7, 10s. per annum on the completion of 5 years' service from 1st April 1896.</p> <p>One constable is office clerk.</p> <p>One-fourth pay deducted when one month on sick list.</p> <p>Two constables in charge of stations with cells have free quarters, the remainder provide their own houses.</p> <p>Boot money is included in the pay.</p>
Actual No.,	1			1			2	2		1		3	12	2	6	6	6	32		
Vacancies,																				
Authorised Rates of Pay,	£ 220	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ 107	£ 100	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	-		
Travelling allowance,																				
Boot allowance,																				
House rents,																				
																	32	Total.		

Number on day street duty, 15 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 14 for 9 hours; office day duty, 2 for 9 hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours; every alternate Sunday off duty in the month when on day duty; annual leave, 8 days; day and night duty taken alternately every month.

BURGH OF KIRKCALDY—continued.

Burgh of
Kirkcaldy.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

Ages.															
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.		Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
From 21 ,, to 25	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	From 1 to 5 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
,, 25 ,, ,, 30	-	-	1	-	1	5	7	,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
,, 30 ,, ,, 35	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	,, 10 ,, 15 ,,	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
,, 35 ,, ,, 40	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	,, 15 ,, 20 ,,	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
,, 40 ,, ,, 45	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	,, 20 ,, 25 ,,	-	1	1	1	-	4	7
,, 45 ,, ,, 50	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	,, 25 ,, 30 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 50 ,, ,, 55	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	,, 30 ,, 35 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 55 ,, ,, 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	,, 35 ,, 40 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 60 ,, ,, 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	,, 40 ,, 45 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 65 ,, ,, 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 45 ,, 50 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 70 ,, ,, 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 50 ,, 55 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 75 ,, and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	2	3	1	24	32	Total,	1	1	2	3	1	24	32

Average age, 33⁵/₁₂ years. Average service, 8²/₁₅ years. Average height, 5 feet 10¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 32.

A detective officer, a sergeant, and 3 constables served in other forces from ⁶/₁₂ to 9 years.

Two constables have served in the army, and 1 is in the army reserve, he was called up, has returned from the front, and rejoined the force on the expiration of his term of service.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives and Clerk in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	*50 0	41 6	33 0	33 0	The detective sergeant receives £2, 16s. 9d. per annum for a plain suit, in addition to a great coat at 38s, waterproof coat at 23s., and hat at 6s. 6d.	* Renewed as required.
Tunics,	-	-	28 6	28 6		
Patrol jackets,	*73 6	53 6	21 0	21 0		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*21 0	20 6	{ 17 9 14 0 }	{ 17 9 14 0 }		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and is, in addition, allowed £5, 7s. 2d. per annum for a plain suit.
Forage caps,	*23 0	10 6	5 9	5 9		
Helmets,	-	-	7 6	7 6		
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	*4 6	2 3	2 3	2 3		The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied locally.
Capes and Waterproof Coats, .	*34 3	23 0	16 6	16 6		
Whistles and Chains, . . .	*1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9		
Leggings,	-	-	5 0	5 0		
Lanterns,	-	-	3 6	3 6		
Waist belts,	-	-	5 6	5 6		

Burgh of
Leith.

BURGH OF LEITH—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	50 2	40 0	35 0	35 0		*The original cost, to be renewed as required.
Tunics,	*189 0	-	-	30 0	28 6		
Patrol jackets,	-	58 6	36 0	-	-		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*95 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	17 0		The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions. The material and make of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. Helmets are only issued every second year, or as required. The clothing is supplied locally.
Forage caps,	-	18 6	10 6	-	-	£8 each per annum.	
Helmets,	*55 0	-	-	5 9	5 9		
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	7 6	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½		
Capes and Waterproof coats, .	*25 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11		
Whistles and chains,	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Waist belts,	*155 0	-	-	5 2	5 2		
Leggings,	-	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3		
Swords,	*77 6			-	-		
Lanterns	-	-	-	3 9	3 9		
Batons,	*2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3		

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—A constable died; 20 constables resigned, 9 to join the South African police; a constable retired on a gratuity and a constable on a pension; 3 constables were dismissed for misconduct; total, 26 changes.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 19th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of 2 detective officers being added to the force, and being paid 35s. to 37s. per week, including boot money. And on the 26th July, as from the 15th May 1901, of the chief constable's police salary being raised from £390 to £410 per annum.

Promotions.—A detective officer to inspector, and 4 constables to detective officer.

Police Reserve.—There are 3 constables in reserve.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—The police offices at the Town House, with 16 cells, are well arranged and suitable, and there is a resident female turnkey, who has a free house on the premises. There is a new sub-station, with offices and 4 cells, at Newhaven, and houses for several married men, all very satisfactory.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's, and police surgeon's residences, and the stations are connected, and with the Edinburgh Police offices and Exchange at a cost of £30, 10s. per annum.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £50 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, and £100 for having charge of the Marine police division. He is also inspector under the Explosives Act, inspector of lighting, and billet-master, but receives no extra allowance for these offices.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, 6 inspectors, 5 detective officers, 12 sergeants, 102 constables, total 127, including the Marine division, have been most usefully instructed.

Mounted Constables.—None.

Pedlars' Certificates.—16 granted, being a decrease of 2.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 6, females 0, total 6, being 3 of an increase.

Sheriff Officers.—Take charge of criminal cases at certain stages in the proceedings, which is very objectionable, as the police should have charge of all such cases from the commencement to the end; and, as this practice has been discontinued in the county, there appears to be no reason why it should be continued in this burgh.

Remarks.—It would be desirable if quarters could be provided for a certain number of married and single men as near as possible to the principal station, in order that a body of police could be readily obtained in an emergency. The force, giving only 1 officer to 871, is numerically weak, and even counting the Harbour force, it only gives 1 to over 603, which does not appear to provide sufficiently for sickness, and absence on leave, and the force in the adjoining city of Edinburgh gives 1 to 532 of the population.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF ELGIN (MORAYSHIRE).

County of
Elgin.

Inspected on the 7th May 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 30

Area in acres, 306,132

Acres to each officer, 10,204

Census population, 44,456

Population to each officer, 1,481

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL.	REMARKS.									
	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable.		Inspector. 1.		Sergeants. 3.	Constables. 24.																						
		2nd Class. 1.		2nd Class. 1.			1st Class. 19.																						
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.		After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class. 19.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.											
Authorised No.,	1	1		1		3			25						80	* The chief constable receives actual travelling expenses, and £15, 15s. as personal expenses, and has £80, 9s. for extra duties. * The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, has £10 additional allowance per annum. † One office clerk. No deduction from pay when on the sick list for the first three months. On 19th February 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of increasing the number of sergeants by 1 on the authorised scale of pay without altering the authorised strength of the force. For constables and sergeants, included in the pay. The constable in charge of the legalised cells at Elgin, and the senior constable at Grantown, live rent free. The remainder pay 1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per week each house rent. Total													
Actual No.,	1	-	*1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	5	†5	3	3		2	-											
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-											
Rates of pay, £	220	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ 102	£ 95	s. 32	d. 8	s. 31	d. 6	s. 30	d. 4	s. 29	d. 2		s. 28	d. 0	s. 26	d. 10	s. 25	d. 8	s. 24	d. 6	s. 23	d. 4	s. 22	d. 2	-
Travelling allowance, .	Actual.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance, .	-	£1	10s.	4d.	£1	10s.	4d.	p. a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Office Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	" 5 " 10 " "	1	-	1	-	-	1	9	12
" 30 " " 35	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	7	" 10 " 15 " "	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	" 15 " 20 " "	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
" 40 " " 45	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	" 20 " 25 " "	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	" 25 " 30 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 30 " 35 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 40 " 45 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	-	3	1	23	30	Total,	1	1	1	-	3	1	23	30

Average age, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Average service, 9 $\frac{5}{12}$ years.

Average height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 30.

The chief constable, the superintendent, inspector, and 5 constables served in other forces from 1 to 13 years.

**County of
Forfar.**

COUNTY OF FORFAR—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constable.

AGES.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
From 21	„ to 25	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5 „	1	-	-	-	-	10	11
„ 25	„ „ 30	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	„ 5 „ 10 „	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
„ 30	„ „ 35	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	„ 10 „ 15 „	-	-	-	-	3	10	13
„ 35	„ „ 40	1	-	-	-	3	7	11	„ 15 „ 20 „	-	1	-	-	1	2	4
„ 40	„ „ 45	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	„ 20 „ 25 „	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
„ 45	„ „ 50	-	-	1	-	2	4	7	„ 25 „ 30 „	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
„ 50	„ „ 55	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	„ 30 „ 35 „	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
„ 55	„ „ 60	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	„ 35 „ 40 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 60	„ „ 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 40 „ 45 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 65	„ „ 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 45 „ 50 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 70	„ „ 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 50 „ 55 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 75	„ and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,		1	1	3	-	7	36	48	Total,	1	1	3	-	7	36	48

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 11 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 48. One vacancy.

The chief constable, 3 sergeants, and 8 constables, total 12, have served in other forces from 5 months to $21\frac{4}{12}$ years.

An inspector and 3 constables have served in the army, and the constables are in the army reserve, one of the latter is still with his regiment on active service, a vacancy will be kept till his return, and during his absence his wife receives half her husband's pay from the county in addition to separation allowance.

Age and Length of Service of an Additional Constable:—

Age—51 years. Length of Service in present force only—25 years. Height, 6 feet 1 inch. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	s. d. *45 0	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 38 6	s. d. +31 6	s. d. +30 0		* The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and provided as required.
Tunics,	-	-	-	+30 0	25 0		
Patrol jackets,	*68 0	58 6	37 0	-	-		* Includes the cost of chevrons.
Serge jackets,	-	35 0	22 6	+24 0	19 0	-	
Trousers (Summer),	*22 0	{ 20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	}	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
„ (Winter),	-	{ 15 0	14 6	12 6	12 6		
„ (Serge),	-	{ 15 0	13 6	10 9	10 9		
Forage caps,	*32 6	{ 18 0 14 0	10 0 9 0	5 9	5 9	-	
Helmets,	-	-	-	7 6	6 0	-	
Capes and Waterproof Coats, .	-	32 0	30 0	16 2	16 2	-	
Leggings,	-	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	-	2 6½	2 6½	2 6½	2 6½	-	The clothing is supplied by an English firm.
Haversacks,	-	-	4 6	4 6	4 6	-	
Whistles and Chains, . . .	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	6 0	6 0	6 0	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	-	4 2	4 2	-	

COUNTY OF FORFAR—*continued*.County of
Forfar.

County Police Assessment.—0·977d. in the £.

Burghs.—Arbroath, Brechin, Broughty-Ferry, City of Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose maintain separate police establishments, an unusually large number, and most certainly on the public grounds of greater efficiency, more general usefulness, and economy (with the exception of the City of Dundee), there should be only one police force in the county.

Reserve.—A constable at head-quarters Forfar, and one at Dundee for escort and general duty.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Two constables resigned, and a constable dismissed for misconduct.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable prosecutes in the Burgh of Kirriemuir Police Court. All ranks are officers under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, and £50 per annum is divided amongst them.

Police Stations.—There are 13 stations with from 2 to 19 cells at each, in all 48 cells, 12 County, 1 rented, and 8 rented houses provided. At the head-quarters at Forfar there are residences provided for the chief constable, a constable, and free quarters, &c., for the matron of the cells legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, who receives £26 per annum. The new County Police Station with offices and 2 cells and quarters for two constables in Dundee will be ready for occupation at Whitsunday. The chief constable pays a rent of £35 per annum; superintendents 4s. 8d., inspectors 3s. 6d., sergeants 2s. 11d., married constables 2s. 4d., unmarried constables 1s. 9d. each per week; and constables renting houses at higher rates than these have the excess paid to them. Officers in charge of stations with cells receive from 20s. to 60s. per annum for cleaning, &c.

Bicycles.—All ride, an allowance from 20s. to 35s. each per annum is allowed to those who use their own on duty for upkeep, which is not encouraging to the others.

The Telephone.—The head-quarters, Arbroath, Brechin, Baldovie, Carnoustie, Downfield, Dundee, Fintry, Kirriemuir, and Monifieth stations are most usefully connected, at an annual cost of £7 each per annum, the usual trunk rates paid on messages to other places.

Bails, Deposits, and Receipts.—At Forfar, Carnoustie, Kirriemuir, and Monifieth only, officers in charge of stations with cells should be authorised to take bails and deposits.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy constable, 3 inspectors, 7 sergeants, 35 constables, total 47, have been instructed.

Pedlurs' Certificates.—21 granted, being an increase of 3.

County of
Forfar.

COUNTY OF FORFAR—continued.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed, but not yet sanctioned.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1161, is barely sufficient, considering the court and clerical work in the policed burghs, provision for sickness and absence on leave, and at least another constable is required at Carnoustie and another at Monifieth. The more general usefulness and efficiency of the police would be increased at a less cost if the burghs at present maintaining small separate police forces were consolidated with the county, in which, with the exception of the City of Dundee, there should be only one police force.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of
Arbroath.

BURGH OF ARBROATH.

Inspected on the 21st September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 18

Exclusive of 2 additional Constables.

Area in acres,	1,337	Census population,	22,559
Acres to each officer,	74	Population to each officer,	1,253

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Chief Constable.	Inspectors. 2.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 18.									
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 10.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
									After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.			1st Class.				
Authorised No., . . .	1	2			2				13					18	* The chief constable also receives £45, 5s. per annum for extra duties. On the 18th, as from the 25th April 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the adoption of the scales of pay for sergeants and constables, including boot money, as shown in this table. No deduction from pay when on sick list.			
Actual No., . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	-	3	1	3	-		18		
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 240	£ 110	£ 102 10	£ 95	£ s. d. 33 3	£ s. d. 33 2	£ s. d. 1 30	£ s. d. 11 29	£ s. d. 9 28	£ s. d. 7 27	£ s. d. 5 26	£ s. d. 3 25	£ s. d. 1 23	£ s. d. 11 22		£ s. d. 9	-	
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money is included in the pay.	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Find their own houses.	
															18	Total.		

On day street duty, 8 for 11 hours; on night street duty, 9 for 9 hours; office day duty, 1 for 11 hours; night office duty, 1 for 10 hours. Day constables every second, night constables every third. Sunday off duty in the month. The same men are always on night duty. Annual leave, inspectors, 10, sergeants and constables, 7 days.

BURGH OF ARBROATH—continued.

Burgh of Arbroath.

Additional Constables for the Harbour, employed and paid by the Trustees, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

ADDITIONAL FORCE.	Inspns.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	-	2	2	Yes.	The Harbour Trustees of Arbroath.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, . . .	-	-	-	2	2			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	3	3
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	1	-	-	2	3
" 25 " " 30	-	1	-	-	4	5	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	2	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 15 " 20 "	1	1	-	-	2	4
" 40 " " 45	-	1	-	-	-	1	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	5	5	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	-	2	13	18	Total,	1	2	-	2	13	18

Average age, 36 years. Average service, 11 ⁴/₁₃ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 18.

The chief constable, 2 inspectors, and 1 constable have served in other forces from 1 to 10 years.

Ages and Length of Service of the 2 Additional or Harbour Constables :—

 Ages—from 50 to 55 years, 2 constables, average age, 53 years.

 Length of Service in present force only—from 30 to 35 years, 2 constables, average service, 31 years.

 Average height, 5 feet 9 ¹/₂ inches. Nationality—Scotch.

Burgh of
Arbroath.

BURGH OF ARBROATH—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable. *	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	50 0	38 0	38 0	-		
Tunics,	-	-	30 0	30 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	-	50 0	21 0	21 0	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	-	21 0	{ 18 0 16 6	{ 18 0 16 6	-	
Forage Caps,	-	15 0	5 3	5 3	-	
Helmets,	-	-	10 0	7 11	-	
Gloves (Winter and Summer), .	-	3 0	3 0	3 0	-	
Capes, or waterproof coats, .	-	30 0	15 0	15 0	-	
Whistles and chains,	-	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Leggings,	-	5 6	5 6	5 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	3 6	3 6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	3 6	3 6	-	

* The chief constable does not wear uniform, but receives £8, 13s. 6d. per annum in lieu thereof.
The material and make of the uniforms inspected are fairly satisfactory, and for the maximum prices paid the material and make should be very much better.
The uniforms are supplied locally.

Burgh Police Assessment.—3d. in the £.

Augmentation.—Nil.

Variations.—A sergeant pensioned, a constable resigned, and a constable dismissed for misconduct.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Alterations in the Pay.—On the 18th, as from the 25th April 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised scale of pay for sergeants and constables as shown in the pay table.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—As sanitary inspector the chief constable receives £20, as inspector of dairies and milk shops £10, as burgh procurator-fiscal £5, 5s., as inspector of lighting £10—in all £45, 5s.; as inspector under the Explosives Acts, inspector of common lodging-houses, food and drugs, and billet and firemaster, he receives no extra allowances.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a general office or charge room, a muster or waiting room, and 6 cells.

The Telephone.—Communication with Dundee and other places, at the ordinary trunk rates, an instrument being placed free of cost in the office for the purpose.

Bicycles.—One has been usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two inspectors, 2 sergeants, 15 constables, total 19, have been instructed.

BURGH OF ARBROATH—continued.

Burgh of
Arbroath.

Pedlars' Certificates.—41 granted, being the same number as last year.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 7, females 0, total 7, being 1 less than last year.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1253 of the population, is numerically weak, and even counting the 2 harbour constables, it only gives 1 officer to about 1128 of the population, which does not sufficiently provide for sickness and absence on leave. The more general usefulness and efficiency of the police would be materially increased, at a less cost, if it was consolidated with the county.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

BURGH OF BRECHIN.

Burgh of
Brechin.

Inspected on the 20th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 8

Area in acres,	417½	Census population,	8,941
Acres to each officer,	52	Population to each officer,	1,117

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 5.							
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 3.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
								After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.					
Authorised No.,	1			2				5						8	
Actual No.,	-	*1	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	8	* The chief constable has £20 per annum for extra duties.
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	-	No deduction from pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money is included in the pay.
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Provide their own houses.
														8	Total

Number on day street duty, 3 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 3 for 9 hours; office day duty, the chief constable, 10 hours. Office night duty a sergeant, 9 hours; every third Sunday off duty; annual leave, 8 to 10 days; day and night duty taken alternately.

Burgh of Brechin.

BURGH OF BRECHIN—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.						TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						TOTAL.
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.			Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	-	-	2	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	2	-	2	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	2	5	8	Total,	1	-	-	2	5	8

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 10½ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 8.

The chief constable and a sergeant have served in other forces from 4 to 6 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	*54 0	-	38 0	38 0	-	*Renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*60 0	-	-	-	-	
Patrol serge jackets,	45 0	-	21 0	21 0	-	
Tunics,	-	-	30 0	30 0	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge)	19 0	-	{ 16 6 15 0 }	{ 16 6 15 0 }	-	The chief constable wears uniform. The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and are supplied locally.
Forage caps,	16 0	-	6 9	6 9	-	
Helmets,	-	-	9 0	9 0	-	
Capes and Waterproof Coats, . .	*38 6	-	28 6	28 6	-	
Leggings,	-	-	6 9	6 9	-	Gloves are not supplied.
Whistles and Chains,	1 9	-	1 9	1 9	-	
Gloves,	-	-	-	-	-	
Waist Belts,	-	-	3 6	3 6	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3½d. in the £.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

BURGH OF BRECHIN—continued.

Burgh of Brechin.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are very suitable offices and six cells.

The Telephone.—With the neighbouring burghs at an annual cost of £5, and the usual trunk rates with other places.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is burgh procurator-fiscal, inspector under the Explosives, Food and Drugs, the Shop Hours Acts, inspector of common lodging-houses, and billet-master, for which he receives no extra allowance, but has £20 per annum as sanitary inspector.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One has been usefully provided, and 7 can ride.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—42 granted, being a decrease of 16.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 3, females 3, total 6, being a decrease of 6.

Remarks.—This small force, with its very limited jurisdiction, cannot be considered thoroughly efficient as a separate police establishment. It is much to be regretted that the police commissioners did not, as advised, take advantage of an opportunity to consolidate with the county, which would have increased the efficiency and more general usefulness of the police at a less cost, and the county police has a sergeant and a station with cells within the burgh.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

BURGH OF BROUGHTY FERRY.

Burgh of Broughty Ferry.

Inspected on the 20th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		11
Area in acres,	1,144	Census population, 10,482
Acres to each officer,	104	Population to each officer, 952

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Total.	REMARKS.
	1 Chief Constable.			Sergeants. 2.					Constables. 8.						
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from 16th March 1898.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 5.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
								After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.					
Number, . . .	1			2				2	2		1	2	1	11	* The chief constable has also £10 for extra duties.
Actual No., . . .	*1			2				2	2		1	2	1	11	
Vacancies, . . .															
Rates of pay, . . .	£ 200	£ *175	£ 150	s. 34	d. 5	s. 33	d. 3	s. 32	d. 1	s. 30	d. 11	s. 29	d. 9	s. 28	No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Included in the pay.
															Provide their own house
														11	Total.

Number on day street duty, 5 for 10 hours. On night street duty, 5 for 9 hours. Sergeants and constables take turn of office and street duty. One Sunday off duty in the month. Annual leave, sergeants and constables under 3 years, 7 days, from 3 to 6 years, 8 days, from 6 to 9 years, 9 days, 10 days after 9 years' service. The same men always on day and night duty.

Burgh of
Broughty
Ferry.

BURGH OF BROUGHTY FERRY—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.						LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.				
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	2
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-
" 50 " 55	1	-	-	1	-	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	2	8	11	Total,	1	-	2

Average age, 34 years. Average service, 8 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 11.

The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and a constable, total 4, have served in other forces from 1½ to 15½ years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Clerks and Detective Officers in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	Receives an allowance of £10, 10s. per annum, and supplies his own uniform and boots.	s. d. 37 6	s. d. 37 6	-	*Including cost of chevrons.
Patrol jackets,		*30 3	25 6	-	
Trousers (Summer),		15 6	15 6	-	
Trousers (Winter),		15 6	15 6	-	The cost of the patrol jackets exceeds the Government maximum price.
Forage caps,		5 0	5 0	-	
Capes,		18 6	18 6	-	
Leggings,		4 6	4 6	-	The chief constable always wears uniform. The material and make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is locally supplied.
Haversacks,		4 6	4 6	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),		2 6	2 6	-	
Waist belts,		5 6	5 6	-	
Whistles and chains,		1 9	1 9	-	
Lanterns,		7 6	7 6	-	† Noiseless boots provided for night duty.
Handcuffs,		6 0	6 0	-	
Boots,		†19 6	†19 6	-	

BURGH OF BROUGHTY FERRY—*continued.*Burgh of
Broughty
Ferry.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Augmentation.—Nil.

Alterations in the Pay.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The chief constable's office, charge room, and 4 cells are very satisfactory. The sergeants are provided with houses, for which they pay 2s. 11d. each per week rent, and the wife of the sergeant at the police office receives 13s. per week as female attendant, etc.

The Telephone.—An instrument is placed in the office, with a switch connection to the resident sergeant's house, for local use, free of charge, beyond this messages paid for at usual trunk rates.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 per annum as procurator-fiscal in the Dean of Guild's Court, and under the Education and Public Health Acts, and receives fees for School Board prosecutions, but as inspector under the Explosives Acts, and of lighting, he receives no extra allowance.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One is usefully provided by the Committee.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables are instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—1 granted, being one less than last year.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 4, females 0, total 4, being a decrease of 6.

Sheriff Officers.—It is still the practice in this jurisdiction for sheriff officers to take over criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings, which is very objectionable, for the police should have full charge of all criminal cases from the commencement to the end.

Remarks.—Until the 15th May 1888 this burgh formed a separate police district of, and was policed by, the county, but under a Provisional Order the burgh authorities have since that date maintained a separate police establishment. The present arrangement, with a force of only 11, cannot be considered as efficient, effective, or economical as the former, and it is to be regretted that the authorities discontinued so useful and desirable a connection with the county.

Report—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

City of
Dundee.

CITY OF DUNDEE.

Inspected on the 24th October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 191

Exclusive of 29 additional Police.

Area in acres,	4,201	Census population,	160,871
Acres to each officer,	21	Population to each officer,	841

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							TOTAL
	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendents. †4.			Inspectors. 6.			Detective Staff. 15.						Office Clerks. 3.			
		1st Class. †4.			1st Class. 6.			1st Class Inspectors. 3.			Detective Officers. †12.			1st Class Inspector. 1.	Sergeant. 1.	Constable. 1	
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	On Appointment.	On Appointment.	1st Class.	
Authorised No.,	1	4			6			15						3			29
Actual No.,	1	-	†3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	10	1	1	1	29
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised rates of pay,	£710	£200	£175	£150	£115	£107 10	£100	£115 p.a.	£107 10 p.a.	£100 p.a.	s. d. 40 4	s. d. 37 6	s. d. 24 7	£100 0 p.a.	s. d. 31 6 p.w.	s. d. 26 3 p.w.	-
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance,	-	£1	10s 4d p.a.	each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL		
Sergeants. 23.					Constables. 139.							
					1st Class. 106.				1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.						
Authorised No.,	23				139				-	-	-	162
Actual No.,	2	2	10	-	51	31	14	20	29	4	-	162
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised rates of pay,	s. d. 23 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	-	-
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
												191 Total.

Number on day street duty, 101 for 9 hours. On night street duty, 94 for 9 hours. On office day duty, 16 for 9 hours. On office night duty, 16 for 9 hours. Day and night force every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, superintendents 14, inspectors 12, detective officers and sergeants 10, and constables after 3 years' service 10, over 1 and under 3 years, 7 days. Same men always on day and night duty. In addition to the annual leave, officers and constables are allowed one day or night each month from 15th October to 15th April each year.

REMARKS.

* The Government Grant is paid on £800 only of the chief constable's salary of £710, which includes £100 for taking charge of the Harbour Police, and £10 per annum for prosecuting under the Public Houses Acts.
† One superintendent £20 additional per annum as deputy chief constable, and he has also chief charge of the detective department.
‡ Five detective constables included.
Deduction from pay, when on sick list, at the discretion of the chief constable.
There are 18 officers and constables employed in charge of offices and as day and night turnkeys, storekeepers, prison van drivers, &c.
The superintendent, deputy chief constable, and a matron have free houses at the central station. Two inspectors, and 10 married officers, and a female turnkey are provided with houses, and pay from 2s. to 3s. 9d. per week. All others provide their own houses.
There are still 2 members of the city sanitary staff on the strength, as authorised by the Secretary of State on the 18th October 1881, as a temporary measure.
Boot money is included in the pay for all ranks except the superintendents, who receive £1, 10s. 4d. each per annum.

CITY OF DUNDEE—continued.

City of
Dundee.

State of the Additional Police for Harbour, &c., privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspectors.	Detective officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, . . .	2	2	1	24	29	Yes.	One inspector, 2 detective officers, a sergeant, and 22 constables are paid by the Harbour Trustees of Dundee.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable, who receives an extra allowance of £100 p.a. for this duty. There are too few Harbour police.
Actual Strength,	2	2	1	24	29			
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-			
							One inspector and 2 constables by the Local Authority, as sanitary officers.	Are appointed by chief constable and under his orders, but do not wear uniform.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

AGES.									LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.														
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	23
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	45	48	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	36	39
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	25	29	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	4	32	43
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	20	32	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	13	14	32
" 35 " " 40	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	8	7	21	" 15 " 20 "	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	17	26
" 40 " " 45	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	8	17	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	15
" 45 " " 50	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	21	" 25 " 30 "	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	10
" 50 " " 55	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
" 55 " " 60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	4	6	3	12	1	1	1	23	139	191	Total,	1	4	6	3	12	1	1	1	23	139	191

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 188; English, 1; Irish, 2;—Total, 191.

The chief constable, 1 superintendent, 3 inspectors, 1 detective officer, 3 sergeants, 8 constables, total 17, have served in other forces from 4 months to 17 years.

An inspector, a detective officer, 2 sergeants, 10 constables, total 14, have served in the army, and 4 are still at the front, for whom vacancies will be retained, and during their absence their wives will receive 7s. and the children 1s. each per week in addition to the separation allowance.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Harbour Police or "Additional" Police.

AGES.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	2	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	5	5	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	6	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10 "	-	1	-	3	4
" 30 " " 35	-	1	1	3	5	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	2	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	5	5
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	4	4	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	2	2
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	2	3	" 25 " 30 "	-	1	-	3	4
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	2	2	" 30 " 35 "	1	-	-	1	2
" 55 " " 60	1	-	-	3	4	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	1	2	" 40 " 45 "	1	-	-	-	1
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	2	2	1	24	29	Total.	2	2	1	24	29

Average age, 39 years. Average service, 14 years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 29.

City of
Dundee.

CITY OF DUNDEE—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, and Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	* Chief Constable.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	45 0	45 0	36 6	36 6		
Tunics,	*147 0	-	-	27 6	27 6		*The chief constable is provided with suitable uniform to wear on special occasions, original cost quoted, but to be renewed as required. The uniforms inspected are on the whole fairly satisfactory, the material and make should be better even at an increased cost if the prices rose, and the contract accepted from without the city. Serge uniforms are again to be supplied to sergeants and constables; the cloth tunics, trousers, and helmet to be retained as full dress only. The uniforms are supplied locally.
Patrol jackets,	*84 0	63 0	62 0	23 3	23 3		
Riding pants,	*42 0	55 0	35 0	35 0	35 0		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	{ *56 0 *35 6	{ 23 0 19 0 16 6 }	{ 22 0 19 0 16 6 }	{ 15 6 15 8 16 3 }	{ 15 6 15 8 15 3 }		
Hat, Full Dress,	*51 0	-	-	-	-		
Forage caps,	*30 0	17 6	15 6	4 9	4 9		
Helmets,	*43 6	-	-	6 9	6 9		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	*3 6	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½	1 6½		
Capes, or Waterproof coats,	-	28 6	28 6	9 3	9 3		
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Riding boots,	*40 0	40 0	21 0	21 0	21 0		
Leggings,	-	5 0	5 0	3 9	3 9		
Waist belts,	*83 9	-	-	3 0	3 0		
Shoulder,,	*109 6	-	-	-	-		
Lanterns,	-	-	-	3 6	3 6		
Sword,	*72 6	-	-	-	-		
Spurs,	*10 3	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6		

City Police Assessment.—3·08d. in the £.

Variations.—Twelve constables resigned, 2 constables retired on a gratuity, 2 constables pensioned, a constable transferred, 9 constables were dismissed for misconduct, total, 26 changes.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

Promotions.—A detective officer to inspector, and a detective constable to detective officer.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is procurator-fiscal in the City Police Court, and is also billet-master but receives no extra salary, but he has £100 per annum for taking charge of the Harbour Police, and £10 per annum as prosecutor under the Public Houses Acts. An inspector receives £3, 3s. per annum as inspector under the Explosives Acts, 2 constables are sanitary inspectors, and 3 inspectors are inspectors of lighting.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—There are 5 stations, with offices, and with from 5 to 36 cells at each, in all 58 cells. Cells are very urgently required at the Harbour police station. The superintendent (deputy chief constable), 2 inspectors, 10 married officers, a matron, and a female turnkey are provided with houses at the several stations; these, with the exception of the superintendent and the matron, who have free houses, pay from 2s. to 3s. 9d. per week house rent; female turnkeys are employed at each station.

CITY OF DUNDEE—continued.

City of
Dundee.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence and all the stations are in telephonic communication, at an annual cost of £60, 3s. 10d. ; also with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and other places, at the usual trunk rates. Telephone signal-boxes would be very useful in the suburban beats.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, an inspector, a sergeant, and 2 constables are mounted on special occasions on hired horses, but saddlery is provided by the city.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Five provided for the deputy chief constable and 4 inspectors.

Ambulance Instruction.—Four superintendents, 11 inspectors, 9 detective officers, 24 sergeants, 144 constables, total 192, including the Harbour police, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—171 granted, being an increase of 9.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 50, females 8, total 58, being an increase of 28.

Remarks.—The population of this large and important city has, since the census of 1901, been increased by about 6,753, and the force, giving only 1 officer to 841, is numerically weak, and even counting the Harbour police, would then only give 1 officer to about 741 of the population, which is insufficient, and does not provide for sickness and absence on leave. Cells should be provided at the Harbour police station. The police commissioners still continue the very doubtful arrangement of employing sanitary officers to assist the permanent police force.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF FORFAR.

Burgh of
Forfar.

Inspected on the 20th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		9
Area in acres,	898	Census population, 11,388
Acres to each officer,	99½	Population to each officer, 1,265

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1 Chief Constable.	Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 6.							9	
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 5.					2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
						After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.					
Authorised No., . . .	1	2				6					9	* The chief constable receives also £36 per annum for extra duties. No deduction from pay when on the sick list for 2 months. † One constable is office clerk. constables. Boot money included in the pay. Provide their own houses.		
Actual No., . . .	1	1	-	1	-	†2	-	1	2	-	1		9	
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Authorised rates of pay, £	*175	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		-	
Travelling allowance, .	-	33 3	32 1	30 11	29 9	28 7	27 5	26 3	25 1	23 11	22 9		-	
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
												9	Total	

Number on day street duty, 4 for 10 hours ; on night street duty, 3 for 10 hours. One on day office duty for 11 hours. One on night office duty for 10 hours. Every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, chief constable 14, sergeants and constables, 7 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

Burgh of
Forfar.

BURGH OF FORFAR—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerk.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 „ to 25	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5 „	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
„ 25 „ „ 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ 5 „ 10 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 30 „ „ 35	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ 10 „ 15 „	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
„ 35 „ „ 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 15 „ 20 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 40 „ „ 45	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	„ 20 „ 25 „	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
„ 45 „ „ 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 25 „ 30 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 50 „ „ 55	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	„ 30 „ 35 „	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ 55 „ „ 60	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	„ 35 „ 40 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 60 „ „ 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 40 „ 45 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 65 „ „ 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 45 „ 50 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 70 „ „ 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 50 „ 55 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 75 „ and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	2	1	5	9	Total,	1	-	-	2	1	5	9

Average age, 37 years. Average service, 12 years. Average height, 5 feet 10¼ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 9.

The chief constable served in other forces for 9 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	-	-	s. d. 38 0	s. d. 38 0	-	The chief constable does not wear uniform. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. The clothing is supplied locally.
Tunics,	-	-	29 6	29 6	-	
Patrol jackets (Serge), . . .	-	-	18 6	18 6	-	
Trousers (Summer),	-	-	17 6	17 6	-	
Trousers (Winter),	-	-	17 6	17 6	-	
Trousers (Serge),	-	-	13 0	13 0	-	
Helmets,	-	-	7 3	7 3	-	
Forage caps,	-	-	7 3	7 3	-	
Capes,	-	-	17 6	17 6	-	
Leggings,	-	-	8 6	8 6	-	
Gloves,	-	-	2 6	2 6	-	
Whistles and chains, . . .	-	-	1 6	1 6	-	
Handcuffs,	-	-	2 9	2 9	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	3 6	3 6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	6 0	6 0	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—2¼d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable was dismissed for misconduct.

BURGH OF FORFAR—continued.

Burgh of Forfar.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, as burgh procurator-fiscal, receives £5, as sanitary inspector and inspector of common lodging-houses £25, as inspector of explosives £2, 10s., as weights and measures inspector £2, 10s., as lighting and cleaning inspector £1, total, £36 per annum, but no extra allowances under the Food and Drugs and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and billet and fire-master, this officer appears to hold far too many municipal offices.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable a charge room and 4 cells, there is no resident officer, but always one on duty day and night in the office, and a female searcher and cleaner employed ; all find their own houses.

The Telephone.—A rent-free instrument is put in the police office for local use ; messages beyond boundary charged at the usual rates.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable not in uniform, and 2 constables.

Mounted on Bicycles.—One is usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—One sergeant and 4 constables only have been instructed, all should be.

Pedlars' Certificates.—18 granted, being a decrease of 7.

Vagrants, &c. convicted of Begging.—Males 0, females 0, total 0, being the same as before.

Remarks.—The force of 9, giving only 1 officer to 1,265, is numerically weak, and, with its limited jurisdiction, is far too small to be thoroughly efficient as a separate establishment, and does not provide for sickness and absence on leave. It would increase the efficiency and more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, if the burgh authorities would take the first opportunity of consolidating with the county, which has its head-quarters in the burgh.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

BURGH OF MONTROSE.

Burgh of Montrose.

Inspected on the 21st September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	.	.	.	.	.	12				
Area in acres,	.	.	.	.	1,574	Census population,	.	.	.	12,401
Acres to each officer,	.	.	.	.	146	Population to each officer,	.	.	.	1,033

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 3.								12	
	Chief Constable.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	Office Clerk.	1st Class. 4.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class on Ap- pointment.	12		
							After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.						
Authorised No., .	1	2				3						12			
Actual No., . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	1	3	-	12		
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 130	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 10	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	-		
Travelling allow- ance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
													12	Total.	

Number on day street duty, 5 for 10 hours ; on night street duty, 5 for 10 hours ; on day office duty 1 for 10 hours ; on night office duty, 1 for 10 hours. Every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, 3 to 10 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

Burgh of
Montrose.

BURGH OF MONTROSE—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	-	3	4
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 30 " " 35	1	-	-	1	1	3	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	1	-	2
" 35 " " 40	-	-	1	-	-	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	2	8	12	Total,	1	-	1	2	8	12

Average age, 35 years. Average service, 11 ⁵/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 ¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 12.

The chief constable has served in another force for 12 ⁴/₁₂ years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accountrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	s. d. 57 0	-	s. d. 38 0	s. d. 38 0	-	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Patrol jackets,	67 0	-	20 6	20 6	-	
Trousers (Summer Serge and Winter),	23 0	-	16 0	16 0	-	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.
Forage Caps,	16 6	-	5 3	5 3	-	
Waterproof Coats,	40 0	-	-	-	-	The clothing is supplied locally.
Capes,	-	-	17 9	17 9	-	
Leggings,	-	-	6 3	6 3	-	
Whistles and chains,	-	-	1 7	1 7	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	3 6	3 6	-	
Gloves,	9 0	-	1 11	1 11	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	3 3	3 3	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—2 ¹/₄d. in the £.

Appointment.—Nil.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Nil.

BURGH OF MONTROSE—continued.

Burgh of
Montrose.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as burgh procurator-fiscal receives £15, as inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act &c., £10, and £1, 1s. as inspector of hackney carriages, total £26, 1s. per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is a suitable office for the chief constable, a general office or charge room, muster room, and 13 cells, 9 of which are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment, and are in charge of a sergeant, for which he receives a free house, coal, gas, &c., and his wife £7, 10s. as matron. The 4 police cells are very inferior, but are only used for drunk and disorderly prisoners, and 4 of the legalised cells are available for police purposes.

The Telephone.—Has been introduced free of cost, but the usual trunk rates are charged for messages beyond the burgh.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, and a bicycle has been provided by the Town Council.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, office clerk, and 6 constables, total 10, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—20 granted, being a decrease of 3.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 8, females 2, total 10, being an increase of 9.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 constable to 1,033 of the population and considering the clerical work and provision for sickness and absence on leave is numerically weak. The more general usefulness and efficiency of the police would be materially increased, at a less cost, if the force was consolidated with the county constabulary, and it is to be regretted that the Local Authority did not take advantage of two recent opportunities to do so.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON (EAST LoTHIAN).

Inspected on the 31st July 1901.

County of
Haddington.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		38
Area in acres,	183,462	Census population, 38,662
Acres to each officer,	4,828	Population to each officer, 1,017

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.													Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													TOTAL.	REMARKS.		
	*Chief Constable. 1.				Superintendent and Deputy-Chief Constable. †1.		Inspectors. 4.						Detective and Office Sergeants. 2.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 29.										
					1st Class. †1.		1st Class. 4.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.									1st Class. 21.										
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Authorised No.,	1				1		2		1		4		2			2				29						38	* The chief constable has also charge of the Lothians and Peeblesshire forces. † With £20 allowance as deputy chief constable. On the 8th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay and alteration in the ranks as shown in this table, the present inspectors, sergeants, and constables are eligible as if they had originally been placed on them. And on the 9th May 1901 approved of the scale of salary for the chief constable as shown in this table. Pay not stopped when on sick list. A constable in reserve at head-quarters. Boot money included in the pay. The deputy chief constable has a free house, all others pay 1s. a week rent, and single men allowed 2s. per week for lodgings. Total.			
Actual No.,	-	-	*1	-	-	†1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	9	6	5	1	5		3	38	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ s. 162 10	£ s. 150 10	£ s. 137 10	£ s. 125 10	£ s. 200 17 6	£ s. 150 11 6	£ s. 107 10 10	£ s. 100 11 0	£ s. 110 10 10	£ s. 102 10 10	£ s. 95	£ s. 105 9 7	£ s. 10 90	£ s. 32 8 31	£ s. 30 4 30	£ s. 33 10 32	£ s. 31 6 30	£ s. 33 10 32	£ s. 31 6 30	£ s. 4 29 9	£ s. 28 7	£ s. 26 8 25	£ s. 1 13 11							
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	£ 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	" 5 " 10 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	9
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	7
" 35 " " 40	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	6
" 40 " " 45	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	6	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 45 " " 50	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	5	" 25 " 30 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	4	1	1	1	29	38	Total,	1	1	4	1	1	1	29	38

Average age, 36 years. Average service, 9 $\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 38.

The chief constable, 4 inspectors, the detective sergeant, the office sergeant, and 17 constables, total 24, have served in other forces from 1 to 10 years.

The chief constable, 3 inspectors, and 1 constable have served in the army, a constable is in the army reserve he was called out, and after being about 1 year at the front was invalided home but not discharged, and is still with his regiment, a vacancy will be kept for him, during his absence his wife has a free house from the county, and her Government separation allowance for herself and her two children.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super-intendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	50 3	46 9	36 0	36 0	Provided with uniform of rank, and an allowance of £2 per annum for plain clothes.	The uniforms, &c. inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied by a London firm.
Patrol jackets,	58 6	48 0	-	-		
Serge jackets,	45 6	42 6	18 3	18 3		
Tunics,	-	-	26 0	26 0		
Riding pants,	50 0	37 6	37 6	37 6		
Trousers (Summer),	23 6	22 6	16 0	16 0		
Trousers (Winter),	17 6	16 0	13 0	13 0		
Trousers (Serge),	19 6	18 6	9 6	9 6		
Forage caps	15 6	13 6	5 0	5 0		
Riding boots,	32 6	25 0	25 0	25 0		
Helmets,	-	-	8 9	8 0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Capes, or Waterproof Coats,	{ 45 0 15 0 }	{ 45 0 15 0 }	{ 36 0 15 0 }	{ 36 0 15 0 }		
Whistles and Chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Leggings,	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9		
Lanterns,	-	3	3 9	3 9		

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON (EAST LoTHIAN)—*continued*.County of
Haddington.

County Police Assessment.— $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—On the 8th January 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay and alteration in the ranks as shown in the pay table, the present inspectors, sergeants, and constables are to be eligible as if they had originally been placed on them. And on the 9th May 1901 approved of a revised scale of salary for the chief constable, as shown in the pay table.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Variations.—Two constables resigned, a constable was dismissed for misconduct, and a constable transferred to West Lothian, total 4 changes.

Reserve.—One constable is in reserve at head-quarters.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The whole force are inspectors under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act; 4 inspectors are billet-masters; two inspectors have £12 and £10 each per annum respectively as burgh procurator-fiscals; the chief and deputy chief constable and 2 inspectors are inspectors under the Explosives Acts, and the three latter receive £2 each per annum; and an inspector is fire-master.

Police Stations.—There are 10 stations, 8 county, 1 burgh, and 1 rented property, with from 2 to 18 cells at each, in all 42 cells, and there are 7 rented houses provided. New stations have been provided at Cockenzie, with 2 cells, and at Ormiston. The disused prison at Haddington provides dwelling-houses for the superintendent, 1 married acting sergeant, and 2 unmarried constables, and there are 18 cells available for county and burgh prisoners, which are legalised for 14 days' detention before, and 7 days after trial, and in charge of a resident acting sergeant, whose wife receives £10 per annum as matron, and a free house, &c. Dunbar burgh police office is old, inferior, and unsuitable, and new buildings are urgently required. The deputy chief constable has a free house, the rest pay 1s. per week house rent, and single men have 2s. to 3s. each per week for lodgings.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 3 inspectors, the detective and office sergeants, and 17 constables, in all 24, have been instructed.

Mounted.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, an inspector, and a constable on special occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Twenty-six of all ranks, and 20s. to 30s. each per annum allowed for upkeep.

The Telephone.—The head-quarters, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Tranent with the Edinburgh district at a cost of £14 per annum, and trunk rates.

Pedlars' Certificates.—61 granted, being an increase of 16.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1890, have been framed, and approved by the Secretary for Scotland, but are not in force owing to a decision of the High Court in a Mid-Lothian case.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the counties of Mid and West Lothian and Peebles, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Inverness.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Inspected from 5th to 9th, and 16th to 18th June 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 65
Exclusive of 1 additional Constable.

Area in acres, 2,723,501 Census population, 68,989
Acres to each officer, 41,900 Population to each officer, 1,061

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																	REMARKS.
RANKS.	*1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Deputy-Chief Constable. 1.						Inspectors. 4.									
		1st Class.			2nd Class. *1.			1st Class.			2nd Class. 4.			3rd Class.			
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorized No., .	1	1			1			4			4			1			* The chief constable is on a fixed salary, and has £25 per annum for extra duties.
Actual No., .	*1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Authorized rates of pay, .	£ 400	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	-	-	-	£ 110	£ 102	£ 10	£ 95	-	-	
Travelling allowance, .	† Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																	Total. 65
		1 Detective Sergeant.	1 Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. 6.					Constables. 52.								65
				After 11 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 11 years.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class. 48.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	62	
Authorized No., .	1	1	6					52									3
Actual No., .	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	27	5	5	4	5	1	2	3	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Rates of pay, .	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	-	
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total.																	65

† The chief constable receives actual outlays for travelling and personal expenses incurred when absent on duty, and the other ranks fixed sums for day and night personal expenses when absent on duty in or out of the county.

* The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, has an additional allowance of £10 per annum.

There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

No deduction from pay when on the sick list.

Boot money is included in the pay.

Officers occupying station or rented houses are charged, inspectors 2s., sergeants 1s. 6d., constables, 1s. each per week. Three inspectors and a sergeant have free houses, &c., as court-house keepers.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspers.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	-	-	-	}		
Actual Strength,	-	-	-	-	-			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

COUNTY OF INVERNESS—continued.

County of
Inverness.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	
" 35 " " 40	-	1	1	-	1	-	5	8	" 15 " 20 "	1	1	-	1	1	3	17	24	
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	11	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	2	-	-	2	6	10	
" 45 " " 50	-	-	2	-	-	4	6	12	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
" 55 " " 60	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	1	1	4	1	1	5	49	62	Total,	1	1	4	1	1	5	49	62	

Average age, 40²/₃ years. Average service, 15⁴/₃ years. Average height, 5 feet 10¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 62; 3 constables vacant.

The chief constable, 2 inspectors, 2 sergeants, and 7 constables, total 12, have served in other forces from 3 months to 24¹/₂ years.

Two constables have served in the army, 1 of whom, a married man, is in the army reserve, was called out, and is still at the front, a vacancy will be kept for him, and during his absence his wife and child receive from the county half his rate of pay in addition to the separation allowance.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Superintendent.		Inspectors.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	40	0	40	0	*32	0	26	0	-	* Includes cost of chevrons.
Tunics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets,	80	0	80	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Patrol Serge jackets,	70	0	50	0	*27	0	17	0	-	
Trousers { Summer,	20	0	17	0	{ 11	0	{ 11	0	-	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and supplied by a local firm.
Winter,					{ 12	0	{ 12	0		
Serge,										
Forage caps,	9	6	7	6	4	6	4	6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gloves,	2	8	2	8	1	11	1	11	-	
Leggings,	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	-	
Capes and Waterproof coats,	46	0	46	0	18	0	18	0	-	
Whistles and chains,	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	3	9	3	9	3	9	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	2	-	

City of
Dundee.

CITY OF DUNDEE.

Inspected on the 24th October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 191

Exclusive of 29 additional Police.

Area in acres,	4,201	Census population,	160,871
Acres to each officer,	21	Population to each officer,	841

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

		Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									TOTAL
RANKS.	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendents. †4.			Inspectors. 6.			Detective Staff. 15.						Office Clerks. 3.			29
		1st Class. †4.			1st Class. 6.			1st Class Inspectors. 3.			Detective Officers. ‡12.			1st Class Inspector. 1.	Sergeant. 1.	Constable. 1	
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	On Appointment.	On Appointment.	1st Class.	
Authorised No.,	1	4			6			15						3			29
Actual No.,	1	-	†8	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	10	1	1	1	29
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised rates of pay, .	£710	£200	£175	£160	£115	£107 10	£100	£115	£107 10	£100	s. d. 40 4	s. d. 37 6	s. d. 24 7	£ s. 100 0	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 26 8	-
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p.a.	p.a.	p.a.	-	-	-	p.a.	p.w.	p.w.	-
Boot allowance,	-	£1	10s 4d	each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents,	-	-	p a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL	
Sergeants. 28.					Constables. 139.						162
					1st Class. 106.						
After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
28					139					162	
2	2	10	-	51	21	14	20	29	4	162	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
191 Total.											

Number on day street duty, 101 for 9 hours. On night street duty, 94 for 9 hours. On office day duty, 16 for 9 hours. On office night duty, 16 for 9 hours. Day and night force every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, superintendents 14, inspectors 12, detective officers and sergeants 10, and constables after 3 years' service 10, over 1 and under 3 years, 7 days. Same men always on day and night duty. In addition to the annual leave, officers and constables are allowed one day or night each month from 15th October to 15th April each year.

REMARKS.

* The Government Grant is paid on £600 only of the chief constable's salary of £710, which includes £100 for taking charge of the Harbour Police, and £10 per annum for prosecuting under the Public Houses Acts.
† One superintendent £20 additional per annum as deputy chief constable, and he has also chief charge of the detective department.
‡ Five detective constables included.
Deduction from pay, when on sick list, at the discretion of the chief constable.
There are 18 officers and constables employed in charge of offices and as day and night turnkeys, storekeepers, prison van drivers, &c.
The superintendent, deputy chief constable, and a matron have free houses at the central station. Two inspectors, and 10 married officers, and a female turnkey are provided with houses, and pay from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week. All others provide their own houses.
There are still 2 members of the city sanitary staff on the strength, as authorised by the Secretary of State on the 18th October 1881, as a temporary measure.
Boot money is included in the pay for all ranks except the superintendents, who receive £1, 10s. 4d. each per annum.

CITY OF DUNDEE—continued.

City of
Dundee.

State of the Additional Police for Harbour, &c., privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspectors.	Detective officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, . . .	2	2	1	24	29	Yes.	One inspector, 2 detective officers, a sergeant, and 22 constables are paid by the Harbour Trustees of Dundee.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable, who receives an extra allowance of £100 p.a. for this duty. There are too few Harbour police.
Actual Strength,	2	2	1	24	29			
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	-	-			
							One inspector and 2 constables by the Local Authority, as sanitary officers.	Are appointed by chief constable and under his orders, but do not wear uniform.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

AGES.										LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.													
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	22
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	45	48	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	36	39	
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	25	29	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	4	32	43
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	6	20	32	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	13	14	33
" 35 " " 40	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	8	7	21	" 15 " 20 "	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	17	26
" 40 " " 45	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	8	17	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	11	15
" 45 " " 50	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	21	" 25 " 30 "	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	10
" 50 " " 55	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
" 55 " " 60	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	4	6	8	12	1	1	1	23	139	191	Total,	1	4	6	8	12	1	1	1	23	139	191

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 188; English, 1; Irish, 2;—Total, 191.

The chief constable, 1 superintendent, 3 inspectors, 1 detective officer, 3 sergeants, 8 constables, total 17, have served in other forces from 4 months to 17 years.

An inspector, a detective officer, 2 sergeants, 10 constables, total 14, have served in the army, and 4 are still at the front, for whom vacancies will be retained, and during their absence their wives will receive 7s. and the children 1s. each per week in addition to the separation allowance.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Harbour Police or "Additional" Police.

AGES.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	2	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	5	5	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	6	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10 "	-	1	-	3	4
" 30 " " 35	-	1	1	3	5	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	1	2	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	5	5
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	4	4	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	2	2
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	2	3	" 25 " 30 "	-	1	-	3	4
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	2	2	" 30 " 35 "	1	-	-	1	2
" 55 " " 60	1	-	-	3	4	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	1	2	" 40 " 45 "	1	-	-	-	1
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	2	2	1	24	29	Total.	2	2	1	24	29

Average age, 39 years. Average service, 14 years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 29.

Burgh of
Inverness.

BURGH OF INVERNESS—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the additional Police.

AGES.						LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	6	6	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	7
" 25 " 30	-	-	1	-	3	4	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	1	2
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	2	2
" 35 " 40	-	1	-	1	1	3	" 15 " 20 "	-	1	-	2
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 20 " 25 "	1	-	1	-
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-
" 50 " 55	1	-	-	1	1	3	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-
" and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	3	15	21	Total,	1	1	1	3

Average age, 32 ⁶/₁₁ years. Average service, 8 ¹/₁₁ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 21.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and a constable have served in other forces from 3 months to 10 ¹⁰/₁₁ years.

A sergeant served in the army, but is not in the army reserve.

Age and Length of Service of the Additional Constable :—

Age—28 ⁷/₁₁ years. Length of Service in present force only, 6 ⁵/₁₁ years. Height, 6 feet.
Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	50 0	30 0	30 0	-	
Tunics,	-	-	29 9	29 9	-	
Patrol jackets,	-	70 0	21 0	21 0	-	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	-	20 0	17 3	17 3	-	
" (Serge),	-	23 0	18 0	18 0	-	
Forage caps,	-	12 9	4 2	4 2	-	
Helmets,	-	-	6 7	6 7	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter), .	-	2 3	2 3	2 3	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats, .	30 0	47 6	18 6	18 6	-	
Whistles and chains, . . .	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	-	
Leggings,	-	3 3 ¹ / ₂	3 3 ¹ / ₂	3 3 ¹ / ₂	-	
Lanterns,	-	7 6	7 6	7 6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	5 6	5 6	-	

The chief constable does not wear uniform.
The material and make of the uniforms inspected is satisfactory, and are supplied locally.

BURGH OF INVERNESS—*continued.*Burgh of
Inverness.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 per annum as burgh procurator-fiscal, he is also inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) and the Explosives Acts, billet-master, and inspector of hackney carriages. A sergeant has £6 as keeper of the powder-magazine. Three sergeants act as halberdiers to the Town Council, and receive each 1s. an hour while so engaged.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is an office for the chief constable, a general office and charge room, and 4 cells. There is always an officer on duty in the office day and night, and a female attendant, who lives near, is always available. The members of the force find their own houses. The authorities have still under consideration the subject of providing new police buildings, which are very much needed, the offices, and especially the cells, being old, very inferior, and inadequate. When the present prison is replaced by the new one no doubt the authorities will arrange for more up-to-date offices, cells, &c.

The Telephone.—Is in use at an annual cost of £6.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable on special occasions (but he does not wear uniform), a sergeant, and a constable.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, office clerk, 3 sergeants, and 12 constables, total 18, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—30 granted, being a decrease of 4.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being a decrease of 2.

Remarks.—The force giving only 1 officer to 1099 of the population and 1 to 95 acres of area is numerically weak, and does not provide for clerical work, sickness and absence on leave. And it would increase the efficiency, add very much to the more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, if the force were consolidated with the county, which has its head-quarters and a considerable staff resident in the town.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Kincardine.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

Inspected on the 4th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,				21
Area in acres,	243,200	Census population, 1901,	31,505	
Acres to each officer,	11,580	Population to each officer,	1,500	

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												REMARKS				
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Sergeants. 2.				Constables. 17.												
				3rd Class. 1.							1st Class. 10.												
	After 12 years' Service, from 15th Nov. 1897.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Probationary Class.						
Authorised No.,	1			1			2				17								Total				
Actual No.,	a1	-	-	b1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	5	1	1	4	*3	-	21					
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 250	£ 220	£ 200	£ 105	£ 97	£ 10	£ 33	£ 10	£ 8	£ 31	£ 30	£ 29	£ 9	£ 28	£ 7	£ 26	£ 3	£ 23	£ 1	£ 23	£ 11	£ 22	£ 2
Travelling allowance, . . .	Actual to £20 p. a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 15 " 20	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	" 20 " 25	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 25 " 30	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 50 " 55	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
" 55 " 60	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	2	1	16	21	Total,	1	-	1	2	1	16	21

Average age, 36 ¹/₂ years. Average service, 11 ⁴/₇ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 21.

The chief constable and 4 constables have served in other forces from 2 to 16 years.

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE—*continued.*County of
Kincardine.Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	-	40 0	29 0	29 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	63 0	50 0	-	-	-	
Serge jackets,	-	35 0	21 0	21 0	-	
Trousers { Summer,	29 6	23 0	17 0	17 0	-	The chief constable is supplied with uniform to wear on special occasions. The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is supplied locally. On the 4th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of discontinuing the issue of tunics and helmets, and to substitute therefor an extra suit of patrol jacket, trousers, and forage cap, under the usual conditions.
{ Winter,	-	16 0	16 0	16 0	-	
{ Serge,	-	17 6	14 0	14 0	-	
Riding pants,	30 0	-	-	-	-	
Forage caps,	21 0	15 0	5 6	5 6	-	
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	30 6	36 0	{ 28 0 16 0 }	{ 28 0 16 0 }	-	
Riding boots,	30 0	-	-	-	-	
Leggings,	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	4 6	4 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	6 6	6 6	-	
Handcuffs,	-	4 6	4 6	4 6	-	

County Police Assessment.—1½d. in the £.*Burghs.*—The county town of Stonehaven and all the burghs are policed by the county.*Alterations in the Force and Pay.*—On the 4th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay as shown in the pay table for sergeants and constables.*Variations.*—A constable was transferred to the Burgh of Govan Police Force.*Reserve.*—A constable at head-quarters for escort and general duty.*Promotions.*—Nil.*Mounted Police.*—The chief constable in uniform, and the inspector are mounted on special occasions.*Mounted on Bicycles.*—The whole force trained to use them when necessary; one bicycle is provided at head-quarters, and an allowance of 30s. each per annum given for upkeep of others used in the service.*Extra Duties and Allowances.*—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Acts, and receives actual travelling expenses when inspecting, he is also procurator-fiscal in the burgh courts at Stonehaven, Banchory, Inverbervie, and Laurencekirk, for which he receives £21 per annum, and £15 as inspector of Weights and Measures, assisted by a constable, who is paid £5 per annum; an inspector, 2 sergeants, and a constable, as burgh deputy procurator-fiscals, receive £2 each per annum.*Police Stations.*—There are 6 stations with from 2 to 13 cells at each, in all 24, all county property, and there are 6 rented houses provided. The cells at Stonehaven are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, in charge of a married constable, who has a free house, &c., but no allowance to matron; the remainder pay 1s. 6d. each per week house rent.*The Telephone.*—Bervie and Gourdon stations connected at an annual cost of £2, 10s.*Ambulance Instruction.*—The chief constable, the inspector, 2 sergeants, 14 constables, total 18, have been instructed.*Pedlars' Certificates.*—66 granted, being a decrease of 2.*Vagrants.*—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed, but are in abeyance owing to the decision in the Mid-Lothian case.*Remarks.*—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,500 of the population, appears to be numerically weak, considering the increased court and clerical work in the policed burghs, and the necessary provision for sickness and absence on leave.*Report.*—The force is efficient.

County of
Kinross.

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

Inspected on the 12th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,

Area in acres, 53,899

Acres to each officer, 7,699

Census population, 6,980

Population to each officer, 997

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							Total.	REMARKS.
	*1 Chief Constable.	Inspector. 1.		Constables. 5.								
		2nd Class.		1st Class. 3.								
		After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,	1	1			5					7	*The chief constable is also chief constable of the county of Fife.	
Actual No.,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2		7
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ *50	£ s. 115 0	£ s. 107 10	£ s. 100 0	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	-	There is a mutual constable jointly paid by the county of Fife, but shown on the strength of this force, and stationed at Keltly, on the boundaries of both counties. No deduction from pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance, .	Actual outlays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Actual outlays for travelling.
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	7d. p.w.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money is included in the pay of constables. The constable in charge of the legalised cells at Kinross has a free house, the remainder pay 1s. each per week for houses provided.
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.
											7	

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	1	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 5 " 10 "	1	-	1	-	1	3
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 45 " " 50	-	-	1	-	1	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	-	5	7	Total,	1	-	1	-	5	7

Average age, 43³/₄ years. Average service, 8¹/₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 7.

The chief constable, the inspector, and 3 constables have served in other forces from 1 to 38 years.
One constable served in the army, but is not in the army reserve.

COUNTY OF KINROSS—continued.

County of
Kinross.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Inspector.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	40 0	32 3	-	
Tunics,	-	26 6	-	
Patrol jacket,	63 0	-	-	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	-	16 9	-	
Trousers { Summer, Winter, Serge, }	20 6	{ 13 3 10 3	-	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. Supplied by a Glasgow firm.
Forage caps,	12 6	3 9	-	
Capes and waterproof coats,	19 0	19 11	-	
Leggings,	5 6	5 6	-	
Gloves,	2 7	2 3	-	
Lanterns,	5 2	5 2	-	
Waist belts,	-	5 0	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	-	

County Police Assessment.—1·20d. in the £.

Burghs.—Kinross and Milnathort are policed by the county, and assessed at the above rate.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The inspector and 4 constables provide and use their own bicycles, and receive an annual allowance of 20s. each for upkeep.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The inspector is inspector of explosives, but has no extra allowance.

Police Stations.—The only police station is at head-quarters, Kinross, where there are 4 cells legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, and in charge of a resident married constable, who lives rent free, but his wife has no allowance as matron. The inspector has a house adjacent to the police station, and he pays 2s., and all who are provided with houses pay 1s. each per week rent.

The Telephone.—At last the very necessary telephonic communication has been established between the chief constable at Cupar, and his deputy at Kinross.

Ambulance Instruction.—The inspector and 3 constables, all should be instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—17 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. No steps have been taken to frame Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889.

Remarks.—The chief constable is also chief constable of the county of Fife which arrangement works well and gives satisfaction.

Report.—Subject to the continuance of this arrangement the force is efficient.

**County of
Kirkend-
bright.**

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Inspected on the 16th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 29

Area in acres,	610,343	Census population,	39,407
Acres to each officer,	21,046	Population to each officer,	1,358

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.														REMARKS.
RANKS.	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 2.									
		2nd Class. 1.			3rd Class. 2.									
		After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.	After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.							
Authorised No., . . .	1		1			2								* The chief constable also receives £115, 10s. per annum for extra duties. † The superintendent has no extra allowance as deputy chief constable.
Actual No., . . .	1	-	-	†1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, . . .	*£11 10	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 105 0 0	£ 97 10 0	£ 90 0 0	£ 90 0 0	£ 90 0 0	£ 90 0 0	£ 90 0 0	£ 90 0 0	£ 90 0 0	
Travelling allowance, . . .	50 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														
	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants. 5.				Constables. 20.					Total.			
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class. 15.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Authorised No., . . .	-	• 5				20					29			
Actual No., . . .	-	-	-	2	3	8	2	4	1	1	4	29	There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty. No deduction from the pay when on the sick list. Actual outlays. Included in the pay. With the exception of the chief constable and the superintendent all live rent free. Total.	
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rates of pay, . . .	-	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 28 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	-		
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total.												29		

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT—continued.

County of
Kirkcud-
bright,

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
* From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	" 10 " 15 "	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
" 35 " 40	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	-	1	2	4
" 40 " 45	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 35 " 40 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	2	-	5	20	29	Total,	1	1	2	-	5	20	29

Average age, $36\frac{9}{12}$ years. Average service, $12\frac{1}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 29.

The chief constable, an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 2 constables have served in other forces from 6 months to 10 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super-intendent.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	46 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	42 6	36 0	-	-	-	*Exceed the Government maximum prices.
" (Serge),	-	-	*21 0	*21 0	-	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	-	The great coats are of the ordinary double-breasted civilian pattern.
Forage caps,	10 0	10 0	7 6	7 6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	-	The material and the make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory.
Gloves (Summer only), . . .	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	
Capes,	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	-	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Whistles and chains, . . .	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	-	
Leggings,	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	-	
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	-	

County Police Assessment.— $1\frac{9}{12}$ d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and assessed at the same rate as the county, with the exception of the Burgh of Maxwelltown, which is assessed as a separate police district at $3\frac{2}{3}$ d. in the £, which includes the cost of new buildings.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Reserve.—One constable in reserve at head-quarters for general and escort duty.

Variations.—A constable resigned, and an inspector and 2 sergeants were pensioned, total 4 changes.

Promotions.—A sergeant to inspector, and 3 constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £30 per annum as procurator-fiscal to the justices, £20 as inspector of weights and measures, £10, 10s. as inspector under the Explosives Acts, and £55 as inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts, or in all £115, 10s.

Police Stations.—There are 12 county stations with from 2 to 4 cells at each, in all 29 cells, and there are 6 rented houses provided. At head-quarters 4 suitable cells, &c., have been provided. With the exception of the chief constable and superintendent all have free houses, at Maxwelltown the inspector is allowed £20 per annum for care of the court house, police office, cells, &c.

The Telephone.—Is not yet introduced into the county, but as soon as it has been the principal stations should be connected.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Eleven bicycles are provided for the superintendent, 2 inspectors, 5 sergeants, and 3 constables, no allowance for upkeep granted to those who use their own on duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—One inspector, 4 sergeants, 9 constables, total 14; more should be instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—62 granted, being a decrease of 5.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,358, appears to be somewhat numerically weak considering the court and clerical work in the policed burghs, and the necessary provision for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

County of
Lanark.

Inspected on the 9th, 10th, and 11th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 295

Exclusive of 20 additional Constables.

Area in acres, 551,977 | Census population, 334,175
Acres to each officer, 1,870 | Population to each officer, 1,132

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.														REMARKS.			
	1 Chief Constable.	Superintendents. 6.				Chief Clerk. Inspector. 1.	Inspectors. 10.											
		1st Class. 6.					Detective Staff, 1st Class. 8.				1st Class. 7.							
		After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.		After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.				
Authorised No., .	1	6				1	8								7			
Actual No., .	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, .	£ 700	£ 280	£ 210	£ 190	£ 175	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 124	£ 118	£ 112	£ 106	£ 124	£ 118	£ 112	£ 106		
Travelling allow- ance, .	£ 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																	TOTAL. 295	
Sergeants. 36.										Constables. 241.								
Detective Sergeants. After 12 years. After 8 years. After 5 years. After 2 years. On Appointment.										1st Class. 180.								2nd Class after 6 months' service. 3rd Class on Appointment.
										Detective Officer. After 15 years in 1st Class. After 8 years in 1st Class. After 5 years in 1st Class. After 2 years in 1st Class. 1st Class after 2 years' service.								
Authorised No., .	-	36				1	18	41	47	33	31	44	22	95				
Actual No., .	2	3	9	8	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	91			
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4			
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 36 2	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11				
Travelling allow- ance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total.																		

State of Additional Force privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received

Additional Force.	Inspns.	D. O.	Sergts.	Consts.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, . .	-	-	-	20	20	Yes.	By Coal, Iron and Railway Contractors.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and subject to the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, .	-	-	-	19	19			
Vacancies, . .	-	-	-	1	1			

County of
Lanark.

COUNTY OF LANARK—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.																		
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector Chief Clerk.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Inspectors.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	Of and under 1 year's Service,						
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	69	From 1 to 5 "						
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	60	62	" 5 " 10 "						
" 30 " " 35	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	50	60	" 10 " 15 "						
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	9	17	29	" 15 " 20 "						
" 40 " " 45	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	5	18	" 20 " 25 "						
" 45 " " 50	-	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	7	16	" 25 " 30 "						
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	10	16	" 30 " 35 "						
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	7	" 35 " 40 "						
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 40 " 45 "						
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "						
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "						
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above						
Total,	1	6	1	3	2	1	7	-	34	236	291	Total,						

Average age, 32 ¹/₂ years. Average service, 9 ³/₄ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 ⁵/₈ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 267 ; English, 4 ; Irish, 20 ; other nations, 0—Total, 291.

The chief constable, 1 superintendent, 3 inspectors, 8 sergeants, 35 constables, total 48, have served in other forces from 4 months to 8 ⁴/₁₂ years.

The chief constable is a captain in the army, an inspector, 6 sergeants, 13 constables, total 21 (not including 8 at the front), served in the army, and 10 constables, 8 of whom are in South Africa, are in the army reserve, of the latter, 3 married and 5 unmarried constables were called out, and are still at the front, vacancies will be kept for them, and the county grants an allowance of 10s. to each wife and 2s. per week to each child during the absence of the married reservists, in addition to the separation allowance, provided the total income does not exceed the pay of the constable at the time he was called up, £1 per month is also granted to the mother of an unmarried reservist.

Ages and Length of Service of the Additional Constables.

AGES.								
	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.			
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,			
From 21 " to 25	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "			
" 25 " " 30	-	-	4	4	" 5 " 10 "			
" 30 " " 35	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15 "			
" 35 " " 40	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20 "			
" 40 " " 45	-	-	5	5	" 20 " 25 "			
" 45 " " 50	-	-	2	2	" 25 " 30 "			
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "			
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "			
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "			
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "			
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "			
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above			
Total,	-	-	19	19	Total,			

Average age, 34 ¹/₂ years. Average service, 11 ¹/₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 ³/₄ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 17 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 1—Total, 19.

Two constables served in other forces for 10 months and 1 year respectively.

COUNTY OF LANARK—continued.

County of,
Lanark.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	47 8	35 6	33 0	25 0	Inspectors £7 10s.	
Patrol jackets,	45 0	40 0	19 0	19 0	Sergeants and Constables £6 0s. p.a.	
Riding Pants,	*35 0	*35 0	*23 0	*23 0		
Trousers (Summer and Serge), .	20 0	17 0	13 0	13 0		
Trousers (Winter),	-	-	-	-		* For mounted officers and men, renewed as required.
Forage caps,	11 1	11 1	5 1	5 1		
Waterproof cloaks,	37 6	27 0	27 0	27 0		
Capes,	16 7	16 7	16 7	16 7		
Leggings,	5 9	5 9	5 9	5 9		The uniforms, etc., inspected are very satisfactory, the prices reasonable, and are supplied by a London firm.
Riding boots,	*30 0	*30 0	*30 0	*30 0		
Whistles and chains,	2 1½	2 1½	2 1½	2 1½		
Handcuffs,	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9		
Gloves,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
*Swords and belts,	*28 2	*28 2	*28 2	*28 2		
Waist belts { (Day),	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1		
{ (Night),	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6		
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6		
Batons,	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0		

Calculated County Police Assessment.—For Lower, Middle, and Upper Wards, 2½d. in the £.

Police Districts Assessment.—Hamilton district, 2½d.; Motherwell Burgh district, 3½d.; Lanark district, 1½d.; Airdrie district, 2½d.; Lower Ward district, 2½d.

Burghs.—Airdrie, City of Glasgow, Coatbridge, Govan, Hamilton, Kinning Park, and Partick maintain separate police establishments. All the remaining burghs and populous places are policed by the county. The burghs of Rutherglen and Wishaw have consolidated agreements with the county, and levy their own assessments. The burgh of Rutherglen provides the police office and cells. The county provides the stations, office, and cells at Lanark and Wishaw. The burghs of Rutherglen and Wishaw, in terms of their several agreements, pay to the county £487, 16s. 6d. and £640, 0s. 0d. per annum respectively. These county and burgh consolidated police systems work most efficiently, and are at the same time more economical than separate forces would be. If these burghs maintained their own separate police forces they would require to be very much stronger numerically than under the present arrangement, as now, when additional strength is likely to be of service, it is always available and readily furnished by the county, and the normal strength in the burghs can thus be safely maintained at a minimum. The efficiency and general usefulness of the police would be increased, at a less cost, if the burghs of Airdrie and Hamilton were likewise consolidated with the county. The burgh of Motherwell is formed into a separate district, policed by the county, assessed at 3½d. in the £., and provides the police station house, &c. There are 4 other separate districts, viz., the Upper Ward, the Hamilton, the Airdrie, and the Lower Ward, in addition to the burghs situated therein.

Reserve.—There is a reserve of 4 recruits in training ; but a reserve force of about 79 men has been wisely and most usefully formed, composed of volunteer pensioned constables resident in the county, they will when called out receive 8s. per day, travelling expenses, and will be provided with part-worn uniform of the force.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 21st March 1901 the Secretary for Scotland approved of the salary of the chief constable being raised from £600 to £700 per annum. And on the 25th March 1901 approved of reducing the number of inspectors by 1, increasing the number of sergeants by 3, and adding 11 constables to the authorised number.

Variations.—Twenty-five constables resigned, 1 to join an English force, 7 for South African police forces, a reservist was called out, a sergeant and 2 constables pensioned, 3 constables discharged, 11 constables dismissed for misconduct, a constable transferred to a Scotch county force, and a sergeant and a constable died—total, 46 changes.

Promotions.—Two acting sergeants and 2 constables to sergeant.

Mounted Force.—The chief and deputy chief constable, 2 superintendents, 2 inspectors, 3 detective officers, a clerk, 11 sergeants, 16 constables, total 37, can be mounted on special occasions, they go through the riding school parade drills annually, and arrangements are made for obtaining suitable hired horses, fully equipped, at short notice ; providing mounted men has been found of great service on particular occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, 5 superintendents, 5 detective officers, a clerk, 7 inspectors, 29 sergeants, 119 constables, total 167, and 80 allowances of 30s. each per annum are granted for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy chief constable, 3 superintendents, a clerk, 4 detective officers, 6 inspectors, 30 sergeants, 167 constables, total 213, have been instructed.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Five superintendents and an inspector receive in all £72 per annum as inspectors under the Explosives Acts ; the chief constable and 6 superintendents are inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts, and receive in all £25 per annum ; an inspector has £8 as inspector under the Shop Hours Act ; a constable £5 as a school board officer ; a superintendent receives £2 as billet-master.

Police Stations.—There are 40 stations, 3 of which are rented, 2 burgh and 35 county property, having from 2 to 9 cells at each, in all 113 cells, and generally providing suitable offices, cells, &c., and quarters for married officers, and barracks for single men at Wishaw, Rutherglen, and Motherwell ; there are also 133 rented houses provided. New stations are being provided at the head-quarters at Hamilton, and at Larkhall. When houses are provided, married officers pay—superintendents 5s., inspectors 3s., sergeants and constables 2s., and unmarried constables in furnished barracks 1s. each per week. Officers in charge of stations with cells are allowed from 1s. to 12s. per week for cleaning.

The Telephone.—The following places are now in communication:—The chief constable's residence and the head-quarter office at Hamilton, with Blantyre, High Blantyre, Motherwell, Cambuslang, Wishaw, Bellshill, and Rutherglen, the total cost being about £72 per annum, in addition to the usual trunk rates for messages to other places.

Pedlars' Certificates.—336 granted, being an increase of 34.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced, and bye-laws framed for the prevention of vagrancy under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889.

Sheriff Officers.—In the Lower Ward, including the suburbs of the city of Glasgow, sheriff officers take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings ; this is very objectionable, for the police should have the entire charge of such cases from the commencement to the end.

COUNTY OF LANARK—continued.

County of
Lanark.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,132 of the population, is numerically weak for this large and very important county and the number of burghs and populous places policed, the court and clerical work in the policed burghs being considerable, and the provision for sickness and absence on leave being absolutely necessary, and the force should, for obvious reasons, always be maintained at a maximum strength.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF AIRDRIE.

Burgh of
Airdrie.

Inspected on the 10th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 22
(Exclusive of 1 additional constable.)

Area in acres, 1,047 | Census population, 2,288
Acres to each officer, 50 | Population to each officer, 1,013

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										REMARKS
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspector. 1.			Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 17.						
	After 10 years, and from 17th February 1901.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	3rd Class. 1.			4th Scale. 3.				4th Scale. 16.						
				After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 11.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.				
Authorised No.,	1			1			3				16						
Actual No.,	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	1	6	3	2	21
Vacancies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rates of pay,	£ 225	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ s. 10 7 10	£ 100	£ s. 83 10 82	£ s. 83 1	£ s. 63 0	£ s. 42 9	£ s. 38 9	£ s. 27 7	£ s. 26 5	£ s. 25 3	£ s. 23 11		
Travelling allow- ance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21																	Total.

Number on day street duty, 9 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 9 for 9 hours; on office day duty, 1 for 9 hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours; day and night duty every alternate month. One Sunday every month off duty; night constables one night off every 5 weeks. Day and night duty every alternate month. Annual leave, Inspector 14 days, sergeants 10 days, constables 7 days.

Additional Constable, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspra.	D.O.	Sergts.	Consts.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength.	-	-	-	1	1	Yes.	By a Public Works Company.	Wears uniform, is appointed by, and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	-	-	1	1			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

Burgh of
Airdrie.

BURGH OF AIRDRIE—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	5
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	8	8	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	4	4	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	3
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	4	4	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	-	2	5
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	2	-	2	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	1	1
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	-	-	1
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	-	-	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	-	3	16	21	Total,	1	1	-	3	21

Average age, 29⁹/₁₂ years. Average service, 6⁶/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 10¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 21.

The chief constable and a sergeant have served in other forces from 4⁶/₁₂ to 20 years.

A sergeant served in the army, a constable volunteered for the war, having returned from the front has rejoined the force.

Additional constable privately employed and paid, not included in the permanent force, and for whom the Government grant is not paid, but entitled to the provisions of the Police Act, 1890. Age, 31⁶/₁₂ years. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Nationality, Scotch. Average service, 10¹/₁₂ years. Employed at the Imperial Tube Works at Airdrie.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.		Inspector.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	*70	0	44	0	38	0	38	0	-	* Original cost, renewed as required.
Tunics,	*85	0	-	-	30	0	30	0	-	
Patrol jackets,	-	-	50	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	-	-	25	0	20	0	20	0	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*23	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	-	The chief constable wears uniform. The uniforms and appointments inspected are satisfactory. The clothing is supplied locally.
	*24	0	20	0	17	6	17	6	-	
			13	0	12	0	12	0	-	
Forage caps,	*18	6	12	0	4	6	4	6	-	
Riding boots,	*37	6	-	-	-	-	37	6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	7	0	7	0	-	
Gloves,	-	-	1	11	1	11	1	11	-	
Capes and waterproof coats,	-	-	17	6	17	6	17	6	-	
Whistles and chains,	-	-	1	6	1	6	1	6	-	
Leggings,	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	

BURGH OF AIRDRIE—*continued*.Burgh of
Airdrie.

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Variations.—A constable died, a sergeant and a constable resigned the sergeant compulsory, 4 constables dismissed for misconduct, total 7 changes.

Alterations in the Force and the Pay.—On the 28th December 1900, as from the 17th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the chief constable's salary being raised from £200 to £225 per annum, and on the 19th December 1901 of a constable being added to the authorised strength.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £35 per annum as inspector of weights and measures, and £25 as inspector under the Shop Hours Act, the Explosives, Diseases (Animals) Acts, and billet-master, in all £60 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—At the central station there are houses for the chief constable and a married constable, suitable offices and 9 cells, with 19 more available if required. A station with 2 cells and quarters for a married officer have been provided at Coatdyke, and there are rented sub-stations at Rawyards and Clarkston with 2 cells at each and free quarters for the resident married officers in charge; the remainder find their own houses.

The Telephone.—The central, the 3 sub-stations, and the exchange are most usefully connected by telephone for £25 per annum, and the usual trunk rates paid for messages outside the burgh.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 3 sergeants, 5 constables, total 10, have been instructed, and the whole force has been well instructed in physical drill.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform and 5 constables on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided for police purposes.

Pedlars' Certificates.—48 granted, being a decrease of 10.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 1, females 0, total 1, being a decrease of 2.

Remarks.—It would increase the efficiency and more general usefulness of the police in this very important district, at a less cost, if this force were consolidated with the county.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of Coatbridge.

BURGH OF COATBRIDGE.

Inspected on 10th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,

36

Exclusive of 5 additional constables.

Area in acres, 2,000 Census population, 36,981
Acres to each officer, 55½ Population to each officer, 1,027

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															TOTAL	REMARKS										
	Inspector. 1.				Sergeants. 4.				Constables. 30.																						
	Chief Constable.	After 10 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	On Appointment.	Detective Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 15.																					
										Office Clerk.	Detective Officer.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.														
Authorised No.,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	36												
Actual No.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	3	2	6	2	10	4	-	35												
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-												
Rates of pay, .	£250	£115	£107 10	£100	£84	d. 8	d. 35	d. 10	d. 34	d. 8	d. 33	d. 6	d. 82	d. 4	d. 28	d. 0	d. 29	d. 2	d. 21	d. 6	d. 30	d. 4	d. 29	d. 2	d. 28	d. 0	d. 26	d. 10	d. 25	d. 8	
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
																			34	TOTAL.											

On outdoor day duty, 23 for 9 hours; outdoor night duty, 13 for 9 hours; indoor or office duty, day 1 for 9, night 1 for 9 hours; a Sunday off every six weeks, or oftener if specially applied for; annual leave, constables 8 days, sergeants 9 days, inspectors 12 days; day and night street duty taken alternately every six weeks.
Alterations while Printing.—On the 6th February 1902 the Secretary for Scotland sanctioned the chief constable's police salary being raised from £250 to £275 per annum.

State of Additional Force privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Insprs.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, .	-	-	-	5	5	} Yes.	Public Works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and subject to the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, .	-	-	-	5	5			
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Detective Officer.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	10	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	12
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	10	" 5 " 10 "	1	1	1	1	-	3	12	19
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 35 " " 40	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	1	1	3	27	35	Total,	1	1	1	1	1	3	27	35

BURGH OF COATBRIDGE—continued.

Burgh of Coatbridge.

Average age, 30 years. Average service, $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 30; English, 1; Irish, 4—Total, 35.

The chief constable, inspector, detective sergeant, 3 sergeants, 7 constables, total 13, served in other forces from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 years.

Two unmarried constables are in the army reserve, were called out, are still with their regiments, and they will be taken on again on their return.

Ages and Length of Service of the 5 Additional Constables.

Ages—From 30 to 35 years, 1 constable; from 35 to 40 years, 1 constable; from 40 to 45 years, 1 constable; from 55 to 60 years, 1 constable; from 70 to 75 years, 1 constable. Average age, 48 years.

Length of service in present force only—from 5 to 10 years' service, 5 constables. Average service, 7 years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 5.

The 5 have served in other forces from 4 to 26 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	60 0	45 0	29 6	25 6	-	
Tunics,	57 6	27 6	25 0	21 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	60 0	35 0	-	-	-	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	20 0	17 6	13 6	13 6	-	The uniforms and accoutrements inspected are very satisfactory.
Riding pants,	35 0	-	23 0	23 0	-	
Forage caps,	16 6	13 6	-	-	-	The uniforms are supplied by a Bristol firm.
Helmets,	25 0	7 3	5 9	5 9	-	
Capes and waterproof coats, .	-	16 6	16 6	16 6	-	
Riding boots,	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	-	
Leggings,	-	7 6	7 6	7 6	-	
Gloves,	-	1 10	1 10	1 10	-	
Waist belts,	-	4 5	4 5	4 5	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	4 0	4 0	-	
Handcuffs,	-	3 9	3 9	3 9	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	

Police Assessment.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £.

Alterations in Force and Pay.—On the 22nd March 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 2 constables.

Variations.—Three constables resigned to join the South African police, and 1 constable dismissed for misconduct, total, 4 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable has £5 as inspector under the Diseases Animals Acts, and £1, 1s. per annum as billet-master, and he is also inspector of explosives; the inspector receives £10 per annum as inspector of common lodging-houses.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal station, and 3 sub-stations, with from 2 to 12, total 14 cells, the former is very satisfactory, affording suitable accommodation, and barracks for 15 unmarried men; a new station has been provided at Langloan.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, a sergeant, and 2 constables on special occasions, horses hired but saddlery provided.

The Telephone.—Telephone communication with all stations and locally at an annual cost of £25.

Ambulance Instruction.—The inspector, 2 detective officers, 1 office clerk, 3 sergeants, 26 constables, total 33, have been instructed, and provided with a complete ambulance kit.

Pedlars' Certificates.—26 granted, being a decrease of 13.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 5, females 1, total 6, being an increase of 5.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,027 of the population, is still numerically weak for this burgh considering the nature of its population, increased clerical work, and the necessary provision for sickness and absence on leave, and there should at least, be a constable in reserve for escort and general duty.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of
Glasgow.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Inspected on the 30th and 31st October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 1,379

Exclusive of 22 additional Police.

Area in acres, 12,688 | Census population, 760,423
Acres to each officer, 9½ | Population to each officer, 551

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																	Yearly Salary.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																
	Superintendents. 9.							Lieutenants. 28.							Inspectors. 50.				Detective Staff. 47.																
	1 Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.	After 10 Years' Approved Service.	After 5 Years' Approved Service.	On Appointment.	1 Lieutenant.	1 Lieutenant.	Sub-Inspectors 7.			Detective Officers. 38.									
																							Over 10 Years' Approved Service.	Over 5 and under 10 Years' Approved Service.	Under 5 Years' Approved Service.	Over 10 Years' Approved Service.	Over 7 and under 10 Years' Approved Service.	Over 5 and under 7 Years' Approved Service.	Over 3 and under 6 Years' Approved Service.	Over 2 and under 3 Years' Approved Service.	Under 2 Years' Approved Service.				
Authorised No.,	1			9					4	1	6	1	3	3	4	6		25	4	21		2			7			38							
Actual No.,	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	4	1	6	1	3	3	4	6	-	25	4	21		1	1	3	1	3	11	2	4	6	4		11		
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates of pay, .	£ 900 8 7	£ 352	£ 292	£ 262	£ 252	£ 232	£ 222	£ 202	£ 192	£ 182	£ 172	£ 162	£ 152	£ 142	£ 132	£ 122	£ 116 6	£ 108 16	£ 101 6	£ 162	£ 152	£ 55 0	£ 52 6	£ 50 0	£ 45 0	£ 43 6	£ 42 6	£ 40 0	£ 38 0	£ 36 6	£ 36 6	£ 36 6	£ 36 6	£ 36 6	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL 1164.		
Clerks in Chief Constable's Office, 5.				Sergeants, 75.			Constables, 1164.									
										1st Class. 764.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
				1 Lieutenant Chief Clerk.	1 Inspector.	3 Constables.	After 2 years' approved Service.	After 1 year's approved Service.	On Appointment.	After other 3 years' approved Service.	After other 3 years' approved Service.	After 2 years' approved Service in 1st Class.	After 1 year's approved Service in 2nd Class.	After 1 year's approved Service.	On Appointment and for 1st year.	
Authorised No.,				5			75			296	152	148	168	106	1164	
Actual No.,	1	1	3				58	9	8						1164	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay, .	£ 192	£ 101 6	27s. 2d. p. w. 25s. 0d. "				£ 35 6	£ 34 6	£ 33 6	£ 30 8	£ 29 6	£ 28 4	£ 27 2	£ 26 0	£ 25 0	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Number on day street duty, 698 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 604 for 9 hours; day office duty, 59 for 10 hours; night office duty, 40 for 10 hours. Day force, 1 Sunday in 3; night force, 1 night every 2 weeks. Annual leave, superintendents and lieutenants, 21; inspectors and detective officers, 14; sergeants, 10; constables, 1 to 3 years' service, 7, over 3 years' approved service, 10 days; afternoon's leave to inspectors, sergeants, and constables once a fortnight, when on day duty; day and night duty alternately every 6 weeks.

REMARKS.

On the 18th April 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of a detective officer, a sergeant, and 17 constables, total 19. Ten constables, as double pointsmen, receive 3s., and 70 constables, as single pointsmen, 1s. extra each per week. Drill instructor, cab and tramway inspectors, 2s. 6d. extra each per week. There is a reserve force of 59 constables. The lieutenants, 10 inspectors, and 3 detective officers are employed principally in clerical work at the different police offices. There is 1 inspector drill instructor; 1 inspector orderly officer; 1 inspector court officer; 2 inspectors bar officers; and 24 constables are day and night turnkeys, and 3 constables on prison vans; 2 constables hall or gate porters. Houses are provided for 102 married men, who pay from £3 to £12 rent per annum, and 134 single men are in barracks, and pay 1s. 9d. each per week. Half pay deducted, when on the sick list, from inspectors, sergeants, and constables. Boot money is included in the pay.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	1	-	21	22	Yes, with the exception of 16 constables, who are on a fixed rate of pay.	Some by the Parks Committee, and others who are privately employed and paid watching public buildings, &c.	All wear uniform, and are appointed by and are under the orders of the chief constable of the city, who receives no extra salary for this duty.
Actual Strength,	1	-	21	22			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-			

CITY OF GLASGOW—continued.

City of Glasgow.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Force.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Detective Department.		Clerks in C. C.'s Office.				TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Detective Department.		Clerks in C. C.'s Office.				TOTAL.						
				Lieutenant or Inspector.	Sub-Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Constables.						Sergeants.	Constables.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Constables.	Sergeants.		Constables.					
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	85	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	208	209				
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	317	822	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	349	353		
" 25 " 30	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	3	205	215	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	180	173		
" 30 " 35	-	-	1	8	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	162	184	" 10 " 15 "	-	2	12	1	-	9	-	1	-	12	180	217	
" 35 " 40	-	2	4	6	-	1	8	1	-	-	11	180	163	" 15 " 20 "	-	1	4	9	-	1	9	1	-	15	114	154	
" 40 " 45	-	-	4	10	1	1	6	-	-	-	13	95	180	" 20 " 25 "	-	3	8	9	-	3	-	-	-	19	97	189	
" 45 " 50	-	3	11	5	-	2	5	-	-	-	22	88	136	" 25 " 30 "	-	3	10	8	1	3	8	-	-	17	47	97	
" 50 " 55	1	1	5	8	1	3	7	-	-	16	64	106	" 30 " 35 "	1	1	4	9	-	3	2	-	-	-	5	6	31	
" 55 " 60	-	3	2	11	-	-	1	-	-	3	16	36	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 40 " 45 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	1	9	28	60	2	7	38	1	1	3	75	1164	1379	Total,	1	9	28	50	2	7	38	1	1	3	74	1164	1379

Average age, 33 years. Average service, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 1104 ; English, 29 ; Irish, 241 ; other nations, 5—Total, 1379.

Two superintendents, 6 lieutenants, 9 inspectors, 10 detective officers, 8 sergeants, and 80 constables, total 115, have served in other forces from 1 to 26 years.

Two lieutenants, 6 inspectors, 4 detective officers, 4 sergeants, 57 constables, total 73, have served in the army, of whom 1 constable at present serving in the force is still a member of the army reserve, 53 constables, of whom 19 were married and 34 unmarried reservists, have been called upon to rejoin the colours, vacancies will be kept for such of them as may return. The wives receive during their absence a sum, which, added to the Government allowance, would equal three-quarters of the pay which the reservist received while serving as a member of the force. Five constables are in the navy reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the 22 Additional Police :—

AGES.	Detective Department.				LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						Detective Department.				LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						Detective Department.				LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " 55	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Average age, 46 years. Average service, 20 years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 20 ; English, 0 ; Irish, 2—Total, 22.

Two constables served in another force from 2 to 6 years.

City of
Glasgow.CITY OF GLASGOW—*continued.*Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super- intendents.	Lieu- tenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	-	85 0	80 0	28 9	†33 9	23 9		*The chief constable's full-dress uniform is only supplied as required to wear on special occasions. † Includes cost of chevrons.
„ „ Mounted men,	-	75 0	-	75 0	75 0	75 0		
Tunics,	*350 0	95 0	91 0	-	†30 0	25 0		
Waistcoats,	-	16 6	16 6	-	-	-		
Patrol jackets,	-	-	-	30 6	-	-		
„ „ Mounted men,	-	30 0	-	30 0	30 0	30 0		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	{ *110 0 *106 0	29 6	29 6	15 9	13 5	12 3		
Riding Pants and Overalls,	-	30 0	-	30 0	30 0	30 0		
Forage caps,	*28 6	17 0	16 0	13 6	1 7	1 7		The uniforms and appointments are satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The clothing is locally supplied.
„ „ Mounted men,	-	10 0	-	10 0	10 0	10 0		
Helmets,	*77 0	-	-	-	5 5	5 5		
Gloves,	*8 6	4 6	4 6	1 7½	1 7½	1 7½		
Waterproofs,	*48 0	48 0	26 6	29 6	-	-		
Capes,	-	-	-	-	5 5	5 5		
Whistles,	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0		†Secretary for Scotland's approval, dated 10th May 1900.
Riding boots,	*45 0	45 0	-	45 0	45 0	45 0		
Leggings,	-	-	-	6 9	6 9	6 9		
Waist belts,	*80 0	20 0	-	{ 4 1 2 2	{ 4 1 2 2	{ 4 1 2 2		
Shoulder belts,	*105 0	-	-	-	-	-		
Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	3 4	3 4		
Swords,	*63 0	-	-	-	-	-		
Batons,	-	-	-	3 0	3 0	3 0		
Spurs,	*6 0	6 0	-	6 0	6 0	6 0		

City Police Assessment.—3½d. in the £.

Variations.—Nine constables died; a lieutenant and 188 constables resigned; a detective officer and 3 constables retired on gratuities; a superintendent, a sub-inspector, 5 inspectors, 3 sergeants, and 3 constables were pensioned; 66 constables were dismissed for misconduct, and a constable was transferred to a Scottish county police force; total, 284 changes.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—On the 18th April 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of a detective officer, a sergeant, and 17 constables, total 19.

Promotions.—A lieutenant to superintendent, 2 inspectors to lieutenant, a detective officer to detective sub-inspector, 2 sergeants to detective officers, 6 sergeants and a constable to inspector, 3 constables to detective officer, and 12 constables to sergeant—total, 28 promotions during the year.

CITY OF GLASGOW—*continued.*City of
Glasgow.

Police Reserve.—There are 59 constables in the different divisions, who, having no fixed beats, are available to fill vacancies and replace men absent from duty, on leave or sick list.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, 9 divisional superintendents, and 26 lieutenants can prosecute in their respective district police courts, but have no additional salary. The chief constable, 9 superintendents, and a lieutenant are inspectors under the Explosives Acts, and a lieutenant is billet-master.

Police Offices, Cells, Houses, Barracks, &c.—The city is divided into 9 divisions, and there are in all 18 stations, with the requisite offices, &c., and from 3 to 54 cells at each, in all 308 cells, and quarters for 95 married and 146 unmarried officers, who pay—married officers from £3 to £12 per annum, and single men 1s. 9d. each per week; and a number of constables lodge with the married men. A site has been purchased for a new station at Springburn; and plans prepared for a new Central Station on a different site. Fourteen telephone signal boxes are usefully placed in the extended suburbs; and vans have been provided for taking prisoners to the cells from the outskirts of the city on requisition from these signal boxes, which is of great service. The Paisley Road sub-station is very inferior and unsuitable. Three male, and a child, daughter of a female prisoner, and a female prisoner died in the police buildings during the year, they were attended to by the police surgeon, and after full inquiry no blame attached to the police.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, all the police and fire stations, and 14 signal boxes are in communication, and with the exchange, the annual cost of which is £394, 10s., and the ordinary trunk charges for messages beyond the city circle.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two superintendents, 13 lieutenants, 50 inspectors, 32 detective officers, 75 sergeants, 865 constables, total 1,037, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, 9 superintendents of divisions, a lieutenant, 7 inspectors, 2 sergeants, 33 constables, total 53, are mounted on special occasions, and 1 inspector and 38 men are mounted when necessary, and 6 inspectors are permanently mounted for patrolling the suburban districts, with the latter exception the horses and most of the saddlery are hired as required.

Bicycles.—Are provided for 4 detective inspectors and 2 constables.

Band.—The force has an excellent band, consisting of 34 constables, which does not interfere with the men taking their regular turn of day and night duty, and adds very much to the popularity of the force.

Pedlars' Certificates.—962 granted, being an increase of 49.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 207, females 42, total 249, being an increase of 113.

Sheriff Officers.—Take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings, which is a most objectionable practice, for this most responsible duty should be attended to and carried out from the commencement to the end by the police officers specially selected and appointed for the purpose.

City of
Glasgow.

CITY OF GLASGOW—continued.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of
Govan.

BURGH OF GOVAN.

Inspected on the 28th October 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 107

Area in acres,	1,124	Census population,	82,156
Acres to each officer,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Population to each officer,	768

Acres to each officer,	12½	Population to each officer,	768
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State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																			
	Chief Constable, 1.				Lieutenants, 4.					Inspectors, 2.			Detective Staff, 5.							
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment, as from 9th Sept. 1901.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 2.			1st Class Detective Inspectors, 3.			3rd Class Detective Officers, 2.			Detective Constables.
											After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appoint- ment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appoint- ment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appoint- ment.	
Authorised No., . . .	1				4					2			5							2
Actual No., . . .	-	-	-	*1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 455	£ 420	£ 385	£ *350	£ 182	£ 167	£ 152	£ 152	£ 137	£ 122	£ s. d. 116 10 5	£ s. d. 109 0 5	£ s. d. 101 10 5	£ s. d. 116 10 5	£ s. d. 109 0 5	£ s. d. 101 10 5	£ s. d. 106 10 5	£ s. d. 99 0 5	£ s. d. 91 10 5	£ s. d. 29 9 11 p.w.
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

RANKS.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTALS. 107.
	Office Clerks, 2.		Sergeants, 9.			Constables, 74.						
	1 Inspector.	1 Constable.	After 2 years.	After 1 year.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 55.				2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
						After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.			
Authorised No., . . .	2		9			74						107
Actual No., . . .	1	1	5	2	2	24	5	7	19	18	11	107
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ s. d. 91 10 5 p. a.	£ s. d. 28 7 p. w.	£ s. d. 35 6	£ s. d. 34 6	£ s. d. 33 6	£ s. d. 30 11	£ s. d. 29 9	£ s. d. 28 7	£ s. d. 27 5	£ s. d. 26 3	£ s. d. 25 1	-
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
												Total

Number on day street duty, 49 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 45 for 9 hours; day office duty, 3 for 10 hours; night office duty, 5 for 10 hours. Day men every third Sunday; night men one night off every second week. Annual leave, Mentenants, detective officers, inspectors, and indoor officers 14, sergeants 10 to 14, and constables 7 to 14 days. Day and night duty alternately.

REMARKS.

* The chief constable has also £50 per annum for extra duties.
Officers and men residing in station-houses pay from 2s. to 6s. 9d. each per week, the remainder provide their own houses.
No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.
Boot money is included in the pay.
On the 6th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding 10 constables to the authorised strength.
On the 24th, as from the 18th August 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 2 sergeants and 5 constables.
On the 7th, as from the 9th September 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the promotion of Lieutenant Whitecross to chief constable at a salary of £350 per annum, rising by quinquennial increments of £35, *vice* Mr. William Hamilton, deceased.

BURGH OF GOVAN—continued.

Burgh of Govan.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.											LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.												
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Inspector.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	29	31
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	17	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	11	
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	9	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	5	8	
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	2	8	" 15 " 20 "	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	9	20
" 40 " " 45	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	6	13	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	9	
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 55 " " 60	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	1	-	4	2	3	2	1	1	9	84	107	Total,	1	-	4	2	3	2	1	1	9	84	107

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 8½ years. Average height, 6 feet.
Nationality—Scotch, 96 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 10—Total, 107.

Three lieutenants, 2 inspectors, 4 detective officers, 3 sergeants, 21 constables, total 33, have served in other forces from 4 months to 13 years.

A lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 6 constables, total 8, have served in the army, and a constable is in the army reserve, was called out and is still at the front. A married reservist died at the front last May, leaving a widow and two children, who receive from the Town Council the same allowance as granted during her husband's lifetime, and until the end of the war.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Lieutenants.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	{ 72 6 57 6 }	37 6	37 6	{ 30 6 37 6 }		* Original cost.
Tunics,	-	-	-	24 6	24 6		
Patrol jackets,	-	{ 58 6 44 0 }	38 0 29 6 }	17 6	17 6		
Riding pants,	105 0	-	-	17 6	17 6		
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	-	{ 25 9 17 0 }	16 0 18 0	17 11 10 6	17 11 10 6 }		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is renewed as required.
Forage caps,	-	8 6	8 6	8 6	7 6		
Helmets,	-	-	-	8 0	7 6		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	*4 6½	4 6½	2 6½	2 6½	2 2½		
Capes or Waterproof coats,	-	23 6	15 3	15 3	15 3		The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. Supplied from Glasgow, Bristol, London, and Govan.
Riding boots,	*60 0	-	-	32 0	32 0		
Whistles and chains,	-	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	
Leggings,	-	7 6	6 3	6 3	6 3		
Lanterns,	-	-	-	5 0	5 0		
Waist belts,	*45 0	-	6 6	6 6	6 6		
Sword,	*57 0	-	-	-	-		

Burgh Police Assessment.—3½d. in the £.

Variations.—The chief constable and a constable died, 9 constables resigned, and 4 constables dismissed for misconduct, total 16 changes.

Promotions.—On the 17th, as from the 9th September 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of Lieutenant James S. Whitecross being appointed chief constable at a salary of £350 per annum, rising by quinquennial increments of £35, *vice* Mr. William Hamilton, deceased.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 5th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding 10 constables. And on the 24th, as from the 15th August 1901, approved of an augmentation of 2 sergeants and 5 constables.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable has £50 per annum as inspector of stair and street lighting.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—There are 3 stations, the central and 2 sub-stations, with offices, &c., and from 9 to 26 cells at each, in all 45 cells. Houses are provided for 20 married and 25 unmarried men for rents ranging from 2s. to 5s. 9d. per week. A female prisoner committed suicide by hanging in one of the cells, full inquiry made, and no blame attached to the police.

The Telephone.—The 3 stations are connected, and with the chief constable's, the lieutenants' and detectives' residences, with various local offices, shipbuilding yards, with the Glasgow circuit, and other places, at an annual cost of £44, 10s.

Band.—The force has a good pipe band of 14 men, who wear the Highland dress when playing out, this does not interfere with their taking their regular turn of day and night duty, and it adds very much to the popularity of the force.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 4 lieutenants, 2 inspectors, 5 detective officers, 9 sergeants, and 37 constables, total 58, have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—On special occasions the chief constable in uniform, a sergeant, and 5 constables who receive annual training, four horses with saddlery are provided, others are hired when required.

Pedlars' Certificates.—17 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 3, females 0, total 3, being an increase of 3.

Remarks.—As compared with the adjoining city of Glasgow Police, which gives 1 to 551, this force, giving only 1 officer to 768 of the population, is numerically weak, and does not sufficiently provide for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF HAMILTON.

Burgh of
Hamilton.

Inspected on the 11th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,			32
Area in acres,	1,233	Census population,	32,775
Acres to each officer,	38½	Population to each officer,	1,024

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL	REMARKS.
	Chief Constable. 1.			Inspectors. 2.			Sergeants. 3.				Constables. 26.									
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 20.									
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 3 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Authorised No.,	1			2			3				26								32	
Actual No.,	*1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	†2	-	2	9	4	5	2	3	31			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Rates of pay,	£ 250	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ 107 10	£ 100	£ 83 3	£ 82 1	£ 80 11	£ 79 9	£ 29 9	£ 28 7	£ 27 5	£ 26 3	£ 25 1	£ 23 11	-	* The chief constable has also £110 per annum for extra duties.		
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	† One office sergeant.		
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No deduction from pay when on the sick list.		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money included in the pay.		
																		Total.		

Number on day street duty, 14 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 14 for 9 hours. A constable assists the inspector in office duty, 1 for 9 hours Sunday off every 6 weeks; annual leave, 8 days on application. Day and night duty alternately every 6 weeks.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Office Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	" 5 " 10 "	-	1	-	-	1	8	10
" 30 " 35	-	1	-	-	1	5	7	" 10 " 15 "	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20 "	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
" 40 " 45	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	-	2	1	25	31	Total,	1	2	-	2	1	25	31

Average age, 30⁶/₁₂ years. Average service, 7³/₁₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 10¹/₄ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 30; English, 1—Total, 31.

The chief constable, the inspector, office sergeant, and 2 constables have served in other forces from 3 to 13 year.

An inspector and 2 constables served in the army, but are not now in the army reserve.

Burgh of
Hamilton.BURGH OF HAMILTON—*continued.*

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	—	s. d. 38 0	s. d. 38 0	s. d. 38 0	—	The uniforms inspected are of good material and well made. The sergeants do not wear waist-belts or cheverons on their coats. The accoutrements and appointments are very satisfactory. The uniforms are supplied locally and by a Glasgow firm.
Tunics,	—	40 0	30 0	30 0	—	
Patrol jackets,	—	—	—	—	—	
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	—	18 0	18 0	18 0	—	
Forage caps,	—	17 6	—	—	—	
Helmets,	—	—	9 9	7 9	—	
Capes,	—	15 6	15 6	15 6	—	
Leggings,	—	7 3	7 3	7 3	—	
Gloves (Summer only),	—	0 9	0 9	0 9	—	
Waist belts,	—	—	—	4 6	—	
Lanterns,	—	—	3 6	3 6	—	
Handcuffs,	—	—	2 9	2 9	—	
Whistles and chains,	—	1 7	1 7	1 7	—	

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—Three constables resigned, a constable was dismissed for misconduct, and a constable was transferred to the Lanarkshire Constabulary—total, 5 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is procurator-fiscal in the burgh police court, inspector under the Shop Hours Act, procurator-fiscal in the Dean of Guild's Court, and under the Public Houses Acts, and inspector under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) and Explosives Acts, for which he receives in all £110, making his total salary £360 per annum, but the Government grant is only sanctioned, and service for pension calculated on the police salary of £250 per annum. The police attend to the public weighing machine of the burgh, which is at the principal station.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal police station at the Municipal Buildings provides suitable offices, and 9 cells; and there is a sub-station at Burnbank, providing an office, charge-room, a private office-room, 10 cells, and affording accommodation for 3 married and for 4 unmarried men.

The Telephone.—The 2 police stations are connected by special wire, and there is also connection with the county constabulary stations at an annual cost of £15; and with Glasgow and other places at the usual trunk rates.

BURGH OF HAMILTON—*continued.*Burgh of
Hamilton.

Ambulance Instruction.—Two inspectors, 3 sergeants, and 14 constables, total 19, hold certificates of proficiency, the remainder are now under instruction, and a complete ambulance kit is provided.

Bicycles.—Three are usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—98 granted, being a decrease of 7.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 9, females 2, total 11, being an increase of 3.

Remarks.—The extension of the burgh boundaries brings in 29 acres, including a public park, 3 miles of roads, and a colliery, with an increased population of 1,775, principally miners, one officer to 1,024 of the population does not therefore appear to be sufficient, and to provide for sickness and annual leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF KINNING PARK.

Burgh of
Kinning
Park.

Inspected on the 2nd September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 15

Area in acres,	108	Census population,	13,851
Acres to each officer,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Population to each officer,	923

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL	REMARKS.
	* 1 Chief Constable.	Superin'dt. 1.	Sergeants, 2.				Constables, 11.					15		
		From 28th November 1892.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	After 1 year.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 7.							
							After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.				3rd Class.
Authorised No., .	1	1	2				11					15	* The chief constable is also chief constable of Renfrewshire and Bute. No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list. Boot allowance included in pay.	
Actual No., . .	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	3	3	1	1		15
Vacancies, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.
Authorised rates of pay, . .	£ 60	£ 150	s. d. 35 6	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1			
Boot allowance, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.
House rents, . .	.	Free.	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 6	s. 2	s. 2	s. 2	s. 2	s. 2	s. 2		
												15	Total.	

On day street duty, 7 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 6 for 9 hours; office day and night duty is not fixed. One Sunday off duty in every three.
Annual leave 8 to 14 days. Night and day duty alternate every fourth Tuesday.

Alterations while printing.—On the 10th January 1902, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 1 constable.

Burgh of
 Kinning
 Park.

BURGH OF KINNING PARK—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Detective Officer.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5	-	1	-	-	5	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	1	5	6	" 5 " 10	1	-	-	2	5	
" 30 " " 35	-	1	-	-	1	2	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	-	-	
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 15 " 20	-	-	-	-	-	
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 20 " 25	-	-	-	-	-	
" 45 " " 50	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	1	1	-	2	11	15	Total,	1	1	-	2	11	15

Average age, 31 years. Average service, 6 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
 Nationality—Scotch, 12 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 2—Total, 15.

The chief constable, the superintendent, 2 sergeants, and 4 constables have served in other forces from 2 months to 14 years.

The chief constable, and a constable have served in the army, and the latter is in the reserve, was called out and is still with his regiment, a vacancy will be kept for him, and his wife, who has no children, is allowed 7s. per week during his absence, in addition to the separation allowance.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	45 0	30 0	30 0	-	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Tunics,	-	-	27 0	27 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	-	{ 53 0 36 0 }	15 0	15 0	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	-	{ 20 0 16 0 14 6 }	{ 15 0 14 0 9 3 }	{ 15 0 14 0 9 3 }	-	The uniforms inspected are of good material and well made.
Forage caps,	-	11 6	6 0	6 0	-	
Helmets,	-	-	6 0	6 0	-	The accoutrements and appointments are very satisfactory. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Capes,	-	14 6	14 6	14 6	-	
Leggings,	-	5 9	5 9	5 9	-	
Gloves,	-	2 1	2 1	2 1	-	
Waist belts,	-	5 6	5 6	5 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	3 9	3 9	3 9	-	
Handcuffs,	-	3 6	3 6	3 6	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—3½d. in the £.

Augmentation.—Nil.

Alterations in the Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Nil.

BURGH OF KINNING PARK—continued.

Burgh of Kinning Park.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector of weights and measures, and the Explosives Acts ; the superintendent has £5 per annum as inspector of lighting.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are suitable offices and 8 cells ; the superintendent has a free house at the police station, and houses are provided for married men from 2s. to 2s. 6d. rent each per week, single men provide their own lodgings.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform, and a constable are mounted on special occasions.

The Telephone.—The police office is in telephonic communication at an annual cost of £10.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, superintendent, 2 sergeants, and 11 constables, total 15, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—5 granted, being 1 of an increase.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—None.

Sheriff Officers.—Sheriff officers take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings ; this is very objectionable, for the police should have the entire charge of such cases from the commencement to the end.

Remarks.—On the 15th May 1892, the burgh became part of the county of Lanark, and from that date the authorities set up and have since maintained a separate police force, and appointed the chief constable (Mr. Harding) of the county of Renfrew to be chief constable, which continues, in the meantime, to be a satisfactory arrangement.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF PARTICK.

Inspected on the 28th October 1901.

Burgh of Partick.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		75	
Area in acres,	1,006	Census population,	54,274
Acres to each officer,	13	Population to each officer,	723

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													TOTAL.			
	Chief Constable. 1.		Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable. 1.			1st & 3rd Class Inspectors, 2.		Detective Staff, 3.			Office Clerk, 1.	Sergeants, 8.				Constables, 59.											
	After 10 years.	After 6 years. From 15th May 1896.	After 10 years.	From 15th March 1897.	From 15th March 1892.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	On Appointment.	Detective Officers, 3.			Sergeant.	Constable.	After 8 years' service.	After 5 years service.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 47.					1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
									After 10 years.	After 6 years.								From 15th May 1896.	After 1 year's service.	After 8 years service.	After 5 years' service.	After 3 years' service.					
	Authorised No.,	1		1			2			3	1			8					52							75	
Actual No.,	1		1			*1		1	*2	1	1		3	1	2	2	3	5	6	15	18	5	3	71			
Vacancies,																								4			
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 400	£ 350	£ 300	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 90	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 90	£ 34 10	£ 32 8	£ 31 6	£ 30 11	£ 29 9	£ 28 7	£ 27 5	£ 26 3	£ 25 1	£ 23 11					
							*115	*107 10	*100	*115	*107 10	*100															
Travelling al- lowance, . .																											
Boot allowance,																											
House rents, .																								75			

Number on day street duty, 31 for 8 hours ; on night street duty, 27 for 8 hours ; day office duty, 4 for 9 hours ; night office duty, 3 for 9 hours. Off duty one day every four weeks. Annual leave, superintendent 16, inspectors and detective officers 14, sergeants 12, and constables 7 to 10 days. The same men are always on night duty.

REMARKS.

No deduction made from pay when on the sick list.
Boot allowance included in the pay.
An inspector, 3 detective officers, 3 sergeants, and 4 constables are provided with houses at the police stations, rents varying from £8, 9s. to £14, 6s. per annum ; the remainder provide their own houses.
Two constables in reserve.
On the 22nd March and 19th December 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 2 and 5 constables, and on the 9th December 1901 approved of men who had supplied the places of reservists at the front being retained until absorbed on the return of the latter.

Burgh of
Partick

BURGH OF PARTICK—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Officers.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	9
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	1	25
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	1	2	24	27	" 5 " 10 "	1	1	-	1	3	13
" 30 " " 35	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	10	" 10 " 15 "	-	1	-	-	1	5
" 35 " " 40	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	2	-	3	1
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	" 25 " 30 "	-	1	1	-	-	1
" 50 " " 55	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	2	3	1	8	55	71	Total,	1	1	2	3	1	8

Average age, 30 years. Average service, 7 years. Average height, 6 feet 0½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 63 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 6. Total, 71. Four vacancies.

The chief constable, the superintendent, an inspector, 2 detective officers, 3 sergeants, and 8 constables, total 16, have served in other forces from 28 days to 19 years.

A sergeant, a detective officer, and 6 constables have served in the army, and 4 of the latter in the reserve, who were called out and are still at the front, 1 time-expired and is now back to duty.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	*70 0	54 0	41 0	36 0	28 0		
Tunics,	*90 0	-	-	-	25 3		
Patrol jackets, . . .	-	52 0	40 0	28 6	-		
Serge jackets, . . .	-	-	-	-	†21 0		
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*30 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	†13 3 15 0		
Forage caps,	*25 0	12 6	9 6	7 0	7 0		
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	7 0		
Gloves,	*5 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0		
Capes or Waterproof coats,	*50 0	42 6	42 6	18 0	18 0		
Leggings,	-	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6		
Whistles and chains, . .	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Waist, Shoulder, and Pouch belt,	*25 0	-	-	5 0	5 0		

The detectives £10 each per annum.
Plain clothes constables £6 per annum.

* The chief constable is provided with uniform, as required, to wear on special occasions.
† For indoor officers.
The uniforms, &c., inspected are satisfactory, and are supplied by a Glasgow firm.

BURGH OF PARTICK—*continued.*Burgh of
Partick.

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 22nd March and 19th December 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of an augmentation of 2 and 5 constables, and on the 9th December 1901 approved of men taken on to fill vacancies of reservists being retained on the strength after the return of the latter until absorbed by vacancies.

Variations.—Five constables resigned, and 2 constables dismissed for misconduct, total 7 changes.

Promotions.—A sergeant to inspector.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Nil.

Reserve.—Two constables.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The principal station, at the Municipal Buildings, has suitable offices, with 29 new cells, and the modern sub-station at Whiteinch, with an office and 7 cells, is very satisfactory. Ten officers and men are provided with houses at both stations, for which they pay rents varying from £8, 9s. to £14, 6s. per annum; the remainder find their own houses.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence, medical officer, both police stations, 3 signal boxes, various local offices, and the Glasgow exchange, are connected by telephone, at an annual cost of £45.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, 3 detective officers, the office clerk, 8 sergeants, 34 constables, total 50, have been instructed.

Bicycles.—Two are usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—13 granted, being the same as previous year.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 4, females 1, total 5, being an increase of 4.

Sheriff Officers.—Take over charge of criminal cases at certain stages of the proceedings, which is not satisfactory, as the police should have charge of all such cases from the commencement to the end.

Remarks.—As compared with the adjoining city of Glasgow Police, which gives 1 to 551, the force, giving only 1 officer to 723 of the population, is still numerically weak, and does not provide sufficiently for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW (WEST LOTHIAN).

County of
Linlithgow
(West
Lothian).

Inspected on the 26th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 53

Exclusive of 3 additional Constables.

Area in acres,	76,807	Census population,	65,699
Acres to each officer,	1,449	Population to each officer,	1,239

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.															REMARKS.	
	Chief Constable, *1.				Superintendent Deputy Chief Constable, 1.			Inspectors, 2.						Detective. 3rd Class. 1.			
					1st Class. 1.			1st Class. 2.			2nd Class. -						
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.		On Appointment.
Authorised No., .	1				1			3								* is also chief constable of Mid and East Lothian and Peeblesshire. † As deputy chief constable the superintendent receives £20 additional per annum. The detective officer may be either an Inspector or a sergeant, as the chief constable may select.	
Actual No., .	*1	-	-	-	†1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		1
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Rates of pay, .	£ 162 10	£ 150	£ 137 10	£ 125	£ 1200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ 97 10		£ 90
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	Actual.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																	
	Office Clerk, 1.		Sergeants, 5.				Constables, 42.						Total				
							1st Class, 20.						53				
	1 Sergeant.		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.					
Authorised No., .	1		5				42						53				
Actual No., .	1		-	-	2	3	5	3	6	6	13	9	53				
Vacancies, .	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Rates of pay, .	s. d. 30 4		s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 8	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11					
Travelling allowance, .	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Boot allowance, .	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
House rents, .	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
													Total	53			

Additional Constables privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	3	3	Yes.	By oil and coal companies.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	3	3			
Vacancies,	-	-	-			

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW (WEST LOTHIAN)—continued.

County of
Linlithgow
(West
Lothian).

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.										LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	17	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	4	" 15 " 20 "	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	7
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
" 50 " " 55	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	42	53	Total,	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	42	53

Average age, $31\frac{1}{3}$ years. Average service, $7\frac{4}{5}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 51; English, 2—total, 53.

The superintendent, an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 9 constables, total 13, have served in other forces from 7 months to 11 years.

The chief constable is a lieutenant-colonel, and 5 constables served in the army, 3 of the latter in the army reserve, two unmarried are still at the front, and vacancies will be kept for them on their return, the mother of one has a free house.

Ages and service of 3 additional constables.

From 21 to 25 years, a constable; from 25 to 30 years, a constable; average age, $28\frac{2}{3}$ years. From 1 to 5 years' service, 2 constables; from 5 to 10 years, a constable; average service, $3\frac{6}{11}$ years; average height, 6 feet 1 inch; nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Superintendent.		Inspectors.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	50	3	46	9	36	0	36	0	£7, 10s. each per annum.	The material and make of the uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the price reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Tunics,					26	0	26	0		
Patrol jackets,	58	6	45	0	-		-			
Patrol serge jackets,	45	6	42	6	18	3	18	3		
Riding pants,	48	6	45	6	45	6	45	6		
Trousers (Summer),	23	6	22	6	16	0	16	0		
Trousers (Winter),	17	6	16	0	13	0	13	0		
Trousers (Serge),	19	6	18	6	9	6	9	6		
Forage caps,	15	6	13	6	4	6	4	6		
Helmets,	-		-		8	9	8	0		
Capes or Waterproof coats,	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0		
Leggings,	7	9	7		7	9	7	9		
Riding boots,	42	0	30	0	30	0	30	0		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	3	3½	3	3½	3	3½	3	3½		
Waist belts,	16	0	12	6	5	0	5	0		
Whistles and chains,	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7		
Lanterns,	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6		
Handcuffs,	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0		

County of
Linlithgow
(West
Lothian).

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW (WEST LOTHIAN)—*continued.*

County Police Assessment.—2d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed and provided with suitable stations by the county, and assessed at the above rate

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—Nil.

Variations.—Seven constables resigned, an inspector and a sergeant pensioned, and 2 constables dismissed for misconduct, total 11 changes.

Promotions.—Two constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector, the deputy chief constable and an inspector receive £5 each as sub-inspectors under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts; all ranks act as officers of the local authority under the Diseases Animals Act; a sergeant is procurator-fiscal for the burgh of South Queensferry, for which he receives £10 per annum; all the officers assist the Inland Revenue with reference to dog, gun, and game licences; and the section officers act as inspectors under the Shop Hours Act, 1892.

Police Stations.—There are 11 county stations, with from 2 to 5 cells at each, in all 32 cells, with suitable quarters for married and single men. Inspectors, sergeants, and constables each pay 1s. per week house rent, single men receive 3s. lodging money.

The Telephone.—Not now in use, which is to be greatly regretted, as it was, as it is now in every county where available, of the very greatest service to the police; in fact, in similar and neighbouring counties the number of connections is increased annually, and having this means of communication very much increases the efficiency of the police and vice versa.

Reserve.—There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, the office sergeant, the detective inspector, 5 sergeants, 33 constables, total 43, hold the St Andrew's certificate.

Mounted Police.—The chief and deputy chief constable, a sergeant, and 3 constables are mounted on special occasions, and saddlery provided.

Bicycles.—The chief and deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, the detective inspector, office sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 23 constables are mounted on bicycles when necessary, and allowed 20s. to 30s. each per annum for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—76 granted, being a decrease of 20.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been framed, approved, and were in force, but found inoperative, owing to a decision of the High Court in connection with an appealed case from Mid-Lothian.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,239, is numerically weak for this county, considering the additional court and clerical work in the policed burghs, and providing for men sick, or on leave. The chief constable has also charge of the adjoining counties of Edinburgh (Mid-Lothian), Haddington (East Lothian), and of Peebles, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. It is greatly to be regretted that the telephone connections, which were of such great service (as this most useful mode of connection is in similar counties), have been given up, for the greater efficiency of the force it should be restored as soon as possible.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF NAIRN.

Inspected on the 8th May 1901.

County of
Nairn.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 10
 Area in acres, 107,340 | Census population, 9,291
 Acres to each officer, 10,734 | Population to each officer, 929

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL	REMARKS.
	1	Sergeant. 1.				Constables. 8.						10	
	Chief Constable.	1st Class. 2.											
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Authorised No.,	1	1				8						10	<p>On 5th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the chief constable's salary being increased from £135 to £160. He has £26, 6s. for extra duties. And on the 20th November 1901, suggested that the sergeants be paid on the 5th and the constables on the 6th Model Scales, and were adopted on the 23rd Jany. 1902.</p> <p>No deduction from pay when on the sick list. One constable is in reserve at headquarters for escort and general duty. Boot money included in pay.</p> <p>The sergeant £3 per annum, one constable free house, &c., 3 constables 1s. per week, single men receive 2s. each for lodgings.</p> <p>Total.</p>
Actual No.,	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	1	10	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay,	£ 160	s. d. 33 8	s. d. 32 1	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 0	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	-	
Travelling allowance,	Actual.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
												10	

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	-	-	1	8	10	Total,	1	-	-	-	1	8	10

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 9½ years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
 Nationality—Scotch, 10.

The chief constable and a constable have served in other forces from 4 to 8 years.

A constable served in the army, and is in the reserve, was called out and is still with his regiment on active service, a vacancy will be retained for him, and during his absence his wife has a free house and allowance, in addition to the separation allowance.

County of
Nairn.

COUNTY OF NAIRN—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accountrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

Articles of Clothing.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance	REMARKS.
				to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	
		s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	27 0	27 0	-	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	-	18 0	18 0	-	
Trousers (Summer),	-	10 9	10 9	-	
Trousers (Winter),	-	14 0	14 0	-	
Forage caps,	-	5 0	5 0	-	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory and the prices reasonable.
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	-	2 4	2 4	-	
Waterproof coats,	-	34 0	34 0	-	The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Capes,	-	19 3	19 3	-	
Leggings,	-	3 4	3 4	-	
Whistles and chains,	-	1 8	1 8	-	
Waist belts,	-	8 6	8 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	6 2	6 2	-	

County Police Assessment.—2·050d. in the £.

Burghs.—The burgh of Nairn is policed by the county, and assessed at the county rate.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 5th February 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the chief constable's salary being raised from £135 to £160 per annum. And on the 20th November 1901, suggested the adoption of the 5th Scale for sergeants and the 6th Scale for constables, which were adopted on the 23rd January 1892.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is procurator-fiscal in the Justice of the Peace Court, he receives £2, 2s. as inspector under the Explosives, and Food and Drugs Acts, and £2, 2s. as inspector under the Diseases Animals Act, and £20 as inspector of weights and measures, he is also billet-master for the burgh of Nairn.

Reserve.—One constable at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Police Offices.—The police station at Nairn provides office accommodation, 2 cells, and houses for 2 married constables, one of the constables has a free house and 4s. per week allowance for keeping the office and cells, the sergeant has the governor's house in the disused prison, for which he pays a nominal rent of £3 per annum, the others pay 1s. each per week for houses provided, and single men receive 2s. each per week for lodgings. Plans were approved for certain very necessary alterations and improvements at the head-quarter station, and are now being carried out.

The Telephone.—At the head-quarter office at an annual rent of £4, 4s.

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable, the sergeant, and 8 constables, a bicycle is provided by the county, and an allowance of 30s. each per annum for upkeep to those, except the chief constable, who use their own on duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—The sergeant and 2 constables only, but all should be instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—11 granted, being an increase of 5.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been approved but are not in operation in consequence of the High Court decision in the Mid-Lothian case.

COUNTY OF NAIRN—continued.

Nairn.

Remarks.—When an opportunity occurs, it would be desirable to unite, for police purposes, with either of the adjoining counties of Inverness or Moray, which would be a better and a cheaper arrangement, as the force is too small to be thoroughly efficient as a separate police establishment.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

County of
Peebles.

Inspected on the 25th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 14

Exclusive of 2 additional constables.

Area in acres,	226,899	Census population,	15,066
Acres to each officer,	16.207	Population to each officer,	1,076

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL.	REMARKS.						
	Chief Constable, +1.				Superintendent and Deputy Chief Constable, +1.				Sergeants, 2.				Constables, 10.															
													1st Class, 6.															
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.								
Authorised No.,	+1				+1				2				10								14	<p>* Is also chief constable of Mid and West and East Lothian.</p> <p>† The deputy chief constable has £10 per annum additional allowance as such.</p> <p>‡ Office sergeant.</p> <p>On the 4th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay for sergeants and constables as shown in this table.</p> <p>No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.</p> <p>Actual outlays for travelling paid.</p> <p>There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.</p> <p>The superintendent and deputy chief constable has a free house, others pay 1s. each p.w. house rent, single men get 3s. each p.w. for lodgings.</p> <p>Boot money is included in the pay.</p>						
Actual No.,	-	*1	-	-	-	-	+1	1	-	+1	-	3	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	14							
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Rates of pay,	£ 180	£ 120	£ 110	£ 100	£ 120	£ 110	£ 100	s. 33	d. 10	s. 32	d. 8	s. 31	d. 6	s. 30	d. 4	s. 29	d. 9	s. 28	d. 7	s. 27	d. 5		s. 26	d. 3	s. 25	d. 1	s. 23	d. 11
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
																						14	Total.					

Additional Constables privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Constables.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	2	2	} Yes.	Contractor for new Water Works.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	-	2	2			
Vacancies,	-	-	-			

County of
Peebles.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2
From 21 ,, to 25	-	-	-	-	-	3	Fro 1 to 5 ,,	-	-	-	1	-	2
,, 25 ,, 30	-	-	-	-	-	1	,, 10 ,,	-	1	-	-	-	2
,, 30 ,, 35	-	-	-	1	-	2	,, 15 ,,	1	-	-	-	-	1
,, 35 ,, 40	-	-	-	-	-	1	,, 1 20 ,,	-	-	-	-	1	1
,, 40 ,, 45	-	1	-	-	-	1	,, 20 25 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	2
,, 45 ,, 50	-	-	-	-	1	1	,, 25 30 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 50 ,, 55	-	-	-	-	-	2	,, 30 35 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 55 ,, 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 35 40 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 60 ,, 65	1	-	-	-	-	1	,, 40 45 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 65 ,, 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 45 50 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 70 ,, 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 50 55 ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, 75 ,, and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	,, 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	-	1	1	10	Total,	1	1	-	1	1	10

Average age, 37 ⁶/₁₃ years. Average service, 8 ¹/₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 ¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14.

The chief constable, the superintendent, the office-sergeant, a sergeant, and 5 constables, total 9, have served in other forces from 1 to 12 years.

The chief constable is a lieutenant-colonel, and 2 constables have served in the army, and a constable is in the reserve, the latter was called out to the front, has returned and rejoined the force.

Age and service of the 2 additional constables.

Age and length of service of the 2 additional constables :—From 30 to 35 years of age, a sergeant and a constable; from 1 to 5 years' service, a sergeant and a constable; average age, 31 years; average service, 4 ¹/₂ years; average height, 5 feet 11 ¹/₂ inches; nationality—Scotch, 2. They served in other forces from 3 to 7 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Superin- tendent.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	s. d. 50 3	s. d. 36 0	s. d. 36 0	-	Mounted men provide their own riding boots and receive an allowance.
Tunics,	-	26 0	26 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	58 6	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets (Serge),	45 6	18 3	28 3	-	
Riding pants,	47 6	-	-	-	
Trousers (Summer),	23 6	16 0	16 0	-	The material and make of the uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the price reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Trousers (Winter),	17 6	18 0	18 0	-	
Trousers (Serge),	19 6	9 6	9 6	-	
Riding boots,	42 0	-	-	-	
Forage caps,	15 6	4 6	4 6	-	
Helmets,	-	8 9	8 0	-	
Gloves,	3 3½	3 3½	3 3½	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	{ 45 0 15 0	36 0 15 0	36 0 15 0	{ -	
Whistles and chains,	1 7	1 7	1 7	-	
Leggings,	7 9	7 9	7 9	-	
Lanterns,	-	4 3	4 3	-	
Waist belts,	14 0	6 0	6 0	-	

COUNTY OF PEEBLES—*continued*.County of
Peebles.

County Police Assessment.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £.

Burgh.—The county town of Peebles is policed and assessed at the above rate.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 4th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay for sergeants and constables as shown in the pay table.

Variations.—Three constables resigned, 1 to join the Edinburgh City Police, and 1 an English force, and 2 constables transferred to the Lothian forces.

Promotions.—A constable to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The superintendent and deputy chief constable receives £18, 18s. per annum as inspector of weights and measures for the county; the chief constable is chief inspector and the superintendent is sub-inspector of explosives, for which the latter receives £2, 10s. per annum, and also £2, 2s. per annum as billet-master, and the whole force are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 4 county stations, with 2 to 6, in all 13 cells. The police station at head-quarters, with offices and 6 cells, and quarters for the superintendent, sergeant, and married constables, are satisfactory. There are also temporary corrugated iron cells attached to the station houses at Broughton, Talla, and Tweedsmuir, 2 cells at each place. The superintendent has a free house, all others pay 1s. each per week rent, and unmarried men 3s. per week for lodgings.

The Telephone.—The head-quarters station is connected with the National exchange at an annual cost of £7, 10s.

Police Reserve.—A constable at Peebles for escort and general duty.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, office-sergeant, a sergeant, and 5 constables only have been instructed.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable and deputy chief constable, on special occasions.

Bicycles.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, a sergeant, office-sergeant, and 9 constables, 3 bicycles provided by the county, and an annual allowance of 20s. to 30s. each for upkeep to those who use their own on police duty.

Pedlars' Certificates.—72 granted, being an increase of 15.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, were framed, approved, and adopted, but the decision of the High Court of Justiciary in a Mid-Lothian case have made them appear to be *ultra vires* of the powers of the County Council.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the Lothian Constabulary Forces, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Perth.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Inspected on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 80

Exclusive of 2 additional constables.

Area in acres, 1,617,808 Census Population, 90,383
Acres to each officer, 20,222 Population to each officer, 1,126

Strength of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.												REMARKS					
	Chief Constable, 1.				Superintendents, 2.						Inspectors, 3.							
	From 26th February 1901. After 16 years.	From 16th September 1899. After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On appointment.	1st Class. 1. Deputy Chief Constable.*			2nd Class. 1.			1st Class. 2.							
					After 10 years. As from the 16th March 1901.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.		On Appointment.				
Authorised No.,	1				1			1			3							
Actual No.,	1	-	-	-	*1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1				
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Rates of Pay,	£ 479	£ 446	£ 363	£ 330	£ s. d. 201 10 5	£ s. d. 17 10 5	*£ s. d. 151 10 5	£ s. d. 151 10 5	£ s. d. 136 10 5	£ s. d. 121 10 5	£ s. d. 115 0 0	£ s. d. 107 10 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0				
Travelling allowance,	-	£ 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																		
Detective Staff, 4.					Sergeants, 7.				Constables, 68.						TOTAL. 80			
Sergeants, †3.			Detective Officer, ‡1.	After 8 years' service.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	Office Clerk.	1st Class, 49.								
After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.								On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Authorised No.,	4				7				68						80			
Actual No.,	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	1	-	1	19	11	7	12	5	8	80	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	
Rates of pay,	£ s. d. 135 0 13	£ s. d. 133 10 13	£ s. d. 132 8 13	£ s. d. 131 6 13	£ s. d. 29 2 13	£ s. d. 33 10 13	£ s. d. 32 8 13	£ s. d. 31 6 13	£ s. d. 30 4 13	£ s. d. 28 0 13	£ s. d. 29 2 13	£ s. d. 28 0 13	£ s. d. 26 10 13	£ s. d. 25 8 13	£ s. d. 24 6 13	£ s. d. 23 4 13	-	
Travelling allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
															80	TOTAL.		

* Receives £30 additional as deputy chief constable.
On the 31st October 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding a constable to the authorised number. And on the 4th November 1901, of the salary of the superintendent and deputy chief constable being raised to £301 10s. 6d. p.a. as from 16th March last.
Two constables in reserve at headquarters.
The officers in charge at headquarters, at Blairgowrie, and of the legalised cells at Dunblane, have free houses; married men pay is per week each house rent, and single men receive 2s. each per week lodging money.
† Detective sergeants receive 1s 3d a week each extra to sergeants' pay, and an annual allowance of £7, 6s. each for plain clothes.
‡ This detective officer's special duty is the prevention and detection of sheep stealing.
No deduction made from men on the sick list under 2 months.
Actual travelling expenses paid to all except the chief constable, who has an annual allowance of £50.
Boot money is included in the pay.

Additional Constables, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspres.	D. O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength, . . .	-	-	-	2	2	Yes.	By the City of Glasgow Water Corporation, and 1 railway company.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength, . .	-	-	-	2	2			
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-			

COUNTY OF PERTH—continued.

County of
Perth.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officer.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeants.	Detective Officer.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	" 5 " " 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	
" 30 " " 35	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	13	16	" 10 " " 15	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	12	
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	11	" 15 " " 20	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	9	14	
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	" 20 " " 25	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	9	16	
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	
" 50 " " 55	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	" 30 " " 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	
" 55 " " 60	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	8	" 35 " " 40	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
" 60 " " 65	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	1	2	3	3	1	1	7	62	80	Total,	1	2	3	3	1	1	7	62	80	

Average age, $38\frac{3}{4}$ years. Average service, $14\frac{3}{4}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 80.

A superintendent, 2 inspectors, 2 detective sergeants, 3 sergeants, office clerk, 16 constables, total 25,
have served in other forces from 9 months to $9\frac{1}{2}$ years.

A superintendent and 6 constables served in the Army, but are not now in the reserve.

Age and Length of Service of the 2 additional constables :—

Ages—21 years, 1 constable ; from 25 to 30 years, 1 constable ; from 1 to 5 years' service, 2 constables.

Average age, 23 years. Average service, 2 years. Height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accountrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	65 0	40 0	28 6	28 6	Allowance of £7, 6s. each per annum for plain clothes, in addition to uniform.	The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Patrol jackets,	50 0	50 0	-	-		
Patrol jackets (Serge),	-	-	18 10	18 10		
Trousers { (Summer),	21 0	21 0	-	-		
(Winter),	21 0	21 0	-	-		
(Serge),	-	-	10 6	10 6		
Forage caps,	15 0	15 0	6 6	6 6		
Capes,	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6		
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		
Leggings,	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6		
Gloves,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		
Lanterns,	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6		
Waist belts,	12 6	7 3	7 3	7 3		

County Police Assessment.—1·415d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the city of Perth, which maintains a separate force, all the burghs are policed by the county.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 31st October 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding a constable to the authorised number. And on the 4th November 1901, as from the 16th March last, approved of the salary of Mr. Supt. and D.C.C. Angus Macdonald being raised as a special case to £201. 10s. 5d. per annum.

Variations.—A constable died, and a constable superannuated.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is inspector under the Explosives Act, but has no extra allowance. The whole are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts, and of the Food and Drugs Act.

Police Stations.—There are 29 stations, with from 2 to 10 cells at each, in all 70 cells, 20 of these are county property, and 9 are rented, and there are 27 rented houses provided. The disused prison at Dunblane is used for police purposes, and affords suitable quarters for married officers, offices, and 12 cells, 10 of which are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment. There are suitable offices and 3 cells at the head-quarters at Perth, and a free house, &c., for the resident married officer in charge. There are still some old and inferior stations with unsuitable quarters, and very inferior cells, the latter being deficient in ventilation and heating; but the authorities intend putting these in order by degrees, dealing with the worst and most necessary first, and as soon as they are clear of leases, the necessity for new stations at Methven and Dunning will be considered. It is, however, right to say that a very great deal has been done of late years in providing excellent new, and altering old stations at a great outlay. The resident married officers in charge of stations and cells at the head-quarters at Perth, Blairgowrie, and the legalised cells at Dunblane, and at Alyth, Coupar-Angus, and Crieff, have free houses. Of the remainder, married men pay 1s. each a week rent for house provided, and unmarried men are allowed 2s. each a week for lodgings.

Police Reserve.—Two constables for general and escort duty.

The Telephone.—Has been introduced connecting the head-quarter office, chief constable's residence, and Crieff, with great advantage, at an annual cost of £22, 5s., messages beyond being at the usual trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 superintendents, 3 inspectors, 3 detective sergeants, 7 sergeants, office clerk, 36 constables, total 53, have been instructed.

Mounted on Bicycles.—56 of all ranks, with an annual allowance of £1 each for upkeep.

Pedlars' Certificates.—178 granted, being an increase of 9.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been adopted, and are enforced.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

City of
Perth.

CITY OF PERTH.

Inspected on the 18th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,

Area in acres,

Acres to each officer,

2,032

50

Census population,

Population to each officer,

40

33,180

829

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															TOTAL.	REMARKS.												
	1.	Super-Intendent. 1.			Inspector. 1.			Detective Staff. 2.				Sergeants. 4.				Constables. 31.																			
		2nd Class. 1.			2nd Class. 1.			Detective Officers. 2.								1st Class. 27.																			
		On Appointment.			On Appointment.			On Appointment.				On Appointment.				1st Class. 27.																			
		Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years Service.	After 5 years Service.	After 2 years Service.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.			3rd Class.											
Authorised No.,	1	1			1			2				4				31							40	* And £12 for extra duties.											
Actual No.,	1	1			1			2				3	1			8	17	4	8	1	3	40	† One office clerk.												
Vacancies,																																			
Authorised rates of pay.	£240	£160	£135	£120	£115	£107	£100	£85	£63	£33	£10	£32	£8	£31	£6	£34	£5	£33	£3	£32	£130	£11	£29	£9	£28	£7	£27	£5	£26	£3	£25	£1	£23	£11	One-fourth pay is deducted after being a month on sick list.
Travelling allowance,																																			
Boot allowance,																																			Included in the pay.
House rents,	Free																																	Chief constable has a free house, remainder provide their own houses.	
																																		Total.	

Number on day street duty, 18 for 9 hours; on night street duty, 18 for 9 hours; 2 on day office duty 9 hours; 2 on night office duty for 9 hours. Every 3rd Sunday off duty. Annual leave, superintendent and Inspector, 14 days; sergeants and detectives, 13 days; constables, 7 to 10 days. All ranks one day off duty in the month from November to May. Day and night duty alternately every 2 months.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							Total.
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Officers.	Sergeants.	Office Constable.	Constables.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	4
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	From 1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	11
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	-	-	5
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	7	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	2	1	4
" 35 " 40	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	5	" 15 " 20	-	-	1	2	2	4
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	" 20 " 25	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 45 " 50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 25 " 30	-	1	-	-	-	2
" 50 " 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	2	4	1	30	40	Total,	1	1	1	2	4	40

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 10½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 40.

The chief constable, a sergeant, and a constable have served in other forces from 2 to 7 years.

The superintendent has served in the army, but not in the army reserve.

City of
Perth.

CITY OF PERTH—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendent and Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	*55 6	45 0	38 0	38 0	One suit of plain clothes per annum, value 55s. each.	* Renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	*75 0	45 0	19 6	19 6		
Serge jackets,	-	28 6	19 6	19 6		
Trowsers { (Summer),	*22 6	19 6	12 6	12 6		The chief constable is provided with and wears uniform on special occasions, and has also an allowance of £10 per annum for plain clothes. The uniforms inspected are very satisfactory, and prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied locally.
(Winter),	-	18 6	14 6	14 6		
(Serge),	-	-	15 6	15 0		
Forage caps,	*21 0	13 6	5 3	5 3		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	-	2 2	2 2	2 2		
Waterproof coats,	-	25 3	-	-		
Capes,	-	-	16 0	16 0		
Whistles and Chains,	*1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		
Leggings,	-	5 3	5 3	5 3		
Waist belts,	-	9 6	5 6	5 6		
Lanterns,	-	5 0	5 0	5 0		
Riding Boots,	*70 0	*70 0	-	-		

City Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Two constables resigned, a constable discharged, and a constable dismissed for misconduct, total 4 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as inspector of explosives has £2, as inspector under the Shop Hours Act £5, and £5 as billet-master, in all £12 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are offices, and 11 cells, where there is an officer in charge day and night, and a female searcher when required. Except the chief constable, who has free house, members provide their own quarters.

The Telephone.—There is an instrument placed in the office free of cost for local use ; messages sent beyond the city are charged for at the usual rates.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable, the deputy chief constable, a sergeant, and a constable, on special occasions.

Bicycles.—One is usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, deputy chief constable, inspector, 2 detectives, office clerk, 4 sergeants, 30 constables, total 40, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—73 granted, being a decrease of 7.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being 2 less than last year.

CITY OF PERTH—continued.

**City of
Perth.**

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

**County of
Renfrew.**

Inspected on the 3rd September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 103

Area in acres,	148,578	Census population,	101,693
Acres to each officer,	1,442	Population to each officer,	987

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.															REMARKS.
	Chief Constable, 1.				Superintendents, 2.			Detective Staff, 1.			Inspectors, 4.					
					* 1st and 2nd Class, *1-1.			Inspector, 1st Class, 1.			1st Class, 4.					
	After 15 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	As from the 18th October 1896.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.			
Authorised No.,	1				2			1			4			<p>The chief constable is also chief constable of the burgh of Kinning Park, and Bute-shire. And has also £30 per annum for extra duties.</p> <p>* The superintendent, as deputy chief constable, receives an additional salary of £20 per annum.</p> <p>No deduction from pay when on sick list under 3 months continuous, or 3 months in a year.</p> <p>The office inspector, office sergeant, and 2 clerks are in reserve at head-quarters.</p> <p>† Allowed £9, 5s. in lieu of house, and this salary personal to the present holder of the office.</p> <p>With the exception of the chief constable, actual outlays are paid for travelling.</p> <p>On the 6th July 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay as shown in this table.</p> <p>On 24th October 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of adding 2 constables, and of the promotion of an office clerk to rank of sergeant, increasing the number of sergeants to 14 and constables to 80.</p>		
Actual No.,	-	1	-	-	-	-	*1-1	†1	-	-	1	-	3			
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Rates of pay, . .	£ s. 422 10	£ 390	£ s. 357 10	£ 325	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 135 0 0	£ s. d. 120 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 108 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 115 0 0	£ s. d. 107 10 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0			
Travelling allowance, . . .	-	£ 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Boot allowance, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
House rents, deducted per week.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Per Week.																
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																
Total.																
103																
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County of
Renfrew.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.											LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerks.	Constables.	Total.		Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constable Clerks.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	18
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	20	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	25	27
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	16	19	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	14	19
" 30 " " 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	11	14	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	11	18
" 35 " " 40	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	6	12	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	10
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	9	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
" 45 " " 50	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	" 25 " 30 "	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
" 50 " " 55	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	" 30 " 35 "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
" 55 " " 60	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 "and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	4	1	1	1	13	2	78	103	Total,	1	2	4	1	1	1	13	2	78	103

Average age, 32 years. Average service, 9½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11½ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 99; English, 2; Irish, 2—Total, 103.

The chief constable, a superintendent, 3 inspectors, 1 office sergeant, 5 sergeants, 22 constables, total 33, have served in other forces from 10 months to 24 years.

The chief constable and 8 constables served in the army, and 4 of the latter are in the army reserve, have been called up, and 3 are still out (1 has returned to the force) and vacancies will be kept for them on their return, one out is married, his wife and children receive 12s. per week besides the Government allowance.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
Great coats,	Original cost of complete uniform, £26.	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 41 6	s. d. *31 6	s. d. 30 0	£8 per annum in lieu of uniform, and the price of an Inspector's great coat every second year.	* Includes cost of chevrons.
Patrol jackets,		53 0	46 0	-	-		
Patrol „ (Serge),		36 0	31 0	*21 0	15 0		
Trousers (Summer),		22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0		
Trousers (Winter),		16 0	15 3	14 0	14 0		
Trousers (Serge),		14 6	13 6	9 3	9 3		
Riding pants,		-	-	-	26 6		
Forage caps,		11 6	11 6	6 0	6 0		
Riding jack boots,		-	-	-	34 0		
Waterproof coats,		45 0	41 6	31 6	-		
Gloves,		2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1		
Capes or Waterproof coats,		14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6		
whistles and chains,		1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8		
Leggings,		3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9		
Waist belts,		-	-	6 0	6 0		
Lanterns,		-	-	6 0	6 0		
Spurs,		s. d. 6 6	-	-	6 6		
Swords,		-	-	-	21 0		
							} For mounted men.

COUNTY OF RENFREW—*continued.*County of
Renfrew.

County Police Assessment.— $2\frac{1}{8}$ d. in the £. Burgh of Port-Glasgow, $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £.

Burghs.—Greenock, Johnstone, Paisley, and Renfrew maintain separate police forces, the other burghs are policed by the county.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 8th July 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised scales of pay as shown in the pay table. And on the 24th October 1901, of an augmentation of 2 constables, and of the promotion of an office clerk to office sergeant, and increasing the number of sergeants from 13 to 14, and constables from 79 to 80.

Variations.—Fifteen constables resigned, 1 compulsory, the superintendent was pensioned, 3 constables dismissed for misconduct, and a constable discharged, total 20 changes.

Promotions.—An inspector to superintendent, a sergeant to inspector, 3 constables to sergeant.

Reserve.—The office inspector and sergeant and 2 office constables are in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £20 as chief inspector of weights and measures, but the work is done by outsiders, £5 as inspector under the Explosives Acts, £5 as inspector under the Food and Drugs Act; a superintendent has £3, 3s. as inspector under the Food and Drugs Act in a burgh; the whole force carry out the duties of inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts, without extra allowances.

Police Stations.—There are 16 stations (including 1 burgh), with from 2 to 8 cells at each, in all 44 cells, and 31 rented houses provided. A new station is being provided at Linwood, and the stations at Newton Mearns and Bridge of Weir added to and improved. The deductions made for house rents are, deputy chief constable 4s., and inspectors 3s., sergeants 2s. 6d., constables, 2s., single men in furnished quarters pay 1s. each a week. A male prisoner died in the cells, was medically attended, full inquiry followed, cause of death alcoholic poisoning, and no blame attached to the police.

The Telephone.—The principal stations are now in direct and continuous communication with the head-quarter office, and the chief and deputy chief constables' residences, at an annual cost of £83, 0s. 6d., and the usual trunk rates for messages to other places.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, and 2 constables on special occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—Three inspectors, a clerk, 4 sergeants, 22 constables, total 30, 6 bicycles are provided by the county, the others use their own, and receive an allowance of 30s. each per annum for upkeep.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy chief constable, a superintendent, the detective inspector, 5 inspectors, 14 sergeants, 1 clerk, 75 constables, total 99, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—54 granted, being an increase of 11.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced, and the county has a special Local Act under which convictions can be obtained. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—It would add very considerably to the efficiency and more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, in this very important district, if the burghs of Johnstone and Renfrew were, like Port-Glasgow, consolidated with the county.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF GREENOCK.

Inspected on the 5th September 1901.

Burgh of
Greenock.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 112
Exclusive of 6 additional Constables.

Area in acres, 2,400 | Census population, 67,944
Acres to each officer, 21½ | Population to each officer, 606

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c. on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings, or Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																					REMARKS.						
RANKS.	Chief Constable. 1.			Superintendent. 1.			Lieutenant. 1.			Inspectors, 4.						Detective Staff, 6.			Office Clerks, 3.								
	After 5 years further service. From the 1st October 1898.	On Appointment.		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 1.		2nd Class. 1.		3rd Class. 1.		1 Inspector.	2 Sergeants.	1 Detective Clerk.	3 Detective Officers.	Lieutenant.		Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constable.			
										After 10 yrs in service.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.										After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.
Authorised No.,	1			1			1			4							6			3				On the 16th December 1891, the Secretary for Scotland consented that the Government contribution towards the cost of pay and clothing will take the form of a <i>pro rata</i> contribution towards 74 per cent. of the total vouched and sanctioned expenditure on the pay and clothing of the burgh force, including the chief constable.			
Actual No.,	1					1			1	1	1						1	2	1	2	1		2	The chief constable also receives £10 for extra duties and £12 for uniform.			
Vacancies,																								One-fourth pay deducted when on sick list.			
Rates of pay,	£ 400	£ 350	£ 300	£ 150	£ 140	£ 130	£ 125	£ 120	£ 115	£ 115	£ 107 10	£ 100	£ 110	£ 102 10	£ 95	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 90	£ 115	s. d. 30 11	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 26 3	On the 16th December 1891, the Secretary for Scotland consented that the Government contribution towards the cost of pay and clothing will take the form of a <i>pro rata</i> contribution towards 74 per cent. of the total vouched and sanctioned expenditure on the pay and clothing of the burgh force, including the chief constable.		
Travelling allowance,																								The chief constable also receives £10 for extra duties and £12 for uniform.			
Boot allowance,																								One-fourth pay deducted when on sick list.			
House rents,																								There are 2 constables in reserve.			
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																					TOTAL.						
Sergeants. 9.										Constables. 87.										112							
After 5 years.										1st Class. 69.																	
After 5 years.										After 5 years.																	
After 2 years.										After 2 years.																	
On Appointment.										1st Class.																	
After 5 years.										2nd Class.																	
After 5 years.										3rd Class.																	
Authorised No.,	9									87										112							
Actual No.,	3	3	2	1	30	14	10	15	6	9													109				
Vacancies,																							3				
Rates of pay,	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11																	
Travelling allowance,																											
Boot allowance,																											
House rents,																											
TOTAL.																											

Number on day street duty, 57 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 46 for 9 hours; office day duty, 8 for 10 hours; office night duty, 2 for 10 and 1 for 9 hours. The day constables every 2nd Sunday off duty, night constables every 3rd Sunday. Annual leave, superintendent and lieutenant 14, inspectors 12, detective officers and sergeants 10, constables 9 days. Superintendent, lieutenant, detective officers, sergeants, and constables quarterly rotation of day and night duty, with an average of 9½ hours for street duty and 10 hours for office duty.

Alterations while printing.—On the 1st February 1902 the Secretary for Scotland approved of a constable being promoted to detective officer, without increasing the authorised strength.

State of Additional Constables privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	6	6	} Yes, for pay, but not for promotion.	1 Town Council. 5 railway companies.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and are under the orders of the chief constable of police.
Actual Strength,	6	6			
Vacancies,	-	-			

BURGH OF GREENOCK—continued.

Burgh of
Greenock.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.		Clerks.		Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.		Clerks.		Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		
					Inspector.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Inspector.									Constables.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.				Inspector.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	1	.	3	4	Of and under 1 year's Service,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	12		
From 21 " to 25	1	.	17	18	From 1 to 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	20		
" 25 " 30	17	17	" 5 " 10 "	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	23	26		
" 30 " 35	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	18	25	" 10 " 15 "	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	3	15	23	
" 35 " 40	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	9	14	" 15 " 20 "	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	6	12	
" 40 " 45	2	4	6	" 20 " 25 "	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	
" 45 " 50	1	.	.	4	2	7	" 25 " 30 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	7	
" 50 " 55	9	9	" 30 " 35 "	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	
" 55 " 60	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	" 35 " 40 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 60 " 65	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	" 40 " 45 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 65 " 70	" 45 " 50 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 70 " 75	" 50 " 55 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 75 and above	" 55 and above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals,	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	9	84	109	Totals,	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	9	84	109

Average age, 35 years. Average service, $10\frac{9}{11}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches. Nationality—Scotch, 97; English, 1; Irish, 11—Total, 109. Three vacancies.

The chief constable, 3 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 3 sergeants, 13 constables, total 23, have served in other forces from 1 to 23 years.

A sergeant and 2 constables have served in the army, and 1 of the latter is in the army reserve.

Ages and Length of Service of the 6 Additional Constables:—

AGES.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of age,	.	.	.	Of and under 1 year's Service,	.	.	.
From 21 " to 25	.	.	.	From 1 to 5 "	.	.	.
" 25 " 30	.	.	.	" 5 " 10 "	.	.	.
" 30 " 35	.	.	.	" 10 " 15 "	.	.	.
" 35 " 40	.	.	.	" 15 " 20 "	.	1	1
" 40 " 45	.	.	.	" 20 " 25 "	.	3	3
" 45 " 50	.	1	1	" 25 " 30 "	.	1	1
" 50 " 55	.	4	4	" 30 " 35 "	.	1	1
" 55 " 60	.	1	1	" 35 " 40 "	.	.	.
" 60 " 65	.	.	.	" 40 " 45 "	.	.	.
" 65 " 70	.	.	.	" 45 " 50 "	.	.	.
" 70 " 75	.	.	.	" 50 " 55 "	.	.	.
" 75 and above	.	.	.	" 55 and above	.	.	.
Totals,	.	6	6	Totals,	.	6	6

Average age, $52\frac{7}{12}$ years. Average service, $24\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 4; Irish, 2—Total, 6.

Three constables served in another force from $2\frac{7}{12}$ to $6\frac{4}{12}$ years.

Burgh of
Greenock.

BURGH OF GREENOCK—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendent.	Lieu-tenants.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats, . . .		50 0	50 0	50 0	28 0	28 0		
Tunics, . . .		-	-	-	28 6	28 0		† Indoor officers.
Patrol jackets, . . .		58 0	58 0	58 0	-	-		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Serge jackets, . . .		33 6	33 6	32 0	†29 11	†29 11		The clothing inspected is fairly satisfactory, more attention should be paid to the material and make, at even an increased cost.
Trousers (Summer), . . .		19 9	19 9	19 9	14 11	14 11		The uniforms are supplied by a Glasgow firm.
Trousers (Winter), . . .		16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10		On the 10th December 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the substitution of patrol jackets for tunics for summer wear as an experiment, and subject to a report by H.M. Inspector of Constabulary at his annual inspection.
Forage caps, . . .		17 6	17 6	17 6	†8 6	†8 6		
Helmets, . . .		-	-	10 6	6 3	6 3		
Capes and Waterproof coats, . . .		30 0	30 0	18 6	18 6	18 6		
Gloves (Summer only), . . .		0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6		
Leggings, . . .		6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	7 3		
Whistles and chains, . . .		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2		
Waist belts, . . .		-	-	-	4 8	4 8		
Lanterns, . . .		-	-	-	5 6	5 6		
Riding boots, . . .		-	-	42 6	-	42 6		

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—On the 16th December 1891, the Secretary for Scotland consented to the arrangement proposed for the apportionment of cost between the Police Commissioners and the Harbour Trustees, so far as it involves an alteration in the method of calculating the Government contribution towards the cost of pay and clothing, which will, from the date presumed to be from the beginning of the current financial year when this is introduced, take the form of a *pro contra* contribution towards 74 per cent. of the total vouched and sanctioned expenditure on the pay and clothing of the Burgh Police Force, including the chief constable.

Variations.—A reservist killed in action, 10 constables resigned and 2 compulsory, 1 to join a Scottish county force, and 2 to join the Metropolitan police, a constable was dismissed for misconduct, and 5 pensioned—total 17 changes.

Promotions.—A sergeant and detective clerk to inspector, and a constable to sergeant.

Police Reserve.—There are 2 constables.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform, an inspector, and 2 constables, on special occasions.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable as billet-master receives £5, and as inspector of explosives for the lower estuary of the Clyde he has £5 per annum; a detective officer, as assistant inspector of explosives, receives £7, 10s.; an inspector and a detective officer have £7, 10s. each as inspectors of common lodging-houses; and a constable receives £7 for ringing the town's bell at 5.30 a.m. on week days, which is certainly not a police duty.

Police Stations, Offices, Cells, &c.—At the central station the offices are suitable, and there are 38 cells on 5 flats, which are reached by a lift and a stone staircase, and a muster-hall off which there are rooms for the different ranks, lavatories, &c.; there

BURGH OF GREENOCK—continued.

Burgh of
Greenock.

is a sub-station at the east end with suitable offices and 6 cells, and 3 sub-signal stations (2 with 1 cell); the sergeant in charge of the sub-station has a free house; and at the central station furnished quarters and attendance are provided for 15 unmarried men, who pay 3s. each per week; the remainder provide their own houses.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's residence and the stations and signal stations, and other places are connected by telephone at an annual cost of £15, 4s. 9d., and with the trunk system at the usual rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the superintendent, a lieutenant, 6 inspectors, 5 detective officers, 9 sergeants, 62 constables, total 85, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—63 granted, being a decrease of 16.

Vagrants, &c. convicted of Begging.—Males 5, females 1, total 6, being a decrease of 3.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF JOHNSTONE.

Burgh of
Johnstone.

Inspected on the 2nd September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 10

Area in acres,	300	Census population,	10,502
Acres to each officer,	30	Population to each officer,	1,050

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											Total.	REMARKS.	
	Chief Constable, 1.			Inspector, 1.			Sergeant, 1.				Constables, 7.									
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from the 4th October 1897.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	As from the 1st January 1901.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class,						2nd Class.			3rd Class.
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.						
Authorized No.,	1			1			1				7									
Actual No.,			1			1				1	4	1	1	1						
Vacancies,																				
Rates of pay,	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 115	£ s. 107 10	£ 100	s. d. 33 10	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 9	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11				
Travelling allowance,																				
Boot allowance,																				
House rents,																				
																	10			

Number on day street duty, 4 for 9½ hours; on night street duty, 4 for 9 hours; 1 on day office duty, 10 hours; 1 on night office duty for 10 hours Every fourth Sunday off duty. Annual leave, 8 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

Burgh of
Johnstone.BURGH OF JOHNSTONE—*continued.*

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	1	1	2	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 10 " 15 "	1	1	-	1	2	5
" 35 " 40	1	1	-	-	1	3	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
• Total,	1	1	-	1	7	10	Total,	1	1	-	1	7	10

Average age, 33 years. Average service, 10 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 10.

The chief constable, the inspector, and a constable have served in other forces from $2\frac{6}{12}$ to 7 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
Great coats,	95 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	-	Cost of chevrons is not included.
Tunics,	*115 0	-	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets,	-	55 0	23 6	23 6	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*32 6	21 0	{ 17 0 15 6 }	{ 17 0 15 6 }	-	
Forage caps,	*30 0	11 0	5 6	5 6	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats, . . .	*37 6	37 6	17 6	17 6	-	*The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, which is provided as required.
Leggings,	*5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	-	The uniforms inspected are satisfactory, and are supplied locally.
Gloves,	*4 6	2 0	2 0	2 0	-	
Whistles and chains,	*1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	4 3	4 3	-	
Waist belts,	*60 0	-	5 6	5 6	-	
Sword,	*63 0	-	-	-	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £.

Variations.—Nil.

Promotions.—Nil.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 9th May, as from 1st January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the inspector being paid on the highest scale for that grade.

BURGH OF JOHNSTONE--continued.

Burgh of
Johnstone.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Nil.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—In connection with the municipal buildings and court-house, there are suitable police offices and 5 cells. The chief constable receives £25 per annum for house rent, the other members provide their own houses. There is a female turnkey and cleaner, who receives £31, 4s. per annum.

The Telephone.—The police office and chief constable's house are in connection with the Paisley district exchange, at an annual cost of £11.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions:

Mounted on Bicycles.—The chief constable and a constable, but none provided, or allowance granted, a bicycle or two should be provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the sergeant, 7 constables, total 10, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—21 granted, being an increase of 1.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being an increase of 2.

Remarks.—This force is much too small, with its limited jurisdiction, to be thoroughly efficient as a separate police establishment, and it would therefore be in the interests of the public to take the first opportunity to consolidate with the county, which would be a cheaper and a better arrangement; and 1 officer to 1,050 of the population is numerically weak, and does not provide for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

BURGH OF PAISLEY.

Inspected on the 30th August 1901.

Burgh of
Paisley.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	89
Area in acres, 3,344	Census population, 79,355
Acres to each officer, 37½	Population to each officer, 891

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										TOTAL	REMARKS.	
	1. Chief Constable.	Lieutenants. *2. 1st Class.		Inspectors. 3. 1st Class.		Detective Staff. 4.		Sergeants. 6.				Constables. 74.				89							
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Det. Officers.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 56.								
															After 8 years.		After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.			3rd Class.
Authorised No.,	1	*2		2		4		6				74				89	On the 11th April 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the salary of the chief constable being raised from £250 to £300 per annum. * The Lieutenants are office clerks. * Senior Lieut nant's salary. No deductions from pay when on the sick list. Two constables are day and night turnkeys.						
Actual No.,	1	*1		1		2	1	1	2	2		3	1	22	5	19		10	10	8	85		
Vacancies,																							
Authorised rates of pay,	£ 300	£ 125 11 7 10 *145	£ 110	£ 115 10 7 10	£ 100	£ 100 3 2 8 30 4 to to 115 3 6 2 3 10	£ 8 30 4	£ 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6		£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6	£ 3 10 3 2 8 31 6		
Travelling allowance,																							
Boot allowance,																							
House rents,																							
																		89	All find their own houses or lodgings. Total.				

Number on day street duty, 41 for 9 hours; night street duty, 48 for 9 hours; office day duty, 3 for 9, office night duty, 2 for 9 hours. Day men every third Sunday, night men a night every fortnight off duty. Annual leave, lieutenants 14, inspectors 12, detectives and sergeants 10, constables 7 days. Day and night duty changes every 3 months.

Burgh of Paisley.

BURGH OF PAISLEY—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.		Clerks.		TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Department.		Clerks.		TOTAL.
				Inspector.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenants.						Inspector.	Sergeants.	Detective Officers.	Lieutenants.	
Under 21 years of Age,	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
From 21 " to 25	20	20	From 1 to 5	.	.	.	.	2	2	28
" 25 " " 30	1	1	27	29	" 5 " 10	.	.	.	1	.	1	8
" 30 " " 35	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	8	13	" 10 " 15	.	.	.	1	.	1	12
" 35 " " 40	1	5	" 15 " 20	1	1	1	.	.	2	5
" 40 " " 45	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	" 20 " 25	.	1	.	.	.	1	3
" 45 " " 50	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	" 25 " 30	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
" 50 " " 55	1	3	" 30 " 35	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
" 55 " " 60	2	2	" 35 " 40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 60 " " 65	" 40 " 45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 65 " " 70	" 45 " 50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 70 " " 75	" 50 " 55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" 75 and above	" 55 and above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	74	89	Total,	1	2	1	2	2	6	74

Average age, 31½ years. Average service, 7½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 73 ; English, 0 ; Irish, 16—Total, 89.

The chief constable, 2 lieutenants, 1 inspector, 1 detective officer, 1 sergeant, 7 constables, total 13, have served in other forces from 1 to 8 years.

Five constables have served in the army, and 1 constable is in the reserve.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Lieutenants.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	42 0	42 0	42 0	41 0	£5, 10s. per annum in lieu of uniform.	* Original cost, renewed as required. † Exceeds the Government maximum prices in each instance.
Tunics,	-	-	-	32 6	32 6		
Patrol jackets,	*95 0	-	47 6	-	-		
Serge jackets,	-	44 6	45 6	-	-		The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions.
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*30 0	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6		
Riding pants,	-	22 0	-	-	22 0		
Forage caps,	*30 0	11 0	11 0	-	-		The material and make of the uniforms inspected is very satisfactory, but the prices are unusually high.
Helmets,	-	-	-	5 6	5 6		
Capes and Waterproof Coats,	-	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6		
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	-	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½	2 0½	The uniforms are supplied locally.	
Leggings,	-	-	7 0	7 0	7 0		
Whistles and Chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6		
Lanterns	-	-	-	4 9	4 9		
Waist belts	-	-	-	6 6	6 6		

BURGH OF PAISLEY—*continued.*Burgh of
Paisley.

Burgh Police Assessment.—3½d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 11th April 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the salary of the chief constable being raised from £250 to £300 per annum.

Variations.—A detective inspector, a sergeant, and a constable died, 8 constables resigned, and 3 constables were dismissed for misconduct, total, 14 changes¹

Promotions.—A detective sergeant to detective inspector, a detective officer to detective sergeant, and a constable to detective officer.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—Two lieutenants are inspectors of Explosives, and a lieutenant has £30 per annum as inspector of weights and measures.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—The Central police station provides offices and 24 cells where suitable quarters should be provided for a certain number of unmarried men in order that a body of police could be readily obtained on an emergency; and there is now a sub-station with office and 4 cells are very usefully provided in the west end. The police commissioners have had for years under consideration the necessary provision of small sub-stations such as are so useful in the city of Aberdeen for example; the distances that male and female prisoners have to be taken to the police stations necessitates the absence of constables from their beats for far too long a period, and attempted rescues have resulted in serious injuries to the police escort, the matter of providing one or two more sub-stations should therefore be kept in view.

The Telephone.—The police stations and the chief constable's house are in connection, at an annual cost of £24, 15s. per annum.

Mounted.—A lieutenant and 3 constables on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 lieutenants, 3 inspectors, 3 detective officers, 6 sergeants, 60 constables, total 75, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—68 granted, being an increase of 7.

Vagrants, &c. convicted of Begging.—Males 10, females 2, total 12, being an increase of 8.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 891 of the increasing population, cannot be considered sufficient for this large, populous, and important town, or sufficient to provide for sickness and absence on leave, and compares unfavourably in this respect with similar neighbouring burgh forces, and is therefore still numerically weak.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of
Renfrew.

BURGH OF RENFREW.

Inspected on the 2nd September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 10

Area in acres, 1,675 | Census population, 9,297
Acres to each officer, 167½ | Population to each officer, 929

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.			Pounds and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														TOTAL	REMARKS.	
	Chief Constable, 1.			Inspector, 1st Class, 1.		Sergeant, 1.				Constables, 7.												
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 5.											
											After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.			3rd Class.
Authorised No., . . .		1			1			1							7					10	The chief constable receives also £10 per annum for extra duties.	
Actual No., . . .	-	*1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	1			10		
Vacancies, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Authorised rates of pay, .	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	-		No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list.
Travelling allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Boot allowance, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
House rents, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money included in the pay. Provide their own houses, except one constable, who is provided with a house for which he pays 2s. per week.	
																						Total.

Number on day street duty, 4 for 9 hour on night street duty, 4 for 9 hours. Day office duty, 1 for 11½ hours; night office duty, 1 for 10 hours. One Sunday off duty in 4. Annual leave, 7 to 14 days. Day and night duty is taken month about.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGE.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Detective Officer.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	-	1	1	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 40 " " 45	-	1	-	1	-	2	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	-	1	7	10	Total	1	1	-	1	7	10

Average age, 35½ years. Average service, 6¼ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¼ inches. Nationality—Scotch, 8; English 1; Irish, 1—Total, 10.

The chief constable served in another force for 14 years.

BURGH OF RENFREW—continued.

Burgh of
Renfrew.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	* Chief Constable.		Inspector.	Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	*35	0	40	0	31	6	31	6	-
Frock coat,	*57	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunics,	-	-	-	26	9	26	9	-	-
Patrol (and Serge) jackets,	-	-	{ 55 0 } 35 0	19	3	19	3	-	-
Waistcoat,	*18	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trousers (Summer and Winter),	*21	0	{ 18 0 } 13 9	18	0	18	0	11 9	* As required. The chief constable should be provided with suitable, not semi, uniform to wear on special occasions. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. The clothing is supplied by Glasgow and Renfrew firms.
Trousers (Serge),	-	-	16	6	11	9	11	9	
Hat,	*17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Forage caps,	-	-	7	6	5	0	5	0	
Helmets,	-	-	-	7	9	7	9	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	*35	0	30	0	17	6	17	6	-
Leggings,	-	-	4	0	4	0	4	0	-
Gloves (Summer and Winter),	1	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	-
Waist belts,	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	-	-
Lanterns,	-	-	-	3	9	3	9	-	-
Whistles and chains,	1	6	-	1	6	1	6	-	-

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, as prosecutor in the Dean of Guild Court, receives £5, and £5 as inspector of lighting, he is also inspector under the Explosives, and the Food and Drugs Acts.

Police Offices and Cells.—The offices and 4 cells are to be improved. There is no resident officer, but there is always an officer on duty in the office day and night, and a female attendant. One constable is provided with a house, for which he pays 2s. per week rent.

The Telephone.—The telephone has been introduced with much advantage, and costs £14 per annum for two connections.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, a sergeant, and 6 constables have been instructed.

Mounted.—The chief constable and 3 constables on special occasions.

Bicycles.—Five can ride, and a bicycle is usefully provided.

Pedlars' Certificates.—3 granted, the same as last year

BURGH OF RENFREW—*continued.*

Remarks.—It is to be regretted that this burgh did not come within the provisions of the Local Government Act 1889, and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892, for it is much too small, with only 9,297 inhabitants, and with its limited jurisdiction, to have a separate very small police force thoroughly efficient, and it would have been a cheaper and a better arrangement to have consolidated with the county.

Report.—Subject to these remarks, the force is efficient.

**County of
Ross and
Cromarty.**

Inspected on the 29th and 30th May, and 4th and 5th June, 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, - 50

Area in acres,	2,009,558	Census population,	76,421
Acres to each officer,	40,190	Population to each officer,	1,528

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.												Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.															TOTAL	REMARKS.									
	Chief Constable, 1.			Superintendents, 2.						Inspector, 1.			Detective Inspector.	Sergeants, 7.					Constables, 39.					50														
	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, †1. Deputy Chief Constable.		2nd Class, 1.		3rd Class, 1.	After 10 years.	After 5 years from 29th May 1901.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 34.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		50													
				After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.											After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.						After 5 years.	After 2 years.			On Appointment.								
Authorised No.,	1			†1		1		1				7					39						50															
Actual No.,	.	.	*1	.	†1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	1	1	.	10	.	9	3	3	1	49													
Vacancies,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1														
Rates of pay, .	£ 380	£ 275	£ 250	£ 200	£ 175	£ 150	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ 102	£ 10	£ 95	s. d. 90	s. d. 0	s. d. 33	s. d. 3	s. d. 32	s. d. 8	s. d. 31	s. d. 6	s. d. 30	s. d. 4	s. d. 29	s. d. 2	s. d. 23	s. d. 6	s. d. 26	s. d. 10	s. d. 25	s. d. 8	s. d. 24	s. d. 6	s. d. 23	s. d. 4	s. d. 22	s. d. 2	.
Travelling allowance, .	.	.	£ 30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boot allowance, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
House rents,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
																						Total,	50															

Alterations while printing.—On the 7th February 1902 the Secretary for Scotland approved of the temporary addition of 5 constables to the force for duty in the Lewis.

COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—continued.

County of
Ross and
Cromarty.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Detective Inspector	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Detective Inspector	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	From 1 to 5 "	1	-	-	-	-	5
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	10
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	1	-	9	10	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	1	1	10
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	2	6
" 40 " " 45	1	-	-	-	1	5	7	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	1	4
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	" 25 " 30 "	-	2	1	-	2	1
" 50 " " 55	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 55 " " 60	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	1	1	6	38	49	Total,	1	2	1	1	6	38

Average age, 36⁵/₁₁ years. Average service, 14³/₁₁ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¹/₂ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 49. One vacancy.

The chief constable, 2 superintendents, an inspector, 6 constables, total 10, have served in other forces from 1 to 16 years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	-	* Original cost renewed as required.
Tunics,	-	-	-	†36 0	30 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	*105 0	63 0	63 0	-	-	-	† Including cost of chevrons.
Patrol jackets (Serge),	-	31 6	31 6	10 6	17 6	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*63 0	{ 14 9 19 0 15 0 18 9 }	{ 14 9 19 0 15 0 18 9 }	{ 10 6 10 6 11 6 10 6 }	{ 10 6 10 6 11 6 10 6 }	-	The uniforms inspected are of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Forage caps,	*35 0	{ 18 9 10 0 }	16 0	5 6	5 6	-	
Helmets,	-	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	-	The uniforms are supplied locally.
Waterproof coats and capes,	*85 0	37 6	37 6	17 6	17 6	-	
Whistles and chains,	-	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Leggings,	-	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	3 7 ¹ / ₂	-	
Gloves,	*5 6	1 10 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ¹ / ₂	-	
Haversacks,	-	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	-	
Shoulder and sword belts,	*75 0	-	-	-	-	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	-	4 6	4 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	-	

County Police Assessment.—2·771d. in the £.

Burghs.—Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Stornoway are policed, and are assessed at the county rate, and the stations are provided by the county.

Variations.—A constable died, and a constable transferred to the City of Edinburgh Police Force.

Police Reserve.—One constable at head-quarters for general and escort duty.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—On the 3rd January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the revised rates of pay, as shown in the pay table, and on 8th August 1901 of the detective sergeant being promoted to detective inspector on the lowest scale of pay for inspectors.

Promotions.—A detective sergeant to detective inspector.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £20 as chief inspector under the Weights and Measures, and the Explosives Acts. The deputy chief constable at head-quarters, and the superintendent at Stornoway, are sub-inspectors of weights and measures in their respective districts, and receive £20 and £5 respectively. The superintendent at Stornoway receives £35 as sanitary inspector. The inspector at Tain receives £25, and the sergeant at Cromarty £11, 10s. per annum respectively, as court-house keepers.

Police Stations.—There are 12 county stations, with from 2 to 4 cells at each, in all 26 cells, and 7 county and 16 rented houses without cells are provided. Four cells in the disused prison at Dingwall are legalised for a period of 14 days' detention or imprisonment, before, after, or during trial of prisoners, and are in charge of a constable who has a free house, &c., and his wife receives £15 as matron. All ranks, except the chief and deputy chief constable, pay 1s. 6d. each per week as station house rent, but when private houses are rented over £3, 18s., £3 is supplemented by the county.

Bicycles.—25 of all ranks can ride, a bicycle is usefully provided at headquarters, 12 use their own and receive an annual allowance of 20s. each per annum for upkeep.

The Telephone.—The head-quarter office with the Exchange at Dingwall for £5 per annum.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief and deputy chief constables, a superintendent, 2 inspectors, a detective inspector, 3 sergeants, and 24 constables, total 32, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—44 granted, being an increase of 4.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act, and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act, are enforced. Bye-laws have been framed for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, but are inoperative, owing to a decision of the Court of Session in a Mid-Lothian case.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,528 of the population, is under the usual strength considered necessary for a county constabulary force, and appears to be numerically weak, in not adequately providing for sickness and absence on leave.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

County of
Roxburgh.

Inspected on the 23rd and 24th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,				40
Area in acres,	424,858	Census population,	31,512	
Acres to each officer,	10,621	Population to each officer,	788	

Strength of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.														TOTAL	REMARKS.											
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent D.C.C., 1.		Inspectors, 2.		1.	1.	Sergeants, 3.				Constables, 31.						40															
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.			After 5 years.	On Appointment.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 25.																	
																After 8 years.	After 5 years.		After 2 years.	1st Class.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
Authorised No.,	*1	†1		2		1	1					31						40	* The chief constable is also chief constable of Berwickshire. * The chief constable also receives £25 for extra duties. † As D.C.C. receives £30 per annum additional. No deduction made from pay when on sick list under 2 months, and after that optional. One constable is in reserve at headquarters. Included in the pay. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men, not in barracks, receive 2s. each per week lodging money. Total.														
Actual No.,	*1	†1	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	11	3	7	4	3		2	39												
Vacancies,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	1											
Authorised rates of pay,	*£ 300	£ 150	£ 135	£ 120	£ 110	£ 102	£ 10	£ 95	£ 80	£ 11	£ 29	£ 9	£ 33	£ 8	£ 32	£ 1	£ 30	£ 11		£ 29	£ 9	£ 28	£ 7	£ 27	£ 5	£ 25	£ 3	£ 25	£ 1	£ 23	£ 11	£ 22	9
Travelling allowance,	£ 40
Boot allowance,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
House rents,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
																																40	

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constable.

AGES.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Detective Sergeant.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	2
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	From 1 to 5	-	-	-	1	-	9
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	" 5 " 10	-	-	-	-	-	8
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	" 10 " 15	-	-	-	-	-	3
" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 15 " 20	-	-	1	-	2	5
" 40 " 45	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	" 20 " 25	-	-	1	-	-	3
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	-	3
" 50 " 55	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	" 30 " 35	-	1	1	-	1	4
" 55 " 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	" 35 " 40	-	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	2	1	1	3	30	Total,	1	1	2	1	3	30

Average age, 37 ¹/₁₁ years. Average service, 13 ²/₃ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 38 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 0—Total, 39. 1 constable vacant.

The chief constable, detective sergeant, a sergeant, 3 constables, total 6, have served in other forces from 4 months to 7 years.

A constable has served in the Army, and is in the reserve.

County of
Roxburgh.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super- intendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	46 0	45 0	*28 6	*28 6	-	*The cost of sergeants' chevrons and constables' bars not included.
Tunics,	-	-	*29 0	*29 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	42 0	36 0	-	-	-	
Serge patrol jackets,	40 0	25 0	*16 6	*16 6	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	18 0	18 0	{ 13 6 11 3 }	{ 13 6 11 3 }	-	The chief constable is provided with uniform to wear on special occasions. The uniforms inspected are of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Riding pants,	-	-	-	25 0	-	
Forage caps,	6 6	4 3	3 6	3 6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	7 3	7 3	-	
Waterproof coats,	30 0	30 0	27 6	27 6	-	
Capes,	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Leggings,	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 6	-	
Gloves,	3 5½	3 5½	3 5½	3 5½	-	
Waist belts,	-	3 6	3 6	3 6	-	
Lanterns,	-	3 9	3 9	3 9	-	
Haversacks,	-	4 6	4 6	4 6	-	

County Police Assessment.—1½d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the Burgh of Hawick, which maintains a separate force, all the other burghs are policed and the stations are provided by the county.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—Two constables resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £25 per annum as procurator-fiscal for the burgh of Jedburgh, he is also inspector for the whole county under the Explosives Act; 1 inspector is inspector for the whole county under the Weights and Measures Act, and for which he receives £20 per annum; 2 inspectors and 2 sergeants are inspectors under the Swine Fever Order, 1894; the chief constable, 2 inspectors, and 2 sergeants are inspectors under Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Reserve.—One constable is in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Police Stations.—There are 20 stations, with from 1 to 6 cells at each, in all 40 cells, 16 are county and 4 rented property, 5 have only single cells, an unusually large number, but at places where there are very few prisoners, the system is, however, objectionable, as not affording the necessary separation of the sexes and of prisoners, and there are 4 rented station houses without cells provided. The cells at head-quarters are legalised for 14 days' detention or imprisonment, before, during, or after trial, and are in charge of a married constable, whose wife receives, as matron, 7s. a week. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men, not in furnished barracks, receive 2s. each per week lodging money.

The Telephone.—The chief constable's house, the police stations at Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, Hawick, Denholm, and Newtown are usefully connected at an annual cost of £10, 10s. each.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH—continued.

County of
Roxburgh.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform, and 2 constables, are mounted on special occasions.

Bicycles.—The superintendent and 4 divisional officers are allowed 20s. each per annum for upkeep of their bicycles, and others using their own when on duty are allowed 3d. per double mile, but not to exceed 5s. per day.

Ambulance Instruction.—The deputy chief constable, 2 inspectors, 1 detective sergeant, 2 sergeants, 8 constables, total 14, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—58 granted, being an increase of 3.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under the 57th Section of the Local Government Act, 1889, have not been framed.

Remarks.—The chief constable has also charge of the adjoining county of Berwick, which appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement. There should be only one police force in this county, which would increase the efficiency and more general usefulness of the constabulary at a less cost.

Report.—The force is efficient.

BURGH OF HAWICK.

Burgh of
Hawick.

Inspected on the 23rd July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		15	
Area in acres,	1,081	Census Population,	17,303
Acres to each officer,	72	Population to each officer,	1,153

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1.	Inspector, 1.			Sergeants, 2.				Constables, 11.						15		
		Chief Constable.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	1st Class. 6.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
											After 5 years.	After 2 years.					
Authorised No., .	1	1			2				11						15	* The chief constable has also £10 per annum for extra duties. † One is office clerk. No deduction from pay when on sick list.	
Actual No., .	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	†2	1	-	3	4	1	15		
Vacancies, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Authorised rates of pay, .	£ 200	£ 105	£ s. 97 10	£ 90	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 30 4	s. d. 29 2	s. d. 28 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 22 9	.		
Boot allowance, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Included in pay.
House rents, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Provide their own houses, with the exception of the married constable in charge of the legalised cells, who has a free house, &c.
																Total.	

Number on day street duty, 6 for 12 hours; night street duty, 7 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 12 hours; office night duty, 1 for 9 hours. Day men every 2nd Sunday off. Night men one night off every 2 weeks. Annual leave, 8 days. Day and night duty taken alternately.

Burgh of
Hawick.

BURGH OF HAWICK—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	1	1	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	5	5	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	6	6
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	1	1	2	4
" 30 " " 35	-	1	1	1	-	3	" 10 " 15 "	-	1	-	1	-	2
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	1	-	-	-	1	2
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55	1	-	-	-	1	2	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	2	10	15	Total,	1	1	1	2	10	15

Average age, 30 years. Average service, 7½ years. Average height, 5 feet 11¼ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 14 ; English, 1; Irish, 0—Total, 15.

The chief constable and the inspector served in another force for 7½ years.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.			Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
		Inspectors.					
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Great coats,	*70 0	40	0	28	0	28	0
Patrol jackets,	*75 0	45	0	18	3	{ *28 0 18 3	-
Trousers (Summer Serge and Winter),	*25 0	{ 18 0 18 0	15 10 10 11	15 10 10 11			-
Forage caps,	*21 0	13	6	6	0	{ †13 6 6 0	-
Gloves,	*2 6	2	6	2	6	2 6	-
Capes,	-	18	6	18	6	18 6	-
Leggings,	*10 6	7	6	7	6	7 6	-
Whistles and chains,	-	1	8	1	8	1 8	-
Waist belts,	-	5	3	5	3	5 3	-
Lanterns,	-	3	9	3	9	3 9	-

* Provided as required.
† For office clerk.
The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
The uniforms inspected are fairly satisfactory.
The clothing is supplied by a Glasgow firm.

BURGH OF HAWICK—*continued.*Burgh of
Hawick.

Burgh Police Assessment.—4d. in the £.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable, as inspector of weights and measures, has £10 per annum.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are suitable offices and 10 cells in the municipal buildings, the cells are legalised for the detention of prisoners before, during, or after trial, for any period not exceeding 14 days, and are in charge of a resident married constable, who lives rent free, and his wife, as matron, receives an allowance of 15s. a week.

The Telephone.—The office is connected with the chief constable's house, the Hawick exchange, public works, Jedburgh, Galashiels, Selkirk, Kelso, St. Boswells, and Melrose, at a cost of £8 per annum.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable only, all should be instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—103 granted, being a decrease of 3.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 24, females 6, total 30, being 19 more than last year.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,153 of the population, does not provide sufficiently for sickness and absence on leave. It would increase the efficiency, and add very much to the more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, if it were consolidated with the county, which has a station and 2 officers in the burgh.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Selkirk.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

Inspected on the 29th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		15
Area in acres,	172,373	Census population, 9,741
Acres to each officer,	11,491	Population to each officer, 649

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												TOTAL	REMARKS.									
	1.	Inspector, 1.			1.	Sergeant, 1.						Constables, 12.															
		Chief Constable.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.		On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 11.				2nd Class.	3rd Class.											
					After 8 years.						After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.					After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.						
Authorised No., .	1	1			1				12					15	One constable is in reserve at head-quarters.												
Actual No., . . .	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	3	1		15							
Vacancies, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.
Authorised rates of pay, . . .	£ 200	£ 106	£ 97	10	£ 90	s. 33	d. 3	s. 32	d. 1	s. 30	d. 11	s. 29	d. 9	s. 28	d. 7	s. 27	d. 5	s. 26	d. 5	s. 25	d. 1	s. 23	d. 11	s. 22	d. 9	.	No deduction from pay when on sick list.
Travelling allowance, . . .	£ 25	
Boot allowance,	
House rents,
															15												

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detective Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21	to 25	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5		-	-	-	-	-	5	5
" 25	" 30	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 5 " 10		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 30	" 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15		-	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 35	" 40	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40	" 45	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	" 20 " 25		-	-	-	-	1	2	3
" 45	" 50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 25 " 30		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 50	" 55	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 30 " 35		1	-	1	-	-	-	2
" 55	" 60	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	" 35 " 40		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60	" 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65	" 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70	" 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75	" and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,		1	-	1	-	1	12	15	Total,		1	-	1	-	1	12	15

Average age, 38 ¹/₂ years. Average service, 13 ³/₁₂ years. Average height, 6 feet.
Nationality—Scotch, 14; English, 1—Total, 15.

A sergeant and 5 constables have served in other forces from ¹⁰/₁₂ to 13 ³/₁₂ years.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK—continued.

County of
Selkirk.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
Great coats,	-	37 0	37 0	37 0	-	
Tunics,	-	-	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets,	*90 0	43 0	-	-	-	
Patrol jackets (Serge),.	-	27 0	19 0	19 0	-	* Original cost.
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	*26 0	{ 16 0 12 0 }	{ 16 0 12 0 }	{ 16 0 12 0 }	-	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.
Forage caps,	*18 0	5 6	5 6	3 9	-	
Helmets,	-	-	-	-	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	26 0	{ 26 0 17 6 }	{ 26 0 17 6 }	{ 26 0 17 6 }	-	The uniforms inspected are of good material, well made, and the prices reasonable.
Whistles and chains,	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	-	
Leggings,	-	6 0	6 0	6 0	-	The uniforms are supplied by a London firm.
Gloves,	5 0	3 5	3 5	3 5	-	
Lanterns,	-	3 9	3 9	3 9	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	3 0	3 0	-	
Haversacks,	-	4 0	4 0	4 0	-	

County Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Burghs.—The county town of Selkirk is policed and assessed at the above rate, the county providing the police station, offices, cells, &c. The burgh of Galashiels maintains a separate police establishment.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable resigned.

Promotions.—Nil.

Police Reserve.—A constable at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform, and 2 constables on special occasions.

Bicycles.—The chief constable and 4 constables are allowed 20s. each per annum for upkeep of their own bicycles.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable is chief inspector of weights and measures, and under the Food and Drugs, and Explosives Acts, assisted by the inspector; the chief constable, the inspector, and a sergeant are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts, but there are no extra allowances granted.

Police Stations.—There are 7 county stations, with quarters for married constables, with 2 to 3 cells at each, in all 15 cells. The head-quarter offices, &c., in the county

County of
Selkirk.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK—continued.

buildings at Selkirk are very suitable. With the exception of the chief constable, all live rent free, and single men are allowed 2s. each per week lodging money; the sergeant's wife, at the head-quarter office, is allowed £10 for looking after offices and cells.

The Telephone.—The head-quarter station is in communication with Galashiels, Hawick, Melrose, Kelso, and Peebles, at an annual cost of £2, 18s. 4d., messages to other places charged at the usual trunk rates.

Ambulance Instruction.—The inspector, sergeant, and 5 constables, total 7, only, as many as possible should be instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—26 granted, being a decrease of 3.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been under consideration.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

Burgh of
Galashiels.

BURGH OF GALASHIELS.

Inspected on the 29th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,		13	
Areas in acres,	840	Census population,	13,598
Acres to each officer,	64½	Population to each officer,	1,046

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											TOTAL	REMARKS.								
	1. Chief Constable.	Sergeants, 3.				Constables, 9.								18							
		After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 7.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.										
						After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.													
Authorised No.,	1	†3				9							13	* The chief constable has also £30 per annum for extra duties. On the 11th September 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the adoption of the 6th Model Scale, including boot money, for sergeants and constables respectively. † One is office sergeant. No deduction from pay when on sick list.							
Actual No.,	1	2	-	-	†1	2	-	-	2	3	1	1	13								
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Authorised rates of pay,	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		-						
	200	33	10	32	8	31	6	30	4	29	2	28	0		26	10	25	8	24	6	23	4
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
																					13

Number on day street duty, 5 for 10 hours; on night street duty, 6 for 9 hours. Office day duty, 1 for 11 hours; on office night duty, the chief constable, who is resident. One Sunday off duty in the month. Day and night duty alternate months. Annual leave, 10 days.

BURGH OF GALASHIELS—*continued.*Burgh of
Galashiels.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.					
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 25 " 30	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 30 " 35	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 35 " 40	-	-	1	-	1	1
" 40 " 45	-	-	-	1	1	1
" 45 " 50	-	-	-	1	1	1
" 50 " 55	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 55 " 60	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	2	9	13

Average age, 34 years. Average service, 8 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.

Nationality—Scotch, 13.

The chief constable and a sergeant have served in other forces from 12 to 14½ years.

Two constables have served in the army, and are still in the army reserve. One, a married man, is still at the front, and his wife is supported by local subscription in addition to the separate army allowance. The other reservist on being invalided rejoined the force last November.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	*56 0	-	36 0	36 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	*51 0	-	†21 0	21 0	-	†Office sergeant.
Trousers (Summer, Serge, and Winter),	*21 6	-	{ 13 3 16 9 }	{ 13 3 16 9 }	-	
Forage caps,	*18 0	-	5 3	5 3	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	*40 0	-	18 9	18 9	-	*The chief constable wears uniform, which is provided as required.
Whistles and chains,	*2 0	-	2 0	2 0	-	The uniforms and appointments as inspected are satisfactory.
Leggings,	*3 9	-	3 9	3 9	-	The clothing is supplied locally.
Gloves,	*7 0	-	3 2	3 2	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	5 0	5 0	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	4 6	4 6	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—On the 11th September 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the adoption of the 6th Model Scale of pay, including boot money, for the sergeants and constables respectively, and the clerk to be an office sergeant, on the pay of that grade.

Variations.—A constable resigned to join the Metropolitan police.

Promotions.—Office clerk to be office sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 as burgh procurator-fiscal, £10 as sanitary inspector, £2 as explosives inspector, £4 as inspector of weights and measures, £4 as inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, total £30, he is also inspector of cattle-sheds, dairies, and milk-shops, Diseases Animals Acts, of common lodging-houses, and billet-master; this officer has far too many municipal offices to attend to, which must seriously interfere with his primary police duties.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There are offices and 5 cells, and the latter are legalised for a period of imprisonment, after conviction, not exceeding 3 days, and a cell is set aside for females, with a separate key, in charge of a female matron, who receives an allowance of 3s. per diem when so employed. The chief constable has a residence at the station, for which he pays £8, 10s. per annum. The police commissioners have had plans prepared, and under consideration for many years, for a new police station, but nothing has been done.

The Telephone.—The station is in telephonic communication with the county constabulary head-quarters at Jedburgh, Kelso, Innerleithen, Selkirk, and with Hawick, Peebles, Clovenfords, and Melrose, at an annual cost of £6, 10s., a very reduced rent, the company having the use of the roof of the police station for their wires, and with Edinburgh and other places at the usual trunk rates.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform and a constable on special occasions.

Bicycles.—One usefully provided.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, 2 sergeants, office sergeant, 9 constables, total 13, instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—33 granted, being same as last year. •

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—Males 2, females 0, total 2, being a decrease of 1.

Remarks.—One officer to 1,046 of the population does not provide sufficiently for sickness and absence on leave. It would increase the efficiency, and add very much to the more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, if the force were consolidated with the county.

Report.—The force is efficient.

County of
Stirling.

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

Inspected on the 16th and 17th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 102

Exclusive of 9 additional Constables.

Area in acres, 296,554 Census population, 123,491
Acres to each officer, 2,907 Population to each officer, 1,211

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.																								
RANKS.	Chief Constable, 1.			Superintendents, 2.				Inspectors, 6.														REMARKS.		
	After 10 years, as from 16th March 1898.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 2.				1st Class. Detective Inspector. 1.				1st Class. Office Inspectors, 2.				1st Class. Inspectors. 3.								
				After 12 years.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.	On Appointment.	After 12 years.	After 9 years.	After 6 years.	After 3 years.		On Appointment.	
Authorised No.,	1			2								6										The chief constable has also £50 per annum for extra duties. * This superintendent, as deputy chief constable, receives £20 per annum additional salary as such.		
Actual No.,	1	-	-	*1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		2	
Vacancies, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Rates of pay, .	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s.	£ s.	£	£	£	£ s.	£ s.	£	£	£ s.	£	£ s.		£	
400	361 14 9	301 14 9	*225	200	175	150	130	122	115	107 10	100	130	122	115	107 10	100	130	122 10	115	107 10	100			
Travelling allowance, .	Actual.			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Boot allowance, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
House rents, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																								TOTAL.
Sergeants, 12.												Constables 81.												102
												1st Class, 56.												

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force, and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	3	6	9	Yes.	The Carron Company, Grangemouth Docks, an explosives company, and new railway works.	Wear uniform, are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Actual Strength,	3	6	9			
Vacancies,	-	-	-			

County of
Stirling

COUNTY OF STIRLING—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks, exclusive of the Additional Constables.

AGES.									LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.		Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspector.	Office Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Office Constable.	Sergeants.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	26	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	26	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	1	-	3	19
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	-	-	-	4	11
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 20 " 25 "	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
" 45 " " 50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
" 50 " " 55	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
" 55 " " 60	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	" 35 " 40 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	12	79	Total,	1	2	3	1	2	-	12

Average age, $31\frac{10}{12}$ years. Average service, $8\frac{4}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 97 ; English, 2 ; Irish, 2—Total, 101. A constable vacant.

The chief constable, one superintendent, 3 inspectors, 4 sergeants, and 13 constables, total 22, have served in other forces from 7 months to 16 years.

Four constables have served in the army, and 2 are in the army reserve, one married and one unmarried have been called out and are still at the front. These men will be taken on again on their return.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks in the Additional Police :—

AGES.					LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.				
	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age, . . .	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-
From 21 " to 25 . . .	-	-	2	2	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	2	2
" 25 " " 30 . . .	-	-	1	1	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	1	1
" 30 " " 35 . . .	-	-	-	-	" 10 " 15 "	-	2	1	3
" 35 " " 40 . . .	-	2	-	2	" 15 " 20 "	-	1	2	-
" 40 " " 45 . . .	-	1	2	3	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50 . . .	-	-	1	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-
" 50 " " 55 . . .	-	-	-	-	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60 . . .	-	-	-	-	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65 . . .	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70 . . .	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75 . . .	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above . . .	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	-	3	6	9	Total, . . .	-	3	6	9

Average age, $35\frac{5}{12}$ years. Average service, $11\frac{2}{12}$ years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 7 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 1—Total, 9.

The sergeant served in another force for $4\frac{3}{12}$ years.

COUNTY OF STIRLING—*continued.*County of
Stirling.Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Great coats,	*46 0	46 0	42 0	†31 6	28 6	Receives annually the cost of an inspector's uniform.		
Tunica,	*60 0	60 0	-	†30 6	26 0			
Patrol jackets,	*56 0	56 0	49 6	†21 6	18 6			
Trousers (Summer),	} *24 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	15 0			
Trousers (Winter),								
Forage caps,	*15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0		* Original cost, will be renewed as required.	
Helmets,	-	-	-	7 6	7 6		† Includes cost of chevrons.	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	*20 0	20 0	20 0	19 6	19 6		The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions.	
Whistles and chains,	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0		The uniforms, &c., inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable.	
Leggings,	-	3 9	3 9	3 9	3 9		The clothing is supplied by a Glasgow firm.	
Gloves,	5 0	5 0	5 0	1 9	1 9			
Waist belts,	-	-	-	7 6	7 6			
Lanterns,	-	-	6 2	6 2	6 2			

County Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £. Falkirk district, 4½d. in the £.

Burghs.—With the exception of the county town of Stirling, which maintains a separate force, all the other burghs and populous places are policed by the county, in which there should be only one police force.

Police Reserve.—One constable in reserve at head-quarters for escort and general duty.

Alterations in the Pay and Force.—On the 7th January 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of the number of inspectors being increased from 5 to 6 by the promotion of a sergeant, the number of sergeants to stand at 12, and the number of constables be increased from 75 to 81. And on the 9th July, as from the 16th May 1901, of revised scales of pay for superintendents, inspectors, sergeants, and constables, as shown in the pay table.

Variations.—A sergeant died, 7 constables resigned 1 compulsory, and 2 joined the Lovat Scouts and Cape Mounted Police, and 2 constables were dismissed for misconduct; total, 10 changes.

Promotions.—An office sergeant to office inspector, and 2 constables to sergeant.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £30 as procurator-fiscal for the burghs of Denny, Kilsyth, and Lennoxton, and £20 as chief inspector of weights and measures; and the superintendent at Falkirk £65 as burgh procurator-fiscal; a superintendent has £35 as an inspector of weights and measures; the chief constable, 2 superintendents, 2 inspectors, and 6 sergeants are inspectors under the Explosives Act; and the chief constable, 2 superintendents, 3 inspectors, and 4 sergeants are inspectors under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 13 stations, all county property, with 2 to 17 cells at each, in all 60 cells, and 49 rented houses provided. At the County Buildings, Stirling, there are suitable offices for the chief constable and the head-quarter staff, 3 police cells, 3 Sheriff Court cells, and 10 additional cells are legalised for 14 days' detention and imprisonment of county and burgh prisoners, before, during, and after trial, and are in charge of a sergeant, who has a free house, &c., and £30 allowance to his sister as matron. At Falkirk, in connection with the police offices and court-house, there are 17 police cells, 9 of which are legalised for 14 days' imprisonment, in charge of a resident constable, who receives a free house, &c., and £26 per annum allowance to his wife as matron. New police stations have been provided at Grangemouth, at Stenhousemuir, and a station without cells at Milton of Campsie. Officers in charge of stations with cells live rent free, others pay 1s. each a week for houses supplied, and single men find their own lodgings.

COUNTY OF STIRLING—*continued.*

The Telephone.—The head-quarters at Stirling, with Falkirk, Polmont, and Grangemouth, at a cost of £60 per annum, and other places at the usual rates, which greatly increases the effectiveness and more general usefulness of the force, other important stations should, as soon as possible, be connected.

Ambulance Instruction.—A superintendent, 5 inspectors, 13 sergeants, 60 constables, total 79, have been instructed.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Mounted on Bicycles.—A superintendent, 5 inspectors, 11 sergeants, 82 constables, total 100, and 16 bicycles are provided by the county, but no allowance for upkeep of the others, though repairs are made at the expense of the county.

Pedlars' Certificates.—114 granted, being an increase of 10.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act and the 15th Section of the Crimes Act are enforced. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been adopted. A Mendicity Society has also been established and worked by the constabulary.

Remarks.—The force, giving only 1 officer to 1,211, is numerically weak as to increasing population, extra clerical and court work in the policed burghs, and provision for sickness and absence on leave. The efficiency and more general usefulness of the police would be increased, at a less cost, if there was only one force in the county.

Report.—The force is efficient.

**Burgh of
Stirling.**

BURGH OF STIRLING.

Inspected on the 16th September 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force (exclusive of 4 additional Constables), . 18

Area in acres,	1,423	Census population,	18,403
Acres to each officer.	79	Population to each officer,	1,022

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 30th December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salary.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.																TOTAL	REMARKS.						
	1. Chief Constable.	Inspector, 1.			Sergeants, 2.				Constables, 14.									18							
		After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class, 12					2nd Class.	3rd Class.										
									Office Clerk.	After 8 years.	After 5 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.												
Authorized No.,	1	1			2				14									18	* The chief constable has also £25 per annum for extra duties. No deduction made from the pay when on the sick list. Included in the pay. The chief constable is provided with a house at the police office, for which he pays £10 per annum rent. The constable in charge of the sub-station lives rent free. Total.						
Actual No.,	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	6	1	1	18									
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Authorized rates of pay,	£ *200	£ 100	£ s. 102 10	£ 95	£ s. 33	d. 10	s. 8 31	d. 6	s. 4	s. 25	d. 8	s. 29	d. 2	s. 28	d. 0	s. 26	d. 10	s. 25		d. 8	s. 24	d. 6	s. 23	d. 4	-
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
																							18		

Number on day street duty, 7 for 11 hours. On night street duty, 12 for 10 hours. Office day duty, 2 for 11 hours. Office night duty, 1 for 10 hours. Every third Sunday off duty. Annual leave, 8 days. Day and night duty alternate months.

BURGH OF STIRLING—continued.

Burgh of
Stirling.

State of Additional Force, privately employed and paid, not included in the Permanent Force,
and for whom the Government Grant is not received.

Additional Force.	Inspns.	D.O.	Sergts.	Cons.	Total.	If rated for pay, advancement, and promotion with the Permanent Force.	By whom employed and paid.	REMARKS.
Strength,	-	-	-	4	4			
Actual Strength,	-	-	-	4	4	Yea.	By the War Office, to watch military store-houses.	Wear uniform, and are appointed by and under the orders of the chief constable.
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-			

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.						
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Office Clerk.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.	
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	2	2	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	4	4
From 21 " to 25	-	-	1	-	3	4	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	1	-	5	6
" 25 " " 30	-	1	-	1	5	7	" 5 " 10 "	-	1	-	1	3	5
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 25 " 30 "	1	-	-	1	-	2
" 50 " " 55	-	-	-	1	-	1	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	1	-	-	-	-	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above,	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	2	13	18	Total,	1	1	1	2	13	18

Average age, 29⁷/₁₃ years. Average service, 7¹/₁₃ years. Average height, 5 feet 10 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 17 ; English, 1—Total, 18.

The chief constable, office clerk, and a constable have served in other forces from 5 months to 8¹/₂ years.

Ages and Length of Service of the 4 Additional Constables appointed on 1st April 1894, for
watching War Office Stores.

Ages—from 21 to 25 years, 3 constables ; from 25 to 30 years, 1 constable. Length of Service—of and under 1 year's service, 3 constables ; from 1 to 5 years, 1 constable.
Average Age, 23³/₁₃ years. Average service, 1¹/₂ years. Average height, 5 feet 9³/₄ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 4.

Burgh of Stirling.

BURGH OF STIRLING—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	65 0	45 0	*36 0	*36 0	-	
Tunics,	-	-	27 0	27 0	-	
Patrol jackets,	70 0	70 0	*21 0	*21 0	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	20 0	19 6	{ 19 6 11 0 }	{ 19 6 11 0 }	-	* Includes cost of cheverons, etc. The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions. On the 28th March 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved of supplying an extra suit of serge uniform in lieu of the tunic and helmet. The clothing inspected is very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are locally supplied.
Forage caps,	20 0	14 0	6 6	6 6	-	
Helmets,	-	-	8 0	8 0	-	
Gloves,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	-	
Leggings,	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 11	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	5 0	5 0	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	3 9	3 9	-	

Burgh Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Variations.—Five constables resigned, 1 to join the county force, a constable superannuated, and a constable was dismissed for misconduct ; total 7 changes.

Promotions.—Nil.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable receives £10 as inspector under the Diseases Animals Acts, £12 as burgh procurator-fiscal, £3 as inspector of explosives, and no allowance as billet-master.

Police Offices, Cells, &c.—There is a chief constable's office, general office, muster-room, and 5 cells old inferior and in a most unsuitable position. New police buildings are urgently required lower down in the town, on a very suitable site, the property of the burgh, and the subject deserves the earliest serious attention of the authorities ; in the meantime they have provided an office and 4 cells as a temporary measure on that site and have done all that is possible to improve the old cells. The chief constable is provided with a house at the police station, for which he pays a rent of £10 per annum ; at St. Ninians there is a sub-station office and 2 cells with free quarters for the married constable in charge ; all others provide their own houses.

The Telephone.—The principal office and sub-stations have been connected with the exchange and town-clerk's office at an annual cost of £12, 8s.

Mounted Police.—The chief constable in uniform and 4 constables on special occasions.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, 2 sergeants, and 15 constables, total 19, have been instructed.

Pedlars' Certificates.—44 granted, being an increase of 8.

Vagrants, &c., convicted of Begging.—4 male, 0 female, total 4, being 3 more than last year.

Remarks.—It would increase the efficiency and add very much to the more general usefulness of the police, at a less cost, if the force were consolidated with the county constabulary, which has its head-quarter office and a considerable staff in the burgh. The office and cell accommodation at the principal station is very old, and in every way unsuitable.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

County of
Sutherland.

Inspected on the 15th May 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force, 18
Area in acres, 1,207,188 | Census population, 21,389
Acres to each officer, 67,066 | Population to each officer, 1,132
State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									TOTAL.	REMARKS.										
	Chief Constable, 1.			Inspector, Dep. C. C. 1.			Sergeant, 1.			Constables, 15.																				
	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 6 years.	On Appointment.	After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	On Appointment.	1st Class. 15.																			
											After 8 years.	After 6 years.	After 2 years.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.														
Authorised No.,	1			1			1			15																				
Actual No.,	-	1	-	*1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	4	2	1	-	-	18	* The inspector as deputy chief constable has no allowance as such.												
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														
Authorised rates of pay,	£ -	£ 220	£ 200	£ 115	£ 107	£ 10	£ 100	£ 30	£ 11	£ 29	£ 9	£ 28	£ 7	£ 27	£ 5	£ 26	£ 3	£ 25	£ 11	£ 23	£ 11	£ 22	£ 9	£ 21	£ 7	£ 20	£ 5	-	There is a constable in reserve at head-quarters. No deduction from pay when on sick list.	
Travelling allowance,	-	£ 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Inspectors, sergeants, and constables paid actual outlays for travelling.	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boot money is included in the pay.	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Officers live rent free, and single men get 2s. per week for lodgings.	
																													18	Total.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Constable Office Clerk.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Total.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
From 21 " " 25	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 25 " " 30	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	" 5 " 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
" 30 " " 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 10 " 15 "	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
" 35 " " 40	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 40 " " 45	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	" 20 " 25 "	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" 45 " " 50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 25 " 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" 50 " " 55	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	" 30 " 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " " 60	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" 35 " 40 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
" 60 " " 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 " 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " " 70	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	" 45 " 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " " 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 " 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	-	1	-	1	15	18	Total,	1	-	1	-	1	15	18

Average age, 40 years. Average service, 13 years. Average height, 5 feet 11 inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 18.

The chief constable, the inspector, and 8 constables, total 10, have served in other forces from 1 to 13 years.

A constable served in the army but is not in the reserve; a sergeant and 2 constables are in the Volunteer Auxiliary Force.

County of
Sutherland.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—continued.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements, Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Constables.	Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Great coats,	-	34 6	34 6	34 6	-	aOriginal cost renewed as required.
Patrol jackets,	a63 0	70 0	22 6	22 6	-	The chief constable wears uniform on special occasions, and it is renewed as required. The uniforms inspected are satisfactory. Gloves are not provided. The uniforms are supplied locally.
Trousers (Summer),	a18 6	20 0	14 6	14 6	-	
Trousers (Winter),	-	21 0	15 6	15 6	-	
Trousers (Serge),	-	15 0	14 6	14 6	-	
Forage caps,	a15 0	7 3	4 6	4 6	-	
Whistles and chains,	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	-	
Capes or Waterproof coats,	a30 0	19 6	19 0	19 0	-	
Haversacks,	-	8 0	4 6	4 6	-	
Leggings,	-	5 8	5 8	5 8	-	
Gloves,	a5 0	-	-	-	-	
Waist belts,	19 0	-	-	-	-	
Lanterns,	-	4 0	4 0	4 0	-	

County Police Assessment.—2½d. in the £.

Burghs.—The county town of Dornoch, and all the populous places, are policed by the county, and are assessed at the above rate.

Police Reserve.—One constable at Dornoch for escort and general duty.

Alterations in the Force and Pay.—Nil.

Variations.—A constable resigned and joined the City of Edinburgh Police force.

Promotions.—Nil.

Extra Duties and Allowances.—The chief constable prosecutes under the Public Houses and the Roads and Bridges Acts, and is inspector under the Explosives, the Weights and Measures, and the Diseases Animals Acts, for which he receives actual travelling and personal expenses when so engaged. The inspector, a sergeant, and 2 constables are assistant inspectors under the Explosives Acts, and the whole force are officers under the Diseases Animals Acts.

Police Stations.—There are 8 stations, with 2 cells at each, in all 16 cells, 2 stations are county property, and 6 are rented, there is also a county house, and 4 rented houses without cells. Officers in charge of stations live rent free, and unmarried members receive 2s. each per week for lodgings. There should be legalised cells at Dornoch for short periods of remand or imprisonment, the nearest prison being at Inverness. During the year there were 21 male and female prisoners escorted by 21 officers, necessitating 18 journeys, to and from this prison, 2 prisoners being the largest number at any one time, the average cost was £1, 13s. 1d. per prisoner, or total cost of escort £34 15s. 4d., and the average absence of the escort 20 hours, which will be reduced when the Dornoch Railway is open next April.

Mounted.—The chief constable in uniform on special occasions.

Bicycles.—A sergeant and 5 constables use their own, and allowed 30s. each per annum for upkeep, but no allowance paid to the others who use their own, which is not encouraging.

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—continued.

County of
Sutherland.

The Telephone.—Has not been introduced.

Ambulance Instruction.—The chief constable, the inspector, the sergeant, 15 constables, total 18, have been instructed, being the whole force, which is very satisfactory.

Pedlars' Certificates.—43 granted, being an increase of 15.

Vagrants.—The Trespass Act is enforced, but the 15th Section of the Crimes Act is not. Bye-laws for the prevention of vagrancy, under Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1889, have been approved, and are in force.

Remarks.—Nil.

Report.—The force is efficient.

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN.

County of
Wigtown.

Inspected on the 17th July 1901.

Authorised Strength of the Force,	24		
Area in acres,	327,815	Census population,	32,555
Acres to each officer,	13,658	Population to each officer,	1,356

State of Force, Rates of Pay, &c., on the 31st December 1901.

RANKS.	Yearly Salaries in Pounds and Shillings.									REMARKS.
	Chief Constable, 1.			Superintendent, Deputy Chief Constable, *1.			Office Inspector, 1.			
	After 10 years from 26th March 1898.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	After 10 years.	After 5 years.	On Appointment.	
Authorised No.,	1			1			1			* The deputy chief constable has no additional salary as such.
Actual No.,	1	-	-	-	-	*1	-	-	1	
Vacancies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rates of pay,	£ 240	£ 220	£ 200	£ 160	£ 135	*£ 120	£ 105	£ 97 10	£ 90	
Travelling allowance,	Actual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boot allowance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
House rents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weekly pay in Shillings and Pence.									TOTAL.	
Sergeants, 4.				Constables, 17.						24
				1st Class, 14.						

County of
Wigtown.

COUNTY OF WIGTOWN—continued.

Ages and Length of Service of all Ranks.

AGES.								LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT FORCE ONLY.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.		Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Office Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Constables.	TOTAL.
Under 21 years of Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of and under 1 year's Service,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
From 21 " to 25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	From 1 to 5 "	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
" 25 " , 30	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	" 5 , 10 "	-	1	1	-	-	6	8
" 30 " , 35	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	" 10 , 15 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 35 " , 40	-	1	-	-	-	3	4	" 15 , 20 "	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
" 40 " , 45	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	" 20 , 25 "	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
" 45 " , 50	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	" 25 , 30 "	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 50 " , 55	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	" 30 , 35 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 55 " , 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 35 , 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 60 " , 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 40 , 45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 65 " , 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 45 , 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 70 " , 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 50 , 55 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 75 " and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 55 and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	1	1	1	-	4	17	24	Total,	1	1	1	-	4	17	24

Average age, 37 years. Average service, $11\frac{2}{3}$ years. Average height, 5 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
Nationality—Scotch, 23 ; English, 1 ; Irish, 0—Total, 24.

The chief constable, the superintendent, 2 sergeants, 6 constables, total 10, have served in other forces from 11 months to $6\frac{4}{5}$ years.

The chief constable as a lieutenant, and the superintendent and a constable have served in the Army.

Prices paid for the last Received and Issued Articles of Clothing, Accoutrements,
Appointments, &c., now in use.

ARTICLES.	Super- intendent and Deputy Chief Constable.		Office Inspector.		Sergeants.		Constables.		Allowance to Detectives in lieu of Uniform.	REMARKS.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Great coats,	65	0	41	0	36	0	36	0	-	On the 8th November 1901, the Secretary for Scotland approved, under the usual conditions, of the adoption of the serge patrol uniform.
Patrol jackets,	52	6	49	6	20	0	20	2	-	
Trousers (Summer, Winter, and Serge),	18	6	18	0	{ 12 8 15 11 }	{ 12 8 15 11 }	-	-	-	
Forage caps,	11	0	11	0	6	6	6	6	-	The uniforms and appointments inspected are very satisfactory, and the prices reasonable. The uniforms are supplied locally.
Capes or Waterproof coats,	50	0	{ 36 0 15 3 }	{ 36 0 15 3 }	{ 36 0 15 3 }	{ 36 0 15 3 }	-	-	-	
Leggings,	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	-	
Gloves,	2	9	2	3½	2	3½	2	3½	-	
Lanterns,	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	9	-	
Whistles and chains,	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	-	
Waist belts,	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	5	-	

County Police Assessment.—1·535d. in the £.

Burghs.—All the burghs are policed by the county, and stations, &c., provided at the above assessment.